SENATE—*Tuesday, November 6, 2007*

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable JON TESTER, a Senator from the State of Montana.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

O God, most holy, You are more ready to hear us than we are to pray, for You know our needs before we ask for help. Give us listening ears, responsive hearts, and willing spirits.

Bless our Senators. Fill their lives with meaning and shower them with Your wisdom. Reveal the issues that matter most so their labors will glorify You. Let Your love sustain them through the welter and variety of the legislative process. Finally, keep them from becoming weary in well doing. As they listen to Your commands, give them the assurance of a sure harvest.

We pray in Your righteous Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable JON TESTER 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 assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, November 6, 2007.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable JON TESTER, a Senator from the State of Montana, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
President pro tempore.

Mr. TESTER 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, there will be a period for the transaction of morning business for 1 hour today. Senators are permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the times equally divided and controlled, with the Republicans controlling the first half and the majority controlling the final half.

At the close of morning business, the Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 2419, the farm bill. As a reminder, the Senate will stand in recess today from 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. for the respective party conference meetings.

I mentioned yesterday that we have a lot to do this week, and we do. I have spoken with the Republican leader. The House is going to pass the conference report on Labor-HHS. As part of that conference report, there will also be military construction and the veterans' benefits. I have been told there is going to be a point of order raised against the military construction-VA aspect of that bill. In fact, if that is the case, we can set it up very quickly, as I explained to my Republican counterpart, to find out if there are 60 votes for that bill without the necessity of filing cloture. If, in fact, there are not 60 votes, that part, of course, will be peeled off, and we will pass the Labor-HHS bill, and it will go back to the House. The House will concur in what we had done, and the President would be sent the Labor-HHS bill alone. We need to accomplish that work this week. We need to get our first appropriations bill to him—or bills, whatever the result.

As we speak—we started 5 minutes ago—the House and Senate conferees are meeting on the Defense appropriations bill. That conference will be wrapped up fairly soon. There has been a lot of preconference work done on the bill. We have Senators STEVENS and INOUYE who have worked that bill for many years. They do very well with their House counterparts.

It is a huge bill. I don't know the exact amount—$470 billion or some such amount. In addition to that, I think, as I told my friend, the Republican leader, the senior Senator from Kentucky, a continuing resolution will be put on the Defense bill just as it was done last year when Senator FRIST was majority leader. That we should get soon. We will get it in the next couple of days. And we have to finish that legislation before we leave this week.

It is extremely important that we don't wait until the last minute next week to take care of the Defense appropriations bill and the continuing resolution. That will leave us plenty to do next week. We have a lot to do, not the least of which is the Mukasey nomination which the Judiciary Committee will take care of this morning. That meeting also started 5 minutes ago.

We are on the farm bill. I will have more to say about the farm bill a little later, but I do want to say this regarding procedures and the farm bill. I have had some real good teachers over the years as to how to handle legislation. Some of those teachers have been my Republican counterparts. No one was more versed in so-called filling the tree than my friend, the distinguished Senator from Mississippi, Mr. LOTT.

We have just a few days until we break for Thanksgiving. This bill, the farm bill, is a tax bill. It has tax provisions in it. So I want to make sure everyone understands we should do all relevant amendments to the farm bill. There is no problem with that. That is what I said we would do. But this bill, as I have indicated, as I learned from my friends in past years from teachers such as Senator LOTT, Senator DOLE, and Democratic leaders, of course, is you have to be very careful in the waning days of any work period because any one Senator can shut this place down.

So on the farm bill, that is not going to be the case. We are going to work to complete the farm bill. It is a good, bipartisan bill. There should be amendments offered. We have a number of bipartisan amendments that must be offered. We have one amendment that Senator DORGAN and Senator GRASSLEY are ready to offer on payment limits. We have Senators LUGAR and LAUTENBERG who want to offer a whole substitute for this legislation. So I hope we can get to this legislation.

I have been told one of the things the Republicans will do in protest of what I am doing, which has been done countless other times in the past, is to go into a quorum call and prevent us from doing work on the farm bill. Everyone has a right to do that. We will have a few live quorums. If people don't want to do work on the farm bill, that is their right as a Senator.

The farm bill is something I believe we should do. I am certainly not going to file cloture on the farm bill this week. So if my friends on the other side of the aisle just want to have us sit in a quorum call and not do any work on the farm bill and not do our other work, that is fine. I don't think it is very productive when I have indicated the farm bill is certainly one where we can offer amendments relating to it, that will be relevant to the farm bill.

I, at a subsequent time prior to our getting on the bill, which will be an hour or so from now, will make sure I

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

ask consent that we handle this bill with relevant amendments.

I ask unanimous consent that the time I use and the time my distinguished friend uses not count against the hour for morning business.

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

IRAQ

Mr. REID. Mr. President, yesterday we reached another tragic milestone in Iraq. It seems it never stops. We lost five young American soldiers. That means 2007 has been the deadliest year for our troops in the entire war. In just a few months, we will be starting the sixth year of this war. We have almost completed 5 years of the war. Our thoughts have to be, as they should be, with the families of the five latest American victims of the civil war in Iraq. Our hearts go out to the families—several score have been Nevada families—a total of about almost 3,900 now, young men and women who have lost their lives, and to the more than 30,000 who have been gravely wounded.

This war has caused so much suffering in America where losses continue to rise, not only in the loss of life and injury to our valiant troops but our Treasury. The Joint Economic Committee is going to come out with a report soon showing it to be in the trillions of dollars this war has cost our country. That means our Treasury is going to be depleted for generations to come.

No one doubts that our military is battered, scarred, and stretched to the limit. And let's not forget about what is going on in Iraq. It is estimated that 2 million people have left the country. This was a country of about 25 million people when the invasion took place. We learned today that 2.3 million civilians are now displaced, fleeing from their homes, their neighborhoods, their schools, places of worship. Violence is down, and certainly that is important and good, but many of the experts are saying one reason the violence is down is that so much ethnic cleansing has already taken place. It is true they found 35 or 40 dead bodies today, and they are still finding them—not to the amount they were finding before. They were finding more than 100 a day. Many of the areas have been ethnically cleansed.

Two-thirds of the displaced are children under the age of 12. This humanitarian crisis rages with no end in sight. Two-thirds of the 2.3 million displaced are kids under 12. By the most critical benchmarks, President Bush's flawed strategy on Iraq is making America not more secure but less secure.

We are seeing no signs of meaningful progress on political reconciliation, which is the key to success in Iraq. We have a civil war going on with the Palestinians. Two factions are at war. We have Lebanon, in effect, with an election that cannot be held because of civil strife in that country. We have Iran which is causing trouble in the whole region. And if a civil war in Iraq were not bad enough, now we have 100,000 Turkish troops who have gathered on the northern borders of Iraq.

Our brave troops, more than 160,000 of them, are giving everything they have to this war. Far too many of them have been buried; far too many face lives forever marred by physical and psychological wounds. Yet for all of our troops' sacrifice and suffering, Iraqi politicians are doing basically nothing. President Bush has said: As they step up, we stand down. They have not stepped up.

What better reminder do we need than the crisis in Pakistan that the world can change overnight? It is time to rebuild our military to refocus on the war on terror and the grave challenges that face us throughout the globe, not just in Iraq. We must repair the readiness of the Army and Marine Corps, the finest fighting force in the world, but a force that is under great strain. One only need look at the leader of the Army, General Casey. He is saying that right now, and he has testified under oath to that effect. We must be prepared to respond to new challenges. We must have the strength and flexibility to promote freedom and defend human rights when they are attacked. We must refocus our efforts on bin Laden and al-Qaida who threaten our safety, and it is long past time to give our troops the hero's welcome they so bravely earned. They need to come home.

After years of the Republican underfunding of veterans' care, Democrats have provided $4 billion above the President's request to make this failure right. President Bush remains obstinate. His allies in Congress have remained loyal. They have blocked our efforts so far, but we will continue fighting to give our troops and all Americans the new course in Iraq they deserve.

FARM BILL

Mr. REID. Mr. President, on the farm bill, it is a 5-year bill, scored at about $280 billion. It is a bill we need to look at the positive aspects of, and I have done that on a number of occasions.

The nutrition title is one of the bright spots of the bill. Food stamp recipients under the bill will be allowed to spend more on childcare and remain eligible, as well as save more for education and retirement without losing their benefits. Minimum benefits will rise. Funding for buying surplus food stuffs for food banks and other relief organizations have increased by $100 million each year. That includes over $1 billion for the School Lunch Program to provide fresh fruits and vegetables to these schools.

There are many other good things in this bill, and I was disappointed the President again talked about a veto. This is a new word in his vocabulary, because in the first 6 years of his Presidency, he basically never used the word. I should say the first 7 years. One year from today, we will have elections for a new President. So in the last 12 months, in this man's Presidency, he has come up with a new word, ''veto.'' Everything is veto—CHIP, WRDA, appropriations bills, farm bills.

Yesterday, I came to the floor to express my optimism for the farm bill. I said the bill is an example of the good work that can come when both sides of the aisle work together. Chairman HARKIN and Senators BAUCUS, CHAMBLISS, and GRASSLEY have done that. I also said this bill would receive floor time for amendments dealing with the farm bill. Apparently, the good work and good faith put toward this bill by Democrats and Republicans does not count for much for the President. Yesterday afternoon, Acting Secretary of Agriculture Chuck Connors announced the President's intent to veto the farm bill—before it has been debated, before amendments are offered, and before, of course, it is passed.

Here we go again, I guess is what people are saying. The President has now threatened to veto 11 of 12 appropriations bills, including Labor-HHS, which provides crucial funding for schools, medical research, and police. He said he is going to veto WRDA, which passed the Senate with 81 votes.

I am not alone when I say this latest veto threat of the farm bill rings kind of hollow. It rings hollow because Secretary Johanns went around the country giving lectures about the current payments system, what a bad deal it was. Yet the Bush administration had every opportunity to fix the issue of nonfarmers receiving farm payments. This is what Johanns loved to go around the country saying. Why don't they fix this? He is the Secretary of Agriculture, part of the Bush administration. Yet even though he has gone around and given PowerPoint presentations to this effect, he should have been giving a PowerPoint presentation of why the Bush administration hasn't done anything to fix it. It can all be done by changing regulations. You don't need to change the law.

What they now blame Congress for failing to do, they could have reformed—the ''actively engaged'' farming payments system—right now. That is what they talk about all the time. They talk about people in apartment houses drawing benefits. They can change it. The President can do that. He has the power to do that. We gave him the power to do that. We passed a bill 20 years ago that reformed the

process. Yet an April 2004 study by the General Accounting Office determined the Bush Department of Agriculture's track record in implementing this reform was, at best, halfhearted, and that is being generous.

A problem exists in the farming payout structure. We have all heard of individuals who live in the city but claim they are farmers and receive a subsidy. The Bush administration could change that with a regulation. The farm bill begins to tackle that problem—a problem that exists, in large part, because the Bush administration has failed to address it.

Now, the President plans to veto a bill that reforms the payment process, while maintaining the President's administrative authority to act on it. This bill takes reform seriously. If President Bush were serious about it as well, rather than just looking at political points, he would do something about it. He has the power to do something about it.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader.

VA–MILCON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, we are now in the sixth week of the 2008 fiscal year, and the majority still hasn't sent a single funding bill to the President for the 2007 fiscal year. It has been 20 years—20 years—since Congress has waited this late in the year to send a single appropriations bill to the President. The Veterans appropriations bill, for example, passed the Senate 2 months ago but is still sitting in Congress.

So why do our friends on the other side of the aisle continue to drag their feet on this very important measure? We know everyone agrees the bill is important and needed. We know our veterans have sacrificed for our country, and it is our duty—our duty—to provide for them. We know the bill holds wide bipartisan support, and the military construction part of the bill is important for providing housing, readiness, and improved quality of life for our troops. We also know the President will sign the veterans bill into law when he gets it. So why hasn't this bill been brought to the floor for a vote? Why haven't we had a vote on the veterans conference report? Shouldn't we put aside the gamesmanship and send this bill to the President so it can be signed before November 11, which happens to be Veterans Day?

The majority has decided it wants to tie the veterans bill, which will be signed into law, to the Labor bill, which is approximately $9 billion over the President's request, which, of course, will be vetoed. Now, some have said $9 billion is not much of a difference, but to put it into context, $9 billion is more than the individual budgets of 33 of our States. It is more than the entire yearly budget for the FBI. It is more than the budget of the U.S. Coast Guard. More than that, this figure will serve as a starting point for next year's budget, and that will serve as the starting point for the year after that. In short, this increase will compound into $120 billion in more Washington spending over the next 10 years.

To put this in context, for American taxpayers, for this same amount of money, we could have, instead, made permanent marriage penalty relief and permanent the expensing for small business and have increased taxpayers' standard deduction or we could have provided a 2-year alternative minimum tax patch.

So why attach a bill that overspends so dramatically it would not be signed into law and further postpone funding for our veterans? Our veterans deserve better. We shouldn't penalize them for the mismanagement and overspending of this Congress. We have a responsibility to send the veterans bill to the President at the earliest possible time. Providing funding to our veterans by Veterans Day, November 11, is still a realistic and attainable goal, and Congress should do it.

The election was 1 year ago. It is time to get serious about funding our veterans. We must remember our current force is composed entirely of volunteers, and they have earned our support. If our colleagues are serious, they will bring the veterans bill to the floor. No gimmicks, no games. Let us get it done before Veterans Day.

I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to a period of morning business for 60 minutes, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided and controlled between the leaders or their designees, with Republicans controlling the first half and the majority controlling the final half.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia.

RECOGNIZING THE GOOD WORK OF ED AND MARY ETTEL

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, it is a pleasure to rise today to recognize the work of some remarkable Georgians, Ed and Mary Ettel, of Marietta, who happen to be in the gallery this morning. The Ettels have worked together in their community to help touch the lives of our men and women in uniform. Guided by the Any Soldier Foundation, Ed and Mary send requested goods to our soldiers serving in Iraq, Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Somalia, and Kosovo. Soldiers can go to www.anysoldier.com and request what specifically they need and want. Good people such as the Ettels are making sure these soldiers' requests do not go unnoticed.

Serving 4 years of Active Duty in the U.S. Navy and 22 years on Reserve Duty, Ed Ettel undoubtedly knows what it means to sacrifice for his country. However, his loyalties to his fellow men and women in uniform did not end with his retirement. Together with his wife Mary, and daughters Erin and Alison, the Ettels committed themselves to being a support group for those who are serving overseas today.

For the Ettels, many Saturdays over the past 2 years have been similar to last Saturday. The smell of pancakes usually welcomes 40 volunteers arriving at the Ettel's house at Sope Creek Farm. After breakfast, the volunteers pick a soldier's request from the Any Soldier Web site, take it into the inventory room, and pack boxes with food, magazines, school supplies, clothing, toys or Christmas decorations. They also include a handwritten letter of support to each individual soldier, thanking them for their service.

Because of the Ettels' community leadership and the help they have received from the other members of the Mount Bethel United Methodist Church in Marietta, volunteers have been able to collectively send 496 boxes, weighing over 4 tons, to servicemembers in theaters around the globe.

One of the most fulfilling parts of the experience for these volunteers is how the soldiers respond. There have been countless thank-you and appreciation notes sent from the soldiers, letting them know how great it is that people back home support them and acknowledge the sacrifices they are making.

It is unclear whether the motivation behind the Ettels' generosity comes from Mary's history as a public servant in our school system, Ed's service to his country in the Navy as well as the Navy Reserve or if it is out of sheer gratitude for the Nation in which they live. It is clear the Ettels' appreciation for the troops and their love of country has been contagious among civic organizations, school groups, church groups, businesses, and fellow members of their community.

People such as the Ettels make this Nation the greatest in the world. I am proud to say such patriotic Americans live in my home State of Georgia. Words cannot express America's gratitude for our Armed Forces and their service and sacrifice for this Nation. As

Veterans Day approaches, we should all remember to acknowledge those sacrifices, and I challenge all Americans to follow the lead of Mary and Ed Ettel in finding a way to say thank you.

IRAQ

Mr. President, I also rise today to discuss the progress we are making in Iraq. Over the past few months, we have witnessed some encouraging developments, and I think it is important to acknowledge the successes of our men and women in uniform and the successes of the Iraqi people in helping to secure their own Nation.

Since the troop surge was fully implemented, in June 2007, we have seen a steady decline in Iraqi civilian deaths, a decline in the number of bombings, and a decline in the number of incidents involving the most deadly form of roadside bombs known as explosively formed penetrators.

We have sent our forces into Iraqi neighborhoods in order to root out extremists and gain the trust and confidence of the people, and we are seeing encouraging results. Since the surge of operations began in June, the number of IED attacks per week has declined by half. U.S. military deaths have fallen to their lowest level in 19 months.

One year ago, Al Anbar was thought to be lost to the enemy. At the time, al-Qaida staged a parade in the city streets to flaunt its control. Last week, there was another parade in Al Anbar Province. Only this time it was a parade of Iraqi citizens and Iraqi forces who had reclaimed their homes and driven the terrorists out. Iraqi forces have now assumed responsibility for security in 8 of the 18 Iraqi provinces. Across the country, brave Iraqis are increasingly taking on responsibility for their own safety and security.

The improvements we are witnessing in Iraq further confirm the report given by GEN David Petraeus, Commanding General of the Multinational Forces in Iraq, before Congress in September regarding the troop surge. While testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee, he stated:

> The military objectives of the surge are in large measure being met. In recent months, in the face of tough enemies and the brutal summer heat of Iraq, coalition and Iraqi security forces have achieved progress in this arena.

Our enemies see the changes underway and increasingly fear they are on the wrong side of events. Day by day, our forces are seizing the initiative from the enemy. Osama bin Laden, who is in hiding out of fear of U.S. forces, has publicly expressed concern about al-Qaida's recent setback in Iraq. In an audiotape, he talks about the mistakes al-Qaida has made and urges terrorists to overcome what he says are growing divisions in their ranks.

This return on our success in Iraq means we are slowly beginning to bring some of our forces home, and we are doing it from a position of strength. The military did not replace 2,200 Marines who came home from Al Anbar Province in September, and we will also bring home an Army combat brigade, for a total force reduction of 5,700 troops by Christmas.

While there is good news in Iraq, news that is important for the American people to hear, there are also remaining challenges we need to be realistic about. Parts of Iraq continue to be violent and difficult.

The terrorists are still capable of carrying out attacks that will dominate headlines, and the Iraqi security forces will continue to require U.S. support. Now is certainly not the time to give up, restrict funding, or set a surrender date, as some in this body have argued we should do.

As we continue to debate Iraq in the body in the coming months, I hope we can all acknowledge there has been real progress, and work together to ensure this progress is not wasted. That approach is clearly in the interests of all Americans and is in the interests of the Iraqi people as well.

As a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee and a Member from a State with a strong military presence, I am committed to supporting our troops and their families and making sure their needs are met.

Clearly our military has answered the call of duty and they continue to perform courageously, and I for one will do whatever I can to ensure they have the resources and equipment to continue executing their mission, and that their families back home receive the support and assistance that we owe them.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The junior Senator from Georgia.

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, I am honored to join Senator CHAMBLISS of Georgia in paying tribute to Ed and Mary Ettel, my neighbors, as a matter of fact, in East Cobb County, Marietta, Georgia. I live about a mile and a half from their home, and my son and daughter-in-law attend Mount Bethel United Methodist Church, where they are active members, a great church with a great minister, Randy Mickler, who does such a good job inspiring his congregation to do so many good things.

Ed and Mary do a tremendous service to our men and women in harm's way. I add my praise of them to the praise of Senator CHAMBLISS. I thank them for the example they set and the blessing they are to our soldiers.

I too want to talk for a second about Iraq, about the war in Iraq, and refresh some memories. Twice this year on the floor of this Senate, once before Memorial Day and once before the August break, we had heated 1-week-long debates of whether the United States of America should declare that we have lost and should leave Iraq. In fact, earlier this year, one Member of this body actually declared the war was lost. Well, as Senator CHAMBLISS has acknowledged, things have turned in Iraq. And they have turned because of the sacrifice of our young men and women fighting in harm's way. They have turned because of the determination of a President who understands the threat of terrorism around the world, and the agents of terror, and those who would harbor terrorists. Iraq is turning. We cannot declare victory in the sense of a declaration of it being lost was declared earlier this year, but we can declare and acknowledge that progress has been made and the country has accomplished a number of the enumerated goals we set out to accomplish when we went into Iraq.

In fact, if everyone will recall the President's speech 4 days before we went into Iraq, he established three goals for this country going into Iraq. No. 1 was to depose Saddam Hussein, and to find those weapons of mass destruction or their components that U.N. Resolution 1441 declared were there; second, to allow the Iraqi people to hold free elections and to write a constitution of their own, and establish a government of their determination; third was to train the Iraqi military to a capability of defending that new fledgling government.

Saddam Hussein has been deposed, was tried by a jury of his peers under Iraqi law. There are those who say we found no weapons of mass destruction, but they overlooked all of the components that we found, Scud missiles buried in the sand between Damascus and Baghdad, elements of sarin gas, 4 of the 7 mobile biological labs, 400,000 bodies in mass graves; all the signs, the telltale signs of the horror and the terror of mass destruction.

Goal No. 2, the Iraqis held free elections in 14 months, wrote a constitution, established the government. Mission accomplished there.

And then, No. 3, to train the Iraqi military sufficiently to sustain peace for that fledgling government. We are not there yet, but we are moving so much closer. It should be noted that a few weeks ago, when all the press noted the British had left Basra and what a disappointment that was, nobody took note of the fact that it was the Iraqi army that replaced them, not the American army, not coalition forces but the Iraqi army, trained and capable of doing it.

Of the al-Qaida operatives who have been captured or killed in the last 6 weeks, the majority of them have been operations of Iraqi soldiers, not American soldiers. The fact is, goal No. 3, training an adequate and sufficient military to protect the fledgling government, is not at hand, but it is getting closer.

So it is time today, on the week before the Veterans Day holiday, and

Veterans Day in this country, to pay tribute to the men and women who have sacrificed for this country, for freedom, and for the fight in the war on terrorism.

I carry with me a dogtag. This dogtag is SGT Mike Stokely's. Sergeant Stokely was killed in Iraq in September of 2005. I met his dad shortly after he had lost his son and, in fact, had lunch with his dad 3 weeks ago in Fayetteville, GA. I wanted to pay tribute to Mike and Noah Harris, another soldier from Georgia whose parents I have spent so much time with, and reflect for a moment on what they always tell me every time I see them. They said: Make sure you tell people that my son did not fight and die in vain, but what he sacrificed for is a country that seeks to end terror, end the threat of terror, and promote democracy around the world.

Well, to Bob Stokely, Mike's dad, to Lisa Harris, Noah's mom, I say: They did not die in vain. The evidence in Iraq across the board is proving that their hard work and their sacrifice has made a difference. If we can stay the course, support our troops, finish the training of the Iraqi military, the American forces can leave in large amount and leave the Iraqis to protect that free, self-determined government of their own.

It is time we acknowledge the success of our men and women in the U.S. military. It is time for us to say thank you for what they have done, and to look to the day that their effort makes us as Americans and the world a safer and a better place. Yes, the Iraq news is good. The war is not over. The progress is great, we need to stay the course, and finish the deal.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, may I inquire how much time in morning business this side has remaining?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The minority has 16 minutes remaining.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I join my colleagues from Georgia, Senators CHAMBLISS and ISAKSON, in talking about the news from Iraq. It is important as we discuss the challenges we still face and that the Iraqi people still face in Iraq to talk about the complete picture. Unfortunately, while we have heard much of violence in Iraq, and the challenges that face us, we have not heard enough about the successes the American military and our Iraqi allies are meeting with in that country.

It wasn't that long ago that the surge General Petraeus, the counterinsurgency strategy that he is the architect of and which he has executed, was called a failure on the floor of the Senate. It is ironic, looking back, as sometimes it is helpful to go back and learn from history—and you do not have to go back very far, actually, just the summer and the spring of this year—when leaders on the other side of the aisle called the surge a failure.

The most ironic part of it is that General Petraeus, the commander of the multinational forces in Iraq at the time, said: We have not even started the surge yet, so let me have a few months.

Well, General Petraeus has now had a few months, and the surge has now had an opportunity to make a difference. In fact, there is much positive news to report. I have to think the biggest mistake the naysayers have made is to bet against the men and women of the U.S. military. That is always a mistake, because the American military men and women have demonstrated they can accomplish the goals they set out to do, and they are making a tremendous difference in Iraq in eliminating terrorist strongholds, as we continue to train the Iraqi military to take our place.

As I have always said, we all want to bring our troops home. The question is, are we going to bring our troops home based on conditions on the ground and the Iraqis' ability to secure and stabilize their own country or are we going to do it regardless of the consequences in a way that will create the potential for a failed state in Iraq, another terrorist haven, and encourage our sworn enemies in Iran and elsewhere, embolden them to think that America cannot be trusted and America will turn its back on our allies?

In May, one of our senior colleagues said the surge was supposed to bring stability essential to political reconciliation and economic reconstruction. But he said at the time: It has not and it will not. One short month later, the majority leader and the Speaker of the House, in a letter to the President, wrote: As many had foreseen, the escalation has failed to produce the intended results. The increase in U.S. forces has had little impact in curbing the violence or fostering political reconciliation.

We even bore witness to atrocious ads run by organizations such as moveon.org slandering General Petraeus before he even had a chance to come here and to report on the status of the surge in September.

Well, the numbers do not lie, to the dismay of many Americans. Some of my colleagues have chosen to conveniently gloss over and try to explain away the progress that has been made by General Petraeus's counterinsurgency strategy. Far from being a simple increase in troops, we learned General Petraeus's strategy was a new way to attack the enemy in Iraq, that is, utilize support from both local Iraqi citizens and tribal leaders to form an offensive against insurgent and terrorist groups, and the strategy has met with a resounding success.

It has become a common story, but one worth repeating, that Al Anbar Province, a Sunni stronghold, was virtually overrun and lost to American and Iraqi forces, because al-Qaida basically had its way with that region, had terrorized the people so much that they would not stand up and fight them and basically were being held as victims of terror.

Now the so-called Anbar awakening has occurred. Tribal leaders have come forward and volunteered their people to serve in the Iraqi police force and the Iraqi security forces. Now Al Anbar Province has essentially been rid of organized al-Qaida strongholds.

The Washington Post editorial page on October 14 recognized the decreased violence in Iraq and noted that evidence of a drop in violence in Iraq is becoming hard to dispute. In September, Iraqi civilian deaths were down 52 percent from August, and 77 percent from September. The Iraqi Health Ministry and the Associated Press reported similar results. We are thankful that American casualties are down as well.

Numbers recently released by the Pentagon corroborate the progress occurring in Iraq in and around Baghdad. The DOD reports terrorist operations are down by 59 percent; operations targeting Iraqi forces more than 60 percent; car bombs are down by 65 percent; casualties due to enemy attacks are down by 77 percent; and violence during this last Ramadan period was the lowest in 3 years.

But perhaps the most convincing evidence that things, good things, are happening in Iraq, is the fact that the Iraqi people are beginning to move back into areas they had previously left behind, hopeless that peace and security could ever be accomplished. According to recent news reports, even cab drivers are feeling it is safer to drive around Baghdad neighborhoods where sectarian violence once made it impossible for them to enter.

But perhaps the most telling story of increased security in Baghdad is one told by the Iraqi people themselves.

According to an Associated Press article from this past weekend, thousands of Iraqi refugees who previously fled their homes in Iraq for the relative safety of neighboring Syria have now returned to their home country. While it is easy for some skeptics to second-guess numbers and statistics pertaining to the security situation in Iraq, it is nearly impossible to ignore the fact that thousands of Iraqis who not long ago were living as refugees in a foreign country now feel safe enough to come home. This reversal of refugee trends clearly indicates that there are good things happening in Iraq and around Baghdad.

The AP reports that ''In a dramatic turnaround, more than 3,000 Iraqi families driven out of their Baghdad neighborhoods have returned to their homes in the past three months as sectarian violence has dropped.'' The article goes

on to quote one refugee who returned home to his neighborhood of Khadra. ''In Khadra,'' he said, ''about 15 families have returned from Syria.'' He said, ''I've called friends and family still there and told them it's safe to come home.''

Where there was once widespread fear among Iraqi citizens, we are now seeing something new—hope, hope for a better and safer future. Nothing confirms this more than the return of refugees and their testimony that it is becoming safer in Iraq. While not yet safe, no one is saying the job has been completed, but surely an honest, objective appraisal would acknowledge the improvements in the security situation as demonstrated not only by these statistics but by testimonials from Iraqis themselves.

These heartwarming accounts of families reuniting in neighborhoods, which not long ago had been written off as hopeless, and businesses opening their doors are important lessons for us all. The strategy employed by General Petraeus has worked and is continuing to work. The efforts of our military men and women who have put their hearts and souls into this mission are now paying dividends and producing results.

These security gains are not a fluke. What we are seeing is a direct result of a carefully designed strategy which includes ramped-up counterinsurgency operations, increased efforts to foster cooperation and reconciliation among local tribes, and our continued backing of the hard work of the American military and support for their families.

As we are presented with funding requests by the Pentagon to bring about a stable and peaceful Iraq, we are ensuring that our soldiers have the resources they need to bring peace and stability to a tumultuous land. My hope is we will not use the funding request from the Pentagon for continued support for our troops as another political football, as it has been used in the past, particularly in the face of such hopeful and promising news for which I would expect we would be grateful and thank our men and women in uniform and their families who have sacrificed so much to help bring this about, along with our Iraqi allies.

General Petraeus told reporters this past weekend:

> In general, we think that there are no al-Qaeda strongholds at this point.

While he was quick to remind us that they are still a potent threat, his assessment of the progress in Iraq can be nothing but reassuring. I shudder to think of what would have happened had we listened to the naysayers months ago who said we have to withdraw all our troops, even before the surge was fully implemented. So far, we have voted 59 times on Iraq-related resolutions, most of which are nonbinding sense-of-the-Senate resolutions; 59 times we have voted even before the surge had a chance to be implemented. Now we see what a mistake it is to bet against the men and women of the U.S. military. Thank goodness those resolutions were not successful, and thank goodness our American soldiers, sailors, marines, airmen, and Coast Guard were able to carry out this new plan under the leadership of General Petraeus. We now see at least some hope in a land where hope was in short supply.

Although many of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle prejudged the surge strategy and continue to oppose our efforts in Iraq, some of whom call even today for cutting off funds to support our troops, we see now substantial evidence of progress. It is my continued hope these positive developments may yet change the tone of the national dialog on the global war on terror, including the campaign in Iraq. It is time for all Members of this body to take an objective look not through a political lens, not through a lens which sees only the next general election, but to look objectively at what our troops are accomplishing in Iraq. Instead of focusing only on the challenges, we should at least be honest enough to acknowledge the accomplishments, not the least of which are the indisputable gains in security made through their sacrifices.

I, for one, am proud to applaud the undeniable achievements of our troops in Iraq. Their hard work and tireless dedication have reminded us that a stable and peaceful Iraq is within reach. It is my fervent hope that my colleagues will join me in acknowledging and honoring the successes achieved by our military personnel and renew their support for them, their commander, and the counterinsurgency strategy that is bearing fruit and to always remember their families at home who wait for their loved one to return as soon as our mission is accomplished.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan.

GETTING RESULTS

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I rise to respond to what has become a regular drumbeat in this Chamber in terms of the distinguished Republican leader and those on the other side of the aisle talking about how we have not accomplished anything this year, how the budget has not gotten done. It is important to continually remember what we have been dealing with as the new majority coming into the Senate in January, laser focused on changing the direction and the priorities of the country, laser focused on getting things done for middle-class Americans who are counting on us, who feel squeezed on all sides and see prices increase on gasoline and health care and the cost of college, all those kinds of things that come down on Americans as they are working harder and harder every day, maybe facing the loss of a job or having lost a job, lower wages, and so on. Those are the folks we are fighting for every day and, I am proud to say, getting results.

It is important to realize what has been happening since January. Despite all of the lamenting on the other side of the aisle about not getting things done, what we have seen are 52 Republican filibusters so far this year—unprecedented, the number of times we have had to vote to stop a filibuster. By the end of this week, it will be 53 or 54. It will continue right on, as there are efforts politically to stop what we are doing to change the direction of this country and focus on those things middle-class Americans care about every day and want to see fixed. In spite of that, we are, in fact, getting things done.

One of the areas I am proudest of is our refocus in the budget on keeping our promises to veterans. We heard this morning that we need to pass a veterans budget. There is no question about it. There is no question about the fact that we not only need to, but we will. But we need to also remember that when we came in in January, last year's budget wasn't done yet. The previous majority didn't get the budget done at all in 2006. When we came in and were left, frankly, with a budget mess, we made sure that in the process of keeping the Government going, public services going for the balance of the year, we addressed veterans first and foremost by placing dollars into what is called a continuing resolution because we know our veterans have not been getting the resources they need, brave men and women coming home from Iraq and Afghanistan every day who have not been able to get the health care they need, too many caught in unfortunate bureaucracies.

We heard about Walter Reed and those who are receiving military health care and then moving to the VA, and too many folks who are getting caught in that process and being hurt by the process. We have made veterans and keeping our promises to them and our military the highest priority. We addressed the issues that came up regarding Walter Reed and passed the Wounded Warrior provisions in the Department of Defense authorization that my senior colleague from Michigan, of whom we are so proud, Senator CARL LEVIN, helped lead. He led that, and we are making those changes.

In the budget—and I am proud to be a member of the Budget Committee, which has made sure this has happened under our great leader from North Dakota, Senator CONRAD—we have said for the first time we are going to fund veterans services at the level the veterans organizations say we need. We

are going to use the numbers they recommend. We have seen consistently under this administration an underfunding of those things which are needed by our veterans coming home, the top of which has been health care, mental health services, and rehabilitative services.

We, since January, have made veterans health care the top priority. I am proud of the fact that we have added dollars. We have addressed the system problems. We have looked at what we need to be doing for families, both of Active military as well as our veterans. We don't have any concern at all about standing up and saying that we have been putting our veterans first, despite filibuster after filibuster after filibuster. Anyone watching will see more this week. It seems to be the nature of things today. But we have increased the dollars, the resources, the commitment—keeping our promises to veterans. We have done that in the budget for next year. We have done that in the funding available now. It is part of our overall vision and commitment.

We are getting results for middle-class Americans. That is what we are all about, the folks who are sending their children, husbands, and wives to the war to fight for our country, coming home, expecting us to keep the promises the country has made as it relates to veterans. We take that extremely seriously. We are keeping those promises as part of our efforts to get results for the American people. We intend to do that in this budget we will pass, that will go to the President, that will be historic in that it is keeping the promises to our veterans that they expect us to keep.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. STABENOW). Without objection, it is so ordered.

FARM BILL

Mr. TESTER. Madam President, before I begin my speech today on the Wild Horse border crossing legislation, I want to say a couple things in reference to the farm will, and I will be speaking on it, potentially, later today. But if what I have heard this morning here in morning business is correct, I ask the leadership on the other side of the aisle to bring that caucus together.

The farm bill is far too important to play politics. It is a critical issue dealing with this country's food security and dealing with this country's family farmers. As I have said many times before, if we ever lose family farm agriculture in this country, this country will change for the worse—no ifs, ands, or buts about it. This farm bill is a good farm bill, passing out of committee, I believe, unanimously. It is a bill that deserves an honest debate by this body and deserves passage. It is critically important that this happen very soon, that we set our differences aside and work together to get this bill done.

WILD HORSE BORDER CROSSING

Mr. TESTER. With that, Madam President, I want to announce that yesterday I introduced a piece of legislation that will establish a 24-hour port of entry at the Port of Wild Horse, which is north of Havre, MT.

This legislation will establish this 24-hour port on the Montana-Alberta border. American trade with Alberta is growing at a rapid rate. Excluding pipeline shipments, Alberta's exports to the United States have grown 86 percent over the last decade. America's exports to Alberta have increased 75 percent. So it is a good deal in both directions.

The United States now sells more than $12.5 billion worth of goods to Alberta, most of which moves by truck through just five border crossings—only one of which is open 24 hours a day.

Commerce between the United States and Alberta is expected to increase. The Canadian development of the Alberta oil sands region means the United States is sending more heavy machinery north of the border. That is traffic which must move by truck. But today, truck traffic from Texas and other main shippers of these products must go hundreds of miles out of the way to reach the oil sands region. According to one Canadian study, an additional $4 billion worth of goods will be needed annually as the oil sands are developed in Alberta. This represents more than 40,000 truckloads of goods each year.

If all these trucks—as well as the 160,000 trucks that currently pass through our 24-hour port of Sweetgrass—were forced to move through the one existing 24-hour border crossing, the result would be an average of 480 trucks crossing it every day of each year. There is little doubt that such a pace would be both economically insufficient and unsustainable for our security needs. It would be faster and more economical for many of these products to move to the oil sands area through an eastern Alberta crossing, such as a crossing north of Havre at Wild Horse, and that is exactly what this legislation will do.

The State of Montana and the Provincial Government of Alberta have both passed resolutions calling for an upgrade to the border crossing at Wild Horse. Over the next few months, Senator BAUCUS and I will work with our colleagues and with Customs and Border Protection to determine how best to accomplish this goal.

I understand that CBP faces numerous staffing challenges in order to meet this proposal. I have tried in my short time in the Senate to highlight and address these challenges. But the cost of ignoring economic growth in Alberta and the border crossing needs in that region would be harmful to Montana's economy and to our Nation's economy. For that reason, I am pleased to have offered this bill.

Madam President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CONRAD. 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.

RELEASE OF AITZAZ AHSAN

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about a matter of great personal concern with respect to events in Pakistan.

On last Saturday, a Pakistani leader, Aitzaz Ahsan, was arrested while conducting a press conference in Islamabad. Aitzaz Ahsan is one of the most distinguished jurists in Pakistan. He is the chief counsel to the Chief Justice of the Pakistani Supreme Court. He is the head of the Pakistani Supreme Court Bar Association. He is a longtime leader, or was a longtime leader in Pakistani Parliament. He has represented people ranging across the political divide in Pakistan, from Prime Minister Bhutto to former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. Sharif, although a political opponent, hired him to be his chief counsel.

Mr. President, this is a personal matter because Mr. Ahsan's son is a close friend of our family. I want to say further about Mr. Ahsan that he is pro-Western. He is prodemocracy. He was educated at Cambridge. His son is a close friend of our family, who went to Harvard University, graduated there, went to Yale Law School, graduated there, served in the very prestigious law firm of Cleary Gottlieb in New York, was then hired by Kofi Annan to be a speech writer for him at the United Nations, a post where he continues to serve.

I have, yesterday, written a letter to President Musharraf asking for the immediate release of Aitzaz Ahsan. Today, I am circulating a letter among colleagues asking them to sign the letter to President Musharraf, asking for intervention.

Mr. Ahsan is not the type of person who ought to be detained, arrested,

threatened. That is not going to build respect for democratic institutions or for the future relationship of our countries.

I repeat, Mr. Ahsan is pro-Western, prodemocracy, somebody who has labored his life long to promote democracy and the spread of political freedoms in his country.

The family has not been in contact for more than 3 days. You can imagine how worried they are. We have even been told there was a move to arrest his wife and that she was not home at the time the security forces came to detain her.

I hope the Pakistani Government realizes how this looks to those of us who have been friends of this Government, who have respected the alliance between our countries, to have somebody like Mr. Ahsan arrested.

I repeat, he is the chief counsel to the Chief Justice of the Pakistani Supreme Court. He is head of the Pakistani Supreme Court Bar Association, is a longtime leader of the Parliament, somebody who has been retained as counsel by leading figures in Pakistan for many years when they encountered legal challenges.

I very much hope the Pakistani Government is listening. I have spoken to the State Department yesterday. We will have further conversations today. I am going to be asking the Ambassador from Pakistan to come and see me to discuss this matter.

I take this very seriously. When somebody of Mr. Ahsan's remarkable record and stature is detained in Pakistan—somebody who is pro-Western, prodemocracy, upholds all the values America stands for—that is a serious matter.

Mr. President, I hope the Pakistani Government is listening. I hope the State Department is listening. I hope my colleagues are listening. At our caucus today, I will circulate a letter and ask other colleagues to sign the letter to President Musharraf asking for Mr. Ahsan's immediate release.

If Pakistan is to have a future—and all of us pray that it will—it is critically important people of Mr. Ahsan's stature and standing are part of that future.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

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

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

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

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. 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.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, how much time is left in morning business?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eight minutes.

Mr. REID. OK. Whose time is it?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is the majority's.

Mr. REID. OK. I do not see any takers.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CASEY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is any morning business time left on the Democratic side, I yield it back.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

The majority leader is recognized.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT REQUEST—H.R. 2419

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that amendments to H.R. 2419 be relevant to the bill or to the substitute amendment.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I hope beyond all hope that we can have a farm bill that will be related to the substance rather than the procedure. It is a good bill. The committee has worked very hard on it. People have some problems with parts of the bill. But if we had a vote on the bill right now, we would get 70 votes. We are not going to be able to do that. People are going to come out here—and I suggest they are going to have to write new speeches. This has happened so many times, all you have to do is go to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and read what has gone on before. It doesn't matter whether it is a Democrat or a Republican who is majority leader, the same thing always happens when we are trying to get out of here.

This time we are trying to finish the work period before Thanksgiving. There are things we have to do. I say to my friends, do people really want an open process on this bill? Do we want to debate the war in Iraq on this bill? Do we want to debate amendments relating to labor issues throughout this country? I have been told those are some of the amendments that are going to be offered on my side. I have no idea what amendments the Republicans will offer, but I have kind of a good idea. I have see the rule XIVs in the last few weeks and the very mischievous amendments that have nothing to do with the farm bill—political amendments.

We are late in this year of Congress. We have just a few weeks left, and every majority leader does what I have done. I didn't invent this. As I said earlier this morning, I learned a lot from my Republican counterparts—from Senator LOTT, when he was majority leader, and from Senator DOLE. They did the same thing. I have to acknowledge that Senator Mitchell did it and Senator Daschle did it because it is the only way we can get the business of the country done.

We have had an open amendment process this year—not always but generally speaking. Once we got to the bills—and that has been tough—I have had to file cloture on motions to proceed, which has been a big waste of time. But we have been able to work our way through many different things we have done.

I think we have accomplished a great deal, Mr. President. We have done the minimum wage; the balanced budget, pay as you go; the CR; the work on U.S. Attorneys; the excellent work we did on higher education, health care for vets, and Active-Duty servicemembers; disaster relief, wildfire relief, SCHIP—a lot of good things.

So I hope everyone will understand HARRY REID hasn't invented what is taking place on the Senate floor. I am just copying what others have done. Why? Out of necessity. I have told everybody this farm bill is a pretty good bill. It is not everything I want, but one of the interesting things about American farm policy is we don't import 65 to 70 percent of our food as we do oil. Oil, we have been told, is soon going to go up to $4 per gallon.

Food, Mr. President, we pay too much for food. But we pay far less, on a proportionate basis, than any other country in the world. Why? One reason is the farm policy in this country. Could the farm policy be better? Sure. That is why we are having a bipartisan effort to change the underlying bill. Democrats and Republicans think it could be better.

Mr. President, we should move forward on this farm bill and finish it. We only do it every 5 years. If there are amendments that deal with this, I have said—and that was my consent just asked—if there are relevant amendments dealing with farm policy, move to change it, debate it, and vote on it. That is all I am asking. But I don't want to debate the estate tax repeal. The American people don't deserve that at this time. I don't want to debate another SCHIP bill that a number of Republicans believe is the right way to go for children's health because they are in such desperate shape for the vetoes the President has done. I have mentioned just a few things.

Mr. President, we are doing the right thing. I hope people will go to work on

the farm bill. Both Democrats and Republicans have worked for months on a farm bill to get here. Do you think it was easy for Chairman HARKIN to get a bill out of committee? No; it was difficult. How many meetings did he hold—private meetings—with this group or that group of Senators? I have no idea, but there were scores of them. We are at a point where we are today so that we have a farm bill that received overwhelming support in the Agriculture Committee, and now it is on the Senate floor. For the American people, we need to do this bill.

Mr. HARKIN. Will the leader yield for a question?

Mr. REID. Yes, without losing my right to the floor.

Mr. HARKIN. I thank the leader for his statement. I just want to make sure everyone understands what just happened. As I understand it, the majority leader propounded a unanimous consent request that all amendments to be offered to the farm bill be relevant to the farm bill; is that not correct?

Mr. REID. That is exactly what I said.

Mr. HARKIN. There was objection on the other side. Why would there be an objection to that? We have a farm bill, and we have worked hard. The leader is right. We reached a bipartisan agreement. I daresay none of us like every little bit in the farm bill, but that is the art of compromise. You compromise on these sorts of things and you move them ahead.

I don't know, for the life of me, why there would be an objection to saying that all amendments should be relevant to the farm bill. Let's move the farm bill. I hope people in farm country are watching this. I hope agribusiness is seeing this. I hope people know what is at stake in this farm bill for rural America for specialty crops, for our dairy farmers, for rural development, and I might add the nutrition programs, food stamp recipients, things that we have done good work on in this bill, to provide an underpinning of nutrition and support for some of the least among us. We have done good work in that area. Now it is held up because some people want to offer nonrelevant amendments. For the life of me—and this is my seventh farm bill, counting my time in the House, and my second as chairman—I don't understand why we cannot have a bill. Yes, open it to amendments on the farm bill. If people have amendments on the bill and want to change this, add this, or subtract that, fine. But why should we now debate, as I said, the war?

Can the leader think of any reason we should not just stick to the farm bill?

Mr. REID. I say to my friend, the chairman, and to the ranking member, who have worked well together, I am not saying we are only going to allow Democratic amendments to be offered. I have made it very clear in my presentation to the Senate this morning that I am talking about mischievous amendments not only by Republicans but my colleagues over here.

I also say this of the farm bill: I was listening this morning to public radio as I was doing my exercise. There was one provision that struck me on this bill. Over a billion dollars for fresh fruits and vegetables will go to schools. That may not sound like much to people. I was raised, as everybody knows, in rural Nevada. When I was a boy 9 or 10 years old, the only grocery store in Searchlight burned down. It was never rebuilt. To this day, I like canned asparagus better than fresh asparagus. I love canned peas and canned fruit. The reason is, we never had fresh fruits or vegetables. We didn't have them and could not buy them. We all know fresh fruits and vegetables are better than that heavily salted stuff you get in a can that I am used to eating.

This bill is going to say the kids in Searchlight today are still—there are a few, such as the 7–Eleven you can go to.

Places, such as where I was raised, where there are no stores, but they have some food programs, they are going to be able to have fresh fruits and vegetables on occasion. Isn't that great? I would know—I am using me as a point of reference—what a fresh asparagus is, an apple, an orange. So this is a good bill. It has a lot of warts and pimples on it, but it is a good bill. I only picked one provision.

Why don't we go ahead and try to get this bill passed? I am not trying to play any games with anybody. I am trying to do what I have made a decision on that I think is best for the American people. Do we want to spend all this week on one amendment? People say: How would that happen? Let's go back to the Amtrak legislation. What happened when we went on that bill? As soon as it was open for amendment, bang, out came a tax amendment, and we spent all week on it, Internet tax. I am glad it is done, and that issue has now been sent to the President. He signed it. But we do not have time to do that this week. We must get an appropriations bill to the President. The House is going to work and send us something tonight. The President will wind up getting Labor-HHS later this week, unless we get hung up on some procedural issue.

We need to pass the Defense appropriations conference report, with a CR included in that, this week. So this is no effort on my behalf to try to circumvent rules or procedures. I am following the rules of the Senate to the letter. But I am saying, I repeat, I am doing what every majority leader has done, similarly situated, in recent history.

I said I hope we can deal with this important bill as we focus on efforts to pass an important farm bill. It appears the minority intends to offer unrelated amendments to the farm bill. They will have to wait until later to do that. Hopefully, maybe the time we are here during December, there will be amendable vehicles we can deal with. I hope we can work on this bipartisan farm bill in an orderly, relevant fashion.

So in an effort to keep this debate focused on farm-related issues, I intend to fill the amendment tree, but I will be willing to lay aside pending amendments for Members who wish to offer farm-related amendments to this bill.

I ask the Presiding Officer to lay down the bill.

FARM, NUTRITION, AND BIOENERGY ACT OF 2007

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 2419, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2419) to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Harkin amendment No. 3500, in the nature of a substitute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

AMENDMENT NO. 3508 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3500

(Purpose: To strengthen payment limitations and direct the savings to increased funding for certain programs)

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I call up an amendment on behalf of Senators DORGAN and GRASSLEY. The amendment is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], for Mr. DORGAN, for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY, proposes an amendment numbered 3508 to amendment No. 3500.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, 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 printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

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. 3509 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3508

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I send a second-degree amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 3509 to amendment No. 3508.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, 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 of the amendment add the following:

This section shall take effect 1 day after enactment.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Reserving the right to object, I wish to make a few comments at this point.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I apologize to my distinguished colleague. That was actually in my script and I should have done that. I apologize for not doing that. Without losing my right to the floor, I yield to my friend. I apologize.

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

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, the majority leader is certainly within his rights to do what we call ''filling up the tree.'' It has certainly been done by majority leaders in both parties over the years. But let's get a picture of what we are talking about.

As I understand it, this is the amendment that has been offered. What my good friend, the majority leader, is saying is that in response to this amendment, the minority, this side of the aisle, will get an opportunity to offer only those amendments the majority leader allows us to offer.

The farm bill is a very important bill. It happens about every 5 years. There are many people interested in agriculture, school nutrition, and energy and others who have an abiding interest in this bill. The minority is going to insist on an open process.

The last time we enacted a farm bill, the Democrats were also in the majority and Senator Daschle was the majority leader. I asked my staff to check on what the procedure was then.

Senator Daschle attempted to limit amendments through early cloture, which is another procedural way to shut out the minority. Three cloture votes failed. They were not supported by the Republican minority. According to my notes, on the third day of consideration, a cloture motion ripened and failed by a vote of 53 to 45. The second cloture vote occurred 5 days later and also failed by a vote of 54 to 43. A third cloture vote failed by a vote of 54 to 43.

Senator Daschle pulled the bill but returned to it later, and after 6 days of floor consideration, the bill passed without a further cloture vote being necessary.

So let's look at the way farm bills have typically been handled. That is the way it was handled in 2002. In 1985, there were 30 rollcall votes; in 1990, 22 rollcall votes; in 1996, 10 rollcall votes; and in 2002, the year to which I was referring in which there were multiple cloture motions filed and cloture not invoked, there were 23 rollcall votes.

I don't know, there may be a few people in the Senate who don't want to pass a farm bill at all, but that certainly is not the view of the Republican leader, certainly not the view of the Senator from Georgia, our ranking member on the Agriculture Committee. But we are going to insist on a fair process.

We can get this bill done the easy way or the hard way. I think a better way to do it would be to understand that a bill of this magnitude is enormously significant, something we only do every 5 years. The Republican minority is going to insist on an open process, which is what we will get to, one way or the other, in going forward. I don't think that is unreasonable.

I thank the majority leader for giving me an opportunity to make some observations.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, this is not a tit for tat. Each time we do the farm bill, it comes at different times in the year and different situations and circumstances. I explained to both the chairman and ranking member that I have no intention of filing cloture this week. But there will be a time we will have to file cloture. We have such a small amount of time left this year and next year with the Presidential elections coming and all the other business we have to do that there will not be five cloture votes on this farm bill. People who vote no on cloture the first time should understand they may not get another chance to vote cloture on the bill, and there will be no farm bill. This is not a threat, it is what we have to deal with in the Senate.

I also say to my friends on the other side of the aisle, once I complete the amendment process, the Republicans have equal authority as I do whether other amendments will be heard. It takes unanimous consent to set an amendment aside, and they have as much control over that as I do. So I am not the ruling authority on that issue. It takes both the Democrats and Republicans to move down the road.

AMENDMENT NO. 3510

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I call up an amendment which is at the desk, to the underlying bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 3510 to the language proposed to be stricken by amendment No. 3500.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, 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 of the bill add the following:

This section shall take effect 3 days after the date of enactment.

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. 3511 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3510

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I send a second-degree amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 3511 to amendment No. 3510.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, 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 3 and insert 4.

MOTION TO COMMIT WITH AMENDMENT NO. 3512

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I send a motion to commit to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Mr. REID moves to commit H.R. 2419 to the Committee on Agriculture with instructions to report back forthwith with the following amendment numbered 3512.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, 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 of the bill add the following:

This section shall take effect 5 days after the date of enactment.

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. 3513

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 3513 to the instructions of the motion to commit.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, 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 motion strike 5 and insert 6.

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. 3514 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3513

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I send a second-degree amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 3514 to amendment No. 3513.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, 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 6 and insert 7.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, as I indicated earlier, I am disappointed with the majority leader's announcement that he would fill the tree, which he just did, and not allow the amendment process to perfect the farm bill. Our colleagues on the other side of the aisle have had all year to complete a farm bill prior to September 30, when it expired. Yet we waited until now, 2 months after the law's expiration, to bring it to the floor. Now we are told by the majority there is too much to do in this final 2 weeks for us to have an open and fair debate on the farm bill. It is another unfortunate example of mismanagement of this Congress.

Furthermore, filling the tree and shutting out amendments is not consistent with previous statements by the majority on this bill. For example, yesterday, Chairman HARKIN reported the farm bill debate would be ''wide open as usual in the Senate.'' The majority leader's own spokesman expected an open debate when he said:

The farm bill is the last truly amendable vehicle moving through the Senate this calendar year.

But the majority leader's words and actions seem to be exactly contradictory to this promised wide-open process, stating unequivocally yesterday afternoon that we are not going to have an open amendment process on this bill, and he has confirmed that, as we all know, again this morning.

Unfortunately, we have been down this road before. Almost at the inception of the last farm bill debate, as I was describing earlier, then-Majority Leader Daschle filed cloture in an attempt to similarly limit amendments. After only 2 days of debate and only six amendments, a cloture vote occurred on December 13, 2001, even a little bit later in the calendar year than we are in now. Not surprisingly, the cloture motion failed 53 to 45.

Similar to a bird continuing to slam into a paned-glass window, we had a second cloture vote on December 18, 2001, getting close to Christmas, with a similar vote of 54 to 43. Again, on December 19, 1 day closer to Christmas, in 2001. Not surprisingly, the contentious debate took up most of December.

However, after the majority finally agreed to open the amendment process, something that will ultimately be done here, in my view, the farm bill returned to the floor on February 6, 2002, no further cloture votes were necessary, and final passage occurred fairly quickly about a week later.

Let's not beat our head against a wall again this time. One of my favorite old sayings from rural Kentucky is: There is no education in the second kick of a mule. Our Nation's farmers are too important to wait until February.

Finally, look at the farm bill sitting on the desk in front of me. I held it up a while ago. It is quite thick. Reported by the committee less than 2 weeks ago, it totals 1,600 pages. Is the other side of the aisle suggesting this behemoth of a bill cannot be improved by an open amendment process? Surely, that is not the suggestion being made.

I am surprised and disappointed we are in the position we are in. This is not the way the Senate likely will be allowed to work on a very large bill that we only address every 5 years. It is not going to be rubberstamped by fiat.

I am dismayed by the attempt of the majority to ramrod this bill through, especially since the ink on 1,600 pages is barely dry and the administration claims it contains $37 billion in new budget gimmicks and new taxes.

Let's have a fair, open debate. Believe me, I say to my friends on the other side of the aisle, that is the way you get a farm bill completed. Our farmers and rural communities deserve no less and, hopefully, we can get back at the posture we ought to be in on this bill in the very near future.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I agree with my friend from Kentucky. Farmers do deserve more than what is going on here.

You know, I took only one course in logic in college, but I did pretty well in that course. And what I would say to my friend is, it is illogical what he is talking about. A 1,600-page bill that needs to be improved can only be improved—if, in fact, people think it should be improved—by offering amendments to it—amendments to the farm bill. Every farmer and rancher in America should understand we are trying to pass a farm bill. We have said any amendment you want to offer to this big bill, offer it, but it has to be relevant to the farm bill. That is all.

That is not a closed process. It is an open process. How can you have it both ways? The ink is hardly dry on this, is a gross overstatement. This bill has been around for several weeks now—not in its final form, but everyone knows what is in this bill. The tax portion was a little late in coming, but it had been worked on for a long time.

This is a bill upon which Democrats and Republicans agreed. It is a bill that is here by virtue of that bipartisanship. The House has already done their bill, and a lot that is in this bill is in the House bill. So if this bill needs to be improved, let's improve it. Let's improve it. I have said let's offer amendments.

One of the amendments that might be offered, and we have debated it before, is dealing with payment limitations—a bipartisan amendment offered by DORGAN and GRASSLEY, two senior Senators who come from farm States. They think this bill can be made better. What are they doing about it? Offering an amendment. That is what this is all about.

So for people to lament a closed process, look what Senator Daschle did—two amendments before cloture. Mr. President, I don't have any concern about how many amendments are offered, as long as they are relevant to the farm bill. That is all.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Would my friend yield for a question?

Mr. REID. Sure.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I never served in the House of Representatives, but my question is—it strikes me, I would say to my good friend, the majority leader, that he is attempting to act as if he is chairman of the Rules Committee in the House in determining what amendments would be allowed. Under this filling-up-the-tree process, where the majority leader is then positioned in order to allow the tree to be open and select amendments, is it not the case that my definition of ''open'' would probably not meet yours in the sense that you would be, yourself, selecting which amendments would be allowed?

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have served in the House of Representatives. It was a wonderful opportunity for me to understand the Congress. The House is a great institution but much different from the Senate. In the House, if you are in the majority, you can pretty much do as you want to do. That isn't the way we do it over here.

As I indicated a few minutes ago, the first amendment I offered, I offered on behalf of Senators DORGAN and GRASSLEY. If someone wants to offer another amendment, I don't control that. Any one Senator who wants to offer another amendment, let's take a look at it. I don't control that. It takes consent from both sides, or the pending amendment must be set aside and another offered. I am not controlling that.

That certainly is not like the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee in the House sets what amendments can be offered—usually not very many—and how much debate time they can do on that amendment. That isn't anything like we are doing. What I am saying is, we have this big bill, and a number of people have said it can be improved upon. I am willing to work with

the Democrats and Republicans to try to improve it, but it will not be improved by nonrelevant amendments.

I have mentioned some of the suspects that are lurking out there: provisions dealing with repealing the estate tax and getting us out of Iraq immediately. I mean, there are all kinds of suspects there. I am saying, if people want to change this bill, let's try to change it. I am not standing in the way of doing that, Mr. President.

Mr. GREGG. Will the majority leader yield for a question?

Mr. REID. Are you asking a question?

Mr. GREGG. Yes.

Mr. REID. I am sorry, I was preoccupied.

Mr. GREGG. So I am clear as to what the process is now that has been structured, you have used the term it has to be a ''relevant'' amendment. But, essentially, under the present process, is it not true that for any amendment to move forward in this body it would have to move forward on the basis of unanimous consent to set aside the pending amendment?

Mr. REID. The distinguished Senator is correct.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, if the majority leader would yield for a further question, essentially, we have set up a process which is extremely constricted. And, in fact, in comparison with the Rules Committee, it is even more constricted than the House process because any Member—and there are 100 Members in this body—who does not like the fact somebody is going to offer an amendment which might affect their interests—and, believe me, there isn't an amendment that will be offered that would not have opposition on the other side—is going to be knocked down by an objection from that individual Member.

So you have essentially shut the floor of the Senate down because the only amendments that can be brought up would be amendments that would have unanimous consent, which means 100 people have to agree to them. Basically, they are amendments of no impact or significance, relevant or irrelevant.

Mr. REID. I would be happy to respond to my friend. I smile because that is the way every bill comes before the Senate. That is the way it works. Once you lay down an amendment and you want to set it aside, you have to ask unanimous consent to set it aside. Today is no different from any other day. That is the way it works here.

I have bragged about my friend before. He has served in the House, he has been Governor of his State, and he is now a longtime Senator. He knows that. Every time we have a bill here, and you have an amendment that has been laid down, the only way you can set that aside is by unanimous consent. No one Senator can start offering amendments.

So this bill, I say to my friend, is no different than any other bill we have done in that regard. The only difference is, I laid down the first amendment on behalf of Senators GRASSLEY and DORGAN.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, if the majority leader would yield further, of course, the end of that sentence should have been: Yes, but I control the ability to allow those amendments to come forward.

And, in fact, it has been made fairly clear that control will be exercised by the leadership in a way that limits amendments that are brought forward to those which are agreed to by the majority leader until we get to the point where the majority leader is going to file a motion for cloture, which, on a farm bill, of course, would most likely be successful because we all know everybody around here is ''in the field,'' so to say. I would not say ''in the tent,'' but they are in the field for the farmer.

So as a practical matter, this is an extraordinarily closed process. Just to use one example, the majority leader said—he threw out, and maybe it was just a throw-away line—estate taxes shouldn't be brought onto this bill because they are not relevant, under the majority leader's terms. If I want to offer an amendment which says we should reform the death tax—which I might like to offer in light of the fact there is a tax title there—I happen to think that has a huge impact on the farming community because, for the most part, it is family farms and small businesses that are most impacted by the death tax. But we have already been told that would not be a relevant amendment.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, any Senator—not me, any Senator—on any bill has the same power I have to stop the setting aside of an amendment to offer another amendment. It is not me. The Senator from New Hampshire can do it, the Senator from Arizona, or the Senator from Georgia can do it. The Senator from Iowa can do it. Any Senator; it is not me.

I laid down the first amendment by virtue of being the majority leader. I have the right to do that. But that is about as far as it goes. Anytime after that, it takes unanimous consent to set aside that amendment. I agree, and offered a consent agreement, that any relevant amendment Senators want to offer, they should be able to do that, and that was objected to. But for my friend from New Hampshire to try to give a little mini lecture on what we are doing is different than anything we have ever done in the past, every day we are on a bill, it happens the way he has described it. Any one Senator can stop another Senator from setting aside an amendment and offering another amendment.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President I don't want to beat a dead subsidy, so I will constrain myself to this last question.

The point is pretty obvious. Sure, any Senator on any bill can object to setting aside an amendment. That is not the way the institution has ever worked, in my experience. The way the institution works is the amendment process is a free-flowing, Wild West exercise around here, especially on bills such as this, which are huge authorizing bills with a lot of mandatory funding in them. Amendments are simply taken up in seriatim as they are offered.

What will happen now, and the majority leader has been specific about this and very open about this, he is going to limit the ability to bring forward amendments, and the unanimous consent is not going to be granted unless he deems those amendments are relevant to the underlying bill, which means in his context of what is relevant. Well, a lot of us will have different views on what that means, as I pointed out on the death tax alone as an issue.

So this is a process of shutting down the amendment process on the farm bill. The last time we debated the farm bill, we had 245 amendments and 19 rollcall votes, and we were on it for 4 weeks. I think on the first day or the second day of the farm bill debate around here, for those of us who may not be enamored with the bill, even though we know a lot of effort was put into it—because it spends a lot of money, creates a lot of new subsidies and programs, and uses a lot of budgetary gimmicks—we would like to have a much more open process, and I am disappointed we are not going to.

I yield the floor.

Mr. REID. I am not going to, as my friend said, belabor the point, but my friend from New Hampshire has made my case for me—4 weeks, 245 amendments, and 19 rollcall votes. I have no problem with the 19 rollcall votes. I do have a problem with 4 weeks. I do have a problem with 245 amendments. That is why I think we should have a process whereby people offer amendments, if they are relevant, to the farm bill.

In the time we have spent debating this—and we only have 15 minutes before we take our usual weekly Tuesday break—we could have taken up at least one amendment. The people who offered this huge amendment, a big amendment, and we had it described, for me, it is a pretty easy deal. I have been here when this has been debated before. Most everyone who has been here has heard this debate on numerous occasions. So I am sure they will go back, Senators DORGAN and GRASSLEY, and pick out their favorite statements they made before, and they will talk about it again. They do not want a lot of time on it. So we could dispose of this amendment very quickly, as we

could most every other amendment on this bill.

But as I say, my friend has made my case for me—245 amendments, 4 weeks. I repeat: I don't have a problem with the 19 rollcall votes, but the only ones stopping the amendment process are my friends who think somehow this is different than other pieces of legislation we have. The difference is I offered the first amendment. And I am very happy, as the chairman of the bill is, and other people on this side of the aisle who are very concerned about the passage of this bill—they want it passed—to be cooperative. If there is something wrong with this bill, offer relevant amendments. If there is something in there you want to cut, that is always relevant, to cut things in a program, at least that is my understanding.

The only ones stopping the amendment process are my friends on the other side of the aisle. They are making a big deal out of nothing.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Would the majority leader yield for a question?

Mr. REID. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. MCCONNELL. The fundamental problem, I would say to my friend, the majority leader, is: What incentive do Members on my side of the aisle who object to the process have to grant consent to set aside an amendment? What incentive do they have?

I would expect, just guessing, the senior Senator from New Hampshire may not be very enthusiastic about the underlying bill. By setting up a process like the majority leader has set up, in which a number of Members on my side believe the process is unfair, what is their incentive to give consent for the majority leader to set aside an amendment and then allow an amendment of his choosing to be dealt with?

Mr. REID. I would be happy to respond to that. Mr. President, I think there is tremendous incentive. First of all, they could have their amendment heard—their relevant amendment. And there is nothing to stop us from having the managers of the bill sit down and work out a procedure where they can come up with 10 relevant amendments—amendments 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10—to this bill. Do one, do the other, and we can try to work out time agreements on these matters.

So there is tremendous incentive, because I am convinced there are people on both sides of the aisle who have problems with this bill. Some do not like the bill and they want to change it; others want to improve the bill. They want to do that in good faith. So the incentive would be, as I have said to my dear friend, the Senator from Kentucky, to have their amendment and others heard.

There is nothing to prevent the manager of the bill from coming up with a series—I would even go as far as to say my distinguished friend, the Republican leader, if he wants to have the final say with me, if the managers do a good job, I would be happy to include him in the mix. But there is a lot of incentive. We could, in the next couple of days, work out a procedure to get rid of a lot of amendments that are relevant to this bill and would either improve the bill in the mind of some people or make it a little worse, which is the goal some people have.

There is tremendous incentive here, because we could agree to—we might arrive at a point where people say we have had a pretty good opportunity to change this bill; we do not need to do an Iraq amendment; we do not need to do an amendment dealing with firefighters that has no bearing on this bill. In fact, what we need to do is work on making this bill one where people have the opportunity to offer amendments on the farm bill that are relevant.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The minority leader.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, let me sum up where I think we are. It has been a very interesting and enlightening discussion. But here is where we are. The Senate is gridlocked on the farm bill because of the decision to fill up the tree. And now where we are, as the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire has pointed out, is that any one Senator, any one of the 100, can object to an amendment being set aside in order to consider another amendment.

What will have to happen at this point is, as it happens every day on virtually every bill, the majority leader and I are going to have to sit down off the floor of the Senate and talk about the way forward, because we will not be able to go forward in our current circumstance because of the decision by the majority to shut out the minority, or contrarily to select what amendments will be permitted. That is simply not acceptable on this side of the aisle.

So it has been an interesting and useful discussion, and I am sure to some C–SPAN viewers quite boring, because it has largely been about procedure.

Nevertheless, that is where we are. We are going to have to do what we do every day in the Senate, sit down and figure out the way forward. The farm bill needs to pass. We hope it passes sometime in the near future. But we are going to insist on a fair process consistent with the way farm bills have been debated in the past.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I know my friend from Arizona has been here and very patient. I guess the question I would ask—I have been asked most of the questions, but I do not ask any one person to answer this to me. But the question I have is: Why would there not be an agreement to my suggestion, my proposal? Let's debate the daylights out of this bill, offer amendments. What is wrong with that? Is it because there are people wanting to offer unrelated amendments to the bill? I mean, what in the world is wrong with what we are trying to accomplish here? It is a big bill. We do it every 5 years. People should have an opportunity to change it. I think they should do that. Why would they not want us to do that? Is there something I am missing here? I mean, is it their last opportunity to do—as Senator Dole used to refer to as decorating a Christmas tree? Is that what they want to do? Is this their Christmas tree to try to decorate it? I do not understand it.

I say to everyone within the sound of my voice: Do we need on the farm bill amendments relating to labor issues? Do we need amendments dealing with Leave No Child Behind? Do we need amendments relating to environmental issues? Global warming? Do we need amendments dealing with Iraq, the war in Iraq, Afghanistan, or the situation now in Pakistan?

I do not think so. I think we need to work on this bill, get as much of it done as we can this week. I think it will spill over into next week, but in the process, we are going to have to find time to do a conference report on the Labor-HHS bill. That has a rule violation in it, perhaps; we have to do the Defense appropriations bill with the CR. Those are the must-do items.

Now I am not trying, as I have said so many times here, to stop an open amendment process on this bill, except I want them to be relevant. I think most everybody does who has any dealing in this farm bill. I do not expect the ranking member to get engaged in this. He has responsibilities to listen to his leadership, and that is understandable.

I will bet if the truth were known, those Senators who have worked so hard on this bill are thinking to themselves: Now, what has REID said that is unreasonable? What he has said is: I have offered the first amendment, and it is not my amendment. I am not selfish, wanting my amendment to be heard. I have offered a bipartisan amendment that we know must be debated before this farm bill is completed. And then I say, anyone who wants to offer another amendment relating to the farm bill that is relevant: Have at it. I am not going to stop anyone from doing that. I don't think anybody on this side will either.

The Republicans are not having a debate on the farm bill, for reasons that are beyond my ability to comprehend, unless it is the Dole theory of trying to put new lights on the Christmas tree.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I appreciate the majority leader's explanation of his position. But I think in his own explanation he raises the issues on which we are concerned. He has now taken off the table the estate tax. I

cannot think of anything that is more relevant to the farmers, to the family farm, than the ability to pass that farm on to your children without having it wiped out by punitive and other inappropriate taxes, the death tax.

He has now taken off the table global warming issues. Well, I have to say from my little knowledge of that issue—I studied it a bit, I have spent a lot of time on it in a couple of narrow areas such as acid rain. Farming is a critical issue in the issue of global warming. What is done on a farm has a huge impact both positively and negatively on global warming.

Then he took off the table the issue of labor, labor questions. Well, in my experience, labor questions have a huge impact on farm policy, especially the immigration labor issues, how you get people who are immigrants to help you pick apples in New Hampshire, and the potatoes in Idaho. That is a labor issue.

So his concept of relevance is an extremely narrow one. But his concept of relevance is going to be the concept that disciplines this floor relevant to amendments being made.

The Senate was never conceived as being the House. This is supposed to be the place where we get into debates, where we exchange ideas, where people throw out a thought on a bill such as this that is fairly significant, and it gets debated, a position. But that is not going to happen on this bill because the majority leader has decided to execute a process which is even more constricted than what would be the House procedure under this similar bill.

It is certainly inconsistent with the traditions of the Senate, on the issue of the farm bills specifically, but on our traditions generally. He used my statistics to support his position. I do not see how he can do that, quite honestly. Farm bills have always involved significant debate on the floor. Why? Because they are huge policy issues which affect a lot of people in this country—everybody who eats, to begin with, and that is about everyone—and obviously the farm community, which is the producers of food and do an extraordinary job for our Nation. They have always taken a long time on the floor to debate—weeks, usually. And they have always been open for amendments, which is totally reasonable because of the complexity of the bill. They have often brought in issues such as the death tax, immigration, labor, and how you get migrant labor, global warming, and in the case of New England, for example, they brought in the question of these subsidies, which we find a little difficult to tolerate, which are now being expanded to asparagus. There is a crop that needs a subsidy or the walking-around money that has been put in this bill for the purpose of disasters or the fact that there is probably $20 billion of gimmicks put in this bill that are budgetary games or the fact that they have moved mandatory spending over to tax expenditures.

What an outrage on the budget process. They opened a $3 billion add-on in mandatory spending so they could go out and spend that on various interest groups by creating a tax credit. The list goes on and on and on and on.

Why should we not on this bill get into a debate over the issue of tax policy? Because tax policy underlines the way this bill is paid for. The Senator from Arizona has an extraordinarily good proposal on the death tax. Why should that not be on the table here?

The whole issue of AMT should be on the table, in my humble opinion, because there are a number of farmers, by the way, who pay the AMT tax, a number of them. There are going to be a lot more when we bump up to 20 million people paying that tax next year. These are all relevant to this bill, in my humble opinion, of what relevant is.

By the way, in the Senate, relevance is everything when it comes to the open amendment process. We are not functioning under postcloture rules here. Relevant is irrelevant when it comes to a bill on the floor of the Senate. Anything can be amended in any way, and it is an open bill. That is the concept of the Senate.

If somebody wants to put on this bill policies relative to Nicaraguan housekeepers, they can put that amendment on traditionally. That has no relevance at all to the average American looking at it, but it is the Senate's prerogative.

So we are undermining the fundamental prerogative of the Senate and every Member of the Senate, I think in a very damaging way. I am disappointed in the decision by the majority.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. KYL. I had hoped to ask the majority leader a question here, but I think my question has already been answered, so I will simply make this point.

There may be extraordinarily unique circumstances where once in a blue moon it is important to move a very focused piece of legislation in a very hurried period of time so that the majority is warranted in setting up a process such as that which has been established for this bill, where there are no amendments unless the majority leader says so. But that is not the situation with this bill. It never has been with the farm bill. This is the bill we are debating that we are taking up. And to suggest that the Senator's prerogative to offer any amendment—a lot of times they get voted down because they do not have the support—but the Senator's prerogative to offer an amendment is going to be eliminated through the gatekeeper of the majority leader or any other member of the Senate who can object, is to derogate the basic rule of the Senate and eliminate a basic right of Senators.

I recall not long after I got here, my colleague from Arizona objected to the then-majority on this side establishing a process that was not this drastic, but in some respects limited the right of amendments. He said: The Senate is the body in which any Member has a right to offer an amendment. It will be wrong for us to do that. Our leadership relented, and there were amendments allowed on the other side that got us over that impasse. That is what our minority leader was referring to a moment ago. You cannot impose a sort of dictatorial process where one person gets to decide whether you offer an amendment in the Senate.

Sooner or later that process is going to break down. And on a bill as big as this bill, with as many diverse interests as the Senator from New Hampshire was talking about, it is not right that Senators not be allowed to offer amendments. Again, if they are not good amendments, they are going to be defeated, and they can always be tabled at any time, so they do not have to take up time. If I offered a silly, nongermane amendment, any of my colleagues could immediately move to table that amendment. Assuming it was simply nongermane, that motion to table would presumably pass. That whole thing would transpire in less than half an hour.

So it is not about Republicans trying to take too long or offer silly amendments; it is about the regular process which ordinarily allowed us to offer amendments of our choice, not the choice of another Member of the body. I would hope the majority would reconsider, and that we could, after lunch, proceed with the process that is more amenable to all Senators being able to offer amendments they choose to offer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, I only hope that both the minority and the majority can figure out a way of moving forward with what has been a labor that has taken up both Republican and Democrats for the last 2 years to develop what is a very good farm bill. What the majority leader is attempting to do is to get us into a process where we will ultimately get a farm bill to cross the finish line, which is good for America. I hope the Republican minority can work with us to try to figure out a way forward to get us across the finish line.

I yield the floor.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, at 12:31 p.m., the Senate recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. CARPER).

FARM, NUTRITION, AND BIOENERGY ACT OF 2007—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who seeks recognition?

The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. What is the status of the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Amendments submitted to the bill.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. I am sorry?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Amendments are pending to the bill.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. I ask unanimous consent that three speakers—Senator SALAZAR for 20 minutes, ALEXANDER for 15 minutes, and DORGAN 20 minutes—go in that order.

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

The Senator from Colorado is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, I rise in strong support of the 2007 farm bill. Before I go to the specifics of the bill, I wish to acknowledge those who have worked so hard in getting us where we are today.

This has been a huge undertaking spread out over several years, starting under the leadership of Senator CHAMBLISS and his work in the Agriculture Committee. The hearings he held around the country, the hearings he held in the West and the Southeast, all over, contributed greatly to the bipartisan product that is before the Senate today. In addition, the leadership of our chairman, Senator HARKIN, a man from farm country whose heart and soul are about making sure agriculture and rural America thrive—his leadership and the help of his staff in getting us to this point today is something we all must acknowledge and something for which I am grateful and something for which the farmers and ranchers in rural Colorado are grateful.

I also acknowledge both Senators BAUCUS and GRASSLEY and their leadership on the Finance Committee. The energy and specialty crops and conservation pieces of the farm bill have been significantly enhanced by the actions taken by the members of the Finance Committee. Without the leadership and bipartisan example of Senator BAUCUS and Senator GRASSLEY, we would not be where we are today.

It goes without saying that even though there are many laudatory comments given to the chairman and ranking member of both the Agriculture and Finance Committees, there are working on both of those committees many other Members of the Senate who have helped craft what I believe is one of the most historic pieces of legislation to come before this body. It will open a new chapter for agriculture and rural America, a product of which I am very proud.

I also thank the agricultural leaders in my State of Colorado who have been so helpful to me over the last 2½ years as we have helped craft the farm bill before the Senate: Commissioner John Stup, the commissioner of Colorado's Department of Agriculture; Kent Peppler and Lee Swensen with the Rocky Mountain Farmers Union; Alan Foutz and Troy Bredekamp, leaders of the Colorado Farm Bureau; Nick Midcap, Darrell Hannavan, and Dusty Tallman, who have labored so hard on this bill, who are with the Colorado Wheat Growers Association; Byron Weathers and Mark Sponslor, leaders of the Colorado Corn Growers Association; Terry Frankhauser with the Colorado Cattlemen's Association; Scott Johnson and Bill Hammerich with the Colorado Livestock Association; and from the Independent Cattlemen of Colorado, Doug Zalesky, John Reid, and Reid and Kathleen Kelly. I thank Gregg Yando with the Colorado Dairy Farmers of America, Jim Ehrlich with the Colorado Potato Administrative Council, and a host of other Colorado people who have been instrumental in our efforts in moving this bill forward.

This legislation is truly a bipartisan, forward-thinking, balanced package. It is truly the example of how this Senate ought to work, bringing Democrats and Republicans together on what is a major issue. The effort of Senator REID, the majority leader, to get us to a point where we will reach conclusion on this bill is something I appreciate. This is, after all, the farm bill. We ought not be debating the great issues of our time, whether those be Iraq or immigration or issues having to do with Latin America, issues that are extraneous, on this legislation. Senator REID's effort to make sure what we are doing is to keep the focus of this bill on agriculture and rural America and the substantive components of the farm bill is important. I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, Republicans and Democrats, will say: Yes, we have to get a process that gets us to conclusion on the farm bill.

Today is a particularly proud day for me. The occupant of the chair was very involved in helping me understand the importance of becoming a Senator. For that, I will always be appreciative. I still remember that in my maiden speech on the floor more than 2 years ago, I spoke about the possibilities and the promise that America's small towns and rural communities offer for a country that is in need of clean renewable energy, a secure food supply, and responsible stewardship of our land and our water. Unfortunately, for too long Washington has overlooked the opportunities rural America can provide and, through a policy of neglect and disinterest, has allowed small towns and rural communities across the country to wither on the vine.

This legislation will change that course of neglect. The bill before us will bring new life and energy to rural America. It will do so in a number of different ways. It will do so through a set of smart investments that help farmers and ranchers and business men and women build a clean energy economy that has its roots in the fields of America's farmers and ranchers. It lays the infrastructure for rural broadband and microbusiness loans for accelerated economic development in rural areas. It creates incentives for the wise stewardship of land and water—practices from which we can all benefit. It puts money into nutrition programs that take on the scourge of hunger and allow low-income children to learn in our schools. It helps bring balance and certainty to the agricultural markets so that Americans can continue to enjoy a healthy and secure food supply. It does all of this while closing loopholes that have allowed Federal dollars to end up in the hands of people who should not have been eligible for assistance in the first place. It is a smart and fiscally responsible bill.

I grew up on a ranch in the San Luis Valley a few miles north of the Colorado-New Mexico border. My family has farmed and ranched that same land for five generations. For much of my life, I spent long days in the fields with my family tending to the cattle, baling hay, and fixing fences. It was hard work, and my hands are permanently calloused from nearly three decades of work on that ranch. But from that work, we always knew we loved our ranch, our land and water, and our way of life. To be a farmer or a rancher is a hard life, let there be no mistake about that. While the rest of the world might go home at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for those who are working the farms and the ranches, you don't go home until probably half an hour after the sun sets at 9 o'clock. It is very hard work.

My parents always said that they could not give us—my seven brothers and sisters—material riches, but they could teach us values that come from work, family, and faith. These are the values one finds in rural communities across America. These are the priceless and timeless values that built this country. In 1787, Thomas Jefferson sent a letter to George Washington in which he talked about the role of the farmer in a young democracy. Thomas Jefferson said: ''Agriculture . . . is our wisest pursuit because it will in the end contribute most to real wealth, good morals and happiness.''

Those of us who have had the privilege of growing up on a farm or a ranch or of visiting some farms and spending time with America's producers can appreciate how important agriculture and our rural communities are. Unfortunately, in the coming days this bill will be criticized by some in the media,

by some Members in this Chamber, and others for being too favorable to farmers, for putting too much money into conservation programs, for supporting rural development initiatives, or for making too many investments in biofuels production. In short, critics will ask why Federal dollars should go into programs that on the surface only appear to benefit rural communities. They are wrong. The answer is very simple: The health of our farms, ranches, and our rural communities is vital to American prosperity. Everyone benefits from a strong and smart farm bill. The farmer in eastern Colorado, the third grader eating fresh fruits and vegetables at lunch, and the mother who wants us to reduce our dependence on foreign oil all gain from a strong and balanced farm bill.

I wish to take a few moments to walk through the bill and explain why it is so important for farmers, for children, and for all Americans that the Senate pass this bill.

Since being elected to the Senate in 2004, I have often spoken about how Washington's policies in recent years have been blind to the needs of rural Americans. More than half of the counties in America are rural. In my State of Colorado, 44 of the 64 counties are rural. In my view, Washington's neglect of rural America has made rural America a forgotten America. Businesses on main streets in many towns and villages across my State have been boarded up. FSA offices have been closed or attempted to be closed, including the very recent actions of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Family farmers are having to sell their land after years of drought. To see Washington's neglect of our rural communities is disheartening, when we know how much possibility and promise rural America holds. With modest investments, rural America can be the engine of a clean energy economy, fueling an alternative energy revolution that capitalizes on the hard work, productivity, and entrepreneurship of farmers and ranchers.

This is why I am so pleased that the 2007 farm bill makes such wise investments in rural development. The bill provides $355 million for rural development. These investments will enable entrepreneurs in rural communities to leverage microenterprise loans to build their businesses. They will help health care providers provide access to underserved rural communities. They will help get broadband Internet access into small towns. Broadband access is to rural communities in the 21st century what highways were in the 20th century and railroads were in the 19th century. It is the infrastructure that is essential to economic development. The $26 million in this bill for broadband will help close the digital divide that is preventing rural businesses and entrepreneurs from fully participating in the global economy.

Second, this bill includes an energy title that opens up a new chapter of opportunity for rural America. In the 2005 Energy Policy Act and in the Energy bill we passed earlier this year, we planted the seeds for a renewable energy revolution so that we can reduce our very dangerous dependence on foreign oil. The farm bill takes the next step, helping farmers and ranchers take advantage of new energy technologies that have been developed in places such as the National Renewable Energy Laboratory in Golden, CO. With the $1.3 billion this bill devotes to energy programs, farmers will be able to apply for grants to develop biorefineries and to improve the handling, harvest, transport, and storage of feedstocks for biofuels. The bill includes tax credits for small wind turbines and cellulosic biofuel production. It stimulates research into the methods and technologies that will allow the most productive land in the world to provide more and more of our energy. Our farmers and ranchers want to be a part of the solution to our addiction to foreign oil. They want to help reduce the amount of oil we import while helping stimulate a clean energy economy that is built on innovation, technology, and taking advantage of the production capabilities of rural America.

This energy title is a win-win for our rural communities. It is my hope that with this energy title in the farm bill, together with the other energy legislation we have adopted in the Senate and in committee, the vision Senator GRASSLEY and I had with respect to the 25 by 2025 resolution will help us grow our way to energy independence, because the 25 by 2025 resolution recognizes at its heart that we in America can grow 25 percent of our energy from renewable energy resources by the year 2025. This farm bill takes us a significant way down that road.

The third aspect of the legislation I want to emphasize is the conservation title. Farmers and ranchers are some of the best stewards of our land and water. We need a farm bill that recognizes and encourages the good stewardship practices from which we all benefit.

To understand why the conservation programs in the farm bill are so important—and to understand how we will all benefit from them—just visit one of the ranches along the Yampa River in northwest Colorado. You quickly see the ranchers there do not simply put high-quality, grassfed beef on our dinner table. They guard the open spaces that draw sightseers and recreationalists from all around the world. They protect the clean water that comes to our homes. They provide habitat for fish and game, bringing millions of dollars in revenue from fishing and hunting into our State.

Unfortunately, you cannot find a price on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange for these values in clean water, clean air, habitat, and open space dividends that ranchland and farmland provide to America. And if a ranch goes under or is developed, we lose the conservation value that farms and ranches provide.

So how do we address this challenge? How do we address this challenge in this bill? We do it through existing, effective programs that reward farmers and ranchers for the conservation practices from which we all benefit.

Thanks to Chairman HARKIN's leadership, the 2007 farm bill is the greenest farm bill in the history of America. It reauthorizes highly successful conservation programs such as the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, EQIP, and the Conservation Reserve Program, CRP.

The bill reauthorizes EQIP, which provides cost-share funding and technical assistance to producers so they can address environmental issues on their lands. In Colorado, we receive around $30 million to $40 million a year for projects that, for example, reduce water waste, improve water quality or provide fencing that keeps livestock out of sensitive areas.

The bill also reauthorizes the Conservation Reserve Program, which helps producers retire and restore agricultural land that, if taken out of production, would provide significant environmental benefits. In Colorado alone, we have around 2.3 million acres enrolled in CRP for purposes ranging from erosion control and habitat preservation to improving water use. The reauthorization in this bill will allow us to continue to make these wise investments in stewardship.

Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry: How much time do I have?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 2 minutes 45 seconds.

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, if my colleague from Tennessee will allow me, I ask unanimous consent for an additional 5 minutes to get through the conclusion of my speech.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. ALEXANDER. No objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator is recognized for an additional 5 minutes.

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, I thank my colleague and friend and comrade from Tennessee.

Beyond the conservation programs which are so much at the heart of this legislation, we also know that at the heart of this legislation is the food security of our country and the nutrition title.

In addition to the rural development, energy production, and conservation practices in this bill, the 2007 farm bill helps ensure the continued production of safe, healthy food right here at home.

Since our founding, agriculture has been indispensable to our economy and

our prosperity. Corn, tobacco, and cotton helped fund the Revolution and the organization of our young States. The promise of free land brought millions of new settlers to the West where they planted wheat, raised cattle, and cultivated the earth. The productivity of our farms sustained the war effort as we defeated the Fascists and Nazis, helped rebuild Europe and Japan, and liberated the world. Now, as we search for new ways to power our economy, our farms and ranches offer new promise for a new, clean energy economy.

Growing up on a ranch in the San Luis Valley taught me how tough it is to make a living off the land. You work sunup to sundown all year, 7 days a week, to raise a good crop or a healthy herd, and then, without anything you can do to prevent it, a hailstorm, disease, drought, or flooding can wipe it all away in a moment's notice. When you do have a bumper crop, you sometimes find everyone else has had a bumper crop that year too. As a result, prices fall and you actually sometimes do worse.

The bill that is before us helps producers and, therefore, helps all of us by bringing some level of certainty and structure to agricultural markets. We cannot and should not take the risk out of our farming and ranching—it is a tough business however you cut it—but we can help make the very bad years a little less painful in rural America. The little bit of uncertainty that favorable loan rates or a countercyclical program can provide is often the difference between whether a family loses the farm or keeps the farm.

Why, some may ask, should we care about whether a family is able to stay on their farm? Why should we care? For many years—from my days as attorney general to my days in the Senate—I have always had a sign on my desk that says: ''No Farms, No Food.'' To me, that statement tells the story about the importance of food security for our country.

The fresh fruits, grain, meats, and vegetables that come from our farms and ranches are essential to public health, reducing hunger, and ensuring that Americans can always find affordable, safe food at their grocery store.

A great example of how the bill benefits both producers and consumers is the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program, championed by Chairman HARKIN, which provides fruits and vegetables to schoolchildren across all of America. We are expanding this program now so it covers all 50 States, up from the 14 States that have been covered by this program in the past. For me and my constituents in Colorado, it means that 80,000 children are going to get fresh fruits and vegetables in their school lunches. This will reduce childhood obesity, increase productivity in school, and teach habits for a healthy lifestyle.

I want to speak briefly about some farm bill reform measures that are included in the bill.

Although we all benefit from smart investments in programs that help provide stability and certainty for producers, we also must be wary of waste and abuse. The 2002 farm bill was not perfect, and I am pleased the Agriculture Committee took this year's reauthorization as an opportunity to address its shortcomings.

Our bill, for example, includes significant reforms on how we deal with payment limits. USDA payments must now be attributed to an actual person—a real live person, one who breathes and walks and works the soil—as opposed to some amorphous entity. Previously, individuals were finding ways to collect payments from up to three different operations under the so-called three-entity rule. We have abolished that in this farm bill.

The 2002 farm bill also left open several loopholes that have allowed farm bill dollars to go to nonfarmers for land that is no longer in agriculture. I am proud to have worked with my colleague from Nebraska, Senator BEN NELSON, on language incorporated into the legislation that stops this waste. Our language prohibits the distribution of commodity support payments for land that has been subdivided for houses or transferred to other nonagricultural uses. This is an important fix.

So is our reform to how Washington deals with agricultural disasters equally important. From time to time, farmers and ranchers get hit by droughts, floods, or tornadoes that wipe away their crop. It happened to us in Colorado last winter in the southeastern part of our State, where a blizzard buried whole herds of livestock. Our producers lost thousands of head of cattle out in southeastern Colorado.

How did Washington respond to that agricultural disaster? Washington responded in its own typical fashion: USDA declares it a disaster. Congress scrambles to find emergency funding. The bill gets stalled, and then farmers and ranchers have to wait 2, 3, 4 years before they get any kind of relief.

What is wrong with this picture? First, we are not delivering disaster assistance efficiently. Second, we should not be relying on emergency spending to provide disaster assistance. We need to put these expenditures back on the books.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have 3 more minutes to finish my statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Hearing none, it is so ordered. The Senator is recognized for 3 additional minutes.

Mr. SALAZAR. On disaster assistance and the importance of us creating a permanent disaster assistance fund, first, we are not delivering disaster assistance efficiently to date. Secondly, we should not be relying on emergency spending to provide disaster assistance. We need to put these expenditures back on the books. Congress has passed 23—23—ad hoc disaster assistance bills since 1988. That is 23 since 1988. Although I am supportive of this emergency assistance and have helped push this emergency disaster assistance forward in the last 2½ years, I believe we need to create a system for disaster aid that will respond more efficiently and promptly to the needs of our ranchers and farmers.

What we have done on this bill—thanks to the leadership of Chairman BAUCUS and Ranking Member GRASSLEY on the Finance Committee—is to create a permanent trust fund for disaster assistance. This will allow us to maintain discipline and high standards for determining when to pay out disaster funds, and it will allow producers to get help more quickly. It is a sensible and fiscally responsible solution.

The American farmer has always been an engine for prosperity and opportunity in America. Through revolution, western settlement, depression, and world wars, the men and women who work our lands have always been there to lead us through the next great challenge that faces our country. Today, we are faced with a new challenge—that of building a clean energy economy for the 21st century—and we need the help of our farmers and ranchers to get us there.

Our national security, our economic security, and our environmental security all demand that we grow our way toward energy independence. It is an imperative, but it is also a great opportunity for our Nation.

The country that successfully replaces its imports of foreign oil with clean, homegrown energy will reap competitive and technological advantages that will keep it out in front of the rest of the world for decades to come. We can play a part in this new economy, but the productivity and ingenuity of rural America is our greatest untapped resource in our quest to reduce our dependence on foreign oil.

I am excited about this bill, with its investments in rural development, energy technology, and wise stewardship. It taps the great resource of rural America while strengthening our ability to produce clean, safe, and affordable food.

This bill represents the best type of work we can do in the Senate—cooperative, bipartisan work that is focused on creating new opportunities for our country.

I thank again the leadership of both the Agriculture and Finance Committees for allowing us to move forward with this legislation and to bring the legislation to the floor today.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, Senator DORGAN, by unanimous consent, is to follow me. I ask unanimous consent that Senator DOMENICI be recognized for up to 15 minutes, and then Senator CASEY for up to 15 minutes, following the remarks of Senator DORGAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the next Democratic speaker in order be Senator STABENOW.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that, although I may not need it, I be granted an additional 5 minutes for my remarks to complete my speech, and that I be able to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Thank you, Mr. President.

Mr. President, would you please let me know when I have 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. President, I first congratulate Senator HARKIN and Senator CHAMBLISS for their work on the farm bill. I know we want to move toward that as quickly as possible, and I look forward to a successful conclusion of that legislation. But for the next few minutes, I wish to speak on a different subject.

(The remarks of Mr. ALEXANDER pertaining to the introduction of S. 2312 are printed in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

Mr. ALEXANDER. I thank the Chair, and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from North Dakota is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, we are now debating the farm bill, and a number of my colleagues have talked about the particular provisions of the farm bill that is brought to us by the committee. I think the farm bill is a pretty good bill and I certainly intend to support it and I am pleased to be here to speak on it. I spoke last evening briefly. But I wish to make a couple of comments about family farmers, generally, before I talk about the bill and then also talk about the amendment that I, along with Senator GRASSLEY from Iowa, will be offering.

First, the issue of family farming is one that is not often discussed because when people here talk about the farm bill, the agriculture bill; they talk about the agricultural industry. Let me explain that my interest in this is largely to try to keep a network of families living out in the country under the yard lights, trying to raise food for a hungry world.

These are family farms that exist because they are out there trying to make a living, grow a crop, raise a family. They face all kinds of challenges—challenges that most of us don't face. They plant a seed in the ground, and they live on hope. They plant a seed and hope it grows. They hope it rains. They hope it doesn't rain too much to wash the seed out. Then they hope they get a growing season that gives them a chance to raise a crop. They hope it doesn't develop crop disease. They hope it doesn't hail and destroy the crop. They hope they get to harvest with something standing in the fields that they can, at that point, get off the field and take to a grain elevator, and at that point they hope the price will be decent. They don't know. If they survive all of those hopes and get to the grain elevator with the grain and perhaps get a decent price, maybe they make a decent living, but it is just as likely that they don't. Those families live out there alone, taking all the risks.

I recall about a year and a half ago driving into a town called Zeeland, ND, and meeting with a group of ranchers and farmers. They had been through a devastating drought where everything was destroyed. It looked like moonscape in the pastures driving into town. These ranchers and farmers had owned livestock they already had to sell, because if you don't have feed, you cannot keep them; they have to go to the livestock market. So they talked about what they were trying to get through, with no crops, no pasture, no capability to keep their cattle and conditions that forced them to market. That is just one issue, the drought. In that case, it was everything to them.

So what most farmers face in times where they don't have a devastating drought or some other natural weather disaster, they face economic circumstances that don't give them much of an opportunity either. That is why we have a farm bill, a safety net, to try to help farmers through tough times.

If you think about a farmer out there living under a yard light, trying to plow the land, plant a seed, harvest a crop, and make a living, here is what they face. When they order a load of gas to come out to gas up their tractor and their combine and till their fields, they discover the diesel fuel or gas is costing a fortune. They could not help that, they had nothing to do with that, but they are paying a fortune, as is the rest of the country, for this fuel they need.

The fertilizer prices are skyrocketing. If they are fortunate enough, for example, to get a crop and get the crop to market someplace, they have to find a foreign home for a fair amount of the crop, and they have to pay the railroads. The railroads, as you know, overcharge, and in my State the Public Service Commission estimates they are paying $100 million a year more than they should. Farmers are bearing a substantial portion of that.

So if they get their crops to the marketplace and to the county elevator and ship it somewhere, if some of it goes into a grocery manufacturing facility and comes out the other side, the farmer who started up the tractor, plowed the field, planted a seed of corn, and then hoped and was successful, got a stand of corn, cultivated the corn, and then harvested the corn, and that seed of corn then went to a grocery manufacturer—guess what. They then flake the corn and put it in a box and call it cornflakes. It has a fancy logo on the front, and they send it to the grocery store. They get more for flaking the corn than the farmer does for driving the tractor, planting the seed, and harvesting the corn. The fact is, they get more than the farmer does for growing it. The same is true for puffed rice and wheat chex. You rice it, puff it, flake it, you check it, and they get more than the family farmer who had to grease the combine and the tractor, plow the furrow, and plant the seed.

The farmer faces near monopolies in every single direction. If they want to sell a cow, steer, or bull, guess what. They face a packers' industry that is highly concentrated in every direction, the oil industry, the rail industry, the big packers, and the grain industry. In every direction, the family farmers living out there are struggling and trying to make a living, trying to get along, when they are surrounded by monopolies or near monopolies in economic circumstances where it is pretty tough for them.

Yesterday, I talked a bit about value. Why do we care? I suppose you could have corporations farming America from California to Maine, and then we would not sing ''this land is your land, this land is my land.'' I suppose we can produce America's foods that way. I think family farmers—at least in my part of the country—produce more than just food, they produce communities. They are the blood vessels that flow into rural areas and communities. I mentioned yesterday that an author named Critchfield once wrote a book about what this contributes, and that is that family farmers are the seedbed of family values, and that seedbed nurtures family values from family farms to small towns to big cities.

Family farms are important to this country. We put together a farm bill to try to provide a safety net because during the tough times, when they reach a really tough patch—international price depressions for commodities, disasters, natural disasters, all kinds of things that confront family farmers in a disastrous way—we want to have a safety

net for them to get through tough times instead of getting washed out every time there is a problem. The big corporations and agrifactories have the financial strength to make it through tough times. We have put together a farm program, called a safety net, to try to help family farmers through difficult times.

I know some view this notion of family farming as some sentimental journey back to yesteryear. A friend of mine named Chuck Suchy is a singer and songwriter. He has a song, ''Saturday Night at the Bohemian Hall,'' describing what it was like growing up on the farm and gathering at the Bohemian Hall to swap stories and talk about the weather and the crops.

The description I gave yesterday of what one of the writers in North Dakota—a farmer and a rancher—who used to ask the question that needs to be asked of this country, I think, is important. Rodney Nelson asked the question, ''What is it worth?'' It is worth noting Rodney's question. What is it worth for the country to have a kid who knows how to pour cement? What is it worth for a kid to know how to drive a tractor? What is it worth to know how to teach a newborn calf to suck milk from a pail? What is it worth for a kid to know how to grease a combine, drive a tractor, plant a field, work in the cold winter, and work in the hot sunshine outdoors? What is all of that worth? Well, the fact is that it is important, and it contributes to this country in significant ways. In World War II, we sent millions of young people from America's farms over to go fight. They could do anything, fix anything, drive anything. They were unbelievably important to this country. The only place you learn all those skills is on the family farm in this country. That is why family farming is not just some sentimental journey; it is a value system for the country.

Does this country care about families who live on farms? Do they care about putting together a safety net for them? The answer should be yes. This farm bill says yes, and I support it. I want to make it better.

Senator GRASSLEY and I are going to offer an amendment that says if we are going to do this—and we should—then let's provide reform with respect to payment limits and really make the payment limits effective so we are providing a safety net for family farmers, not a set of golden arches for the largest corporate agrifactories in the country.

Let me read some of the records of farm payment recipients and explain why it is necessary for us to have a payment limit. Senator GRASSLEY and I say, No. 1, there should be a payment limit of $250,000 per farm. No. 2, we say you ought to have to be involved in farming to get a farm program benefit. That is not very radical.

I will read some of the payments. This comes from USDA information, and this is for 3 crop years, 2003 through 2005. The Balmoral Farming Partnership got $7.9 million. Phillips Farm in Mississippi got $5.9 million. Kelley Enterprises got $4.9 million. Walker Place got $4.6 million. Dublin Farms got $4.2 million. I could keep reading, but I don't think I need to read a lot more. But take a look at what happened with the farm program. Here is an example. In many ways, I am reluctantly reading the names, but they are public, and if someone is going to receive this funding and it is public information, it is reasonable to use it as an example. Benton Farms, Tyler, AL, got $2.5 million. Haney Farms of Athens, AL, Horace Haney got $607,000, and Shirley, Keith, and Matthew Haney each got $607,000. Combined, the Haney family got $2.3 million. Pickens and Son Company got $4.3 million. The Storey family got $2.7 million. Ronald Storey got $956,000, Hazel Storey got $932,000, Ben Storney got $478,000, Rebecca Storey got $430,000—I could do this for a while as well. I have pages of this. This is not a safety net for family farmers to get through tough times. It has become much more than that. It has become lucrative for big enterprises to farm the farm program and get paid millions of dollars, and it is wrong.

Our amendment is reasonably simple. It says we should have a payment limitation of $250,000, and you should have to be required to be involved in farming in order to collect farm program benefits.

It is important to note that the Agriculture Committee made some strides in this area as they brought the bill to the floor. They eliminated the three-entity rule, which itself was a loophole that needed to be closed. They provide for attribution, direct attribution, so the payments are attributed to an individual. It is not as if the Agriculture Committee didn't do anything. They did.

My colleague, Senator SALAZAR, talked about section 1105, and that section is also something that can be helpful. My own view of section 1105 is that it doesn't solve the problem entirely. So the proposal Senator GRASSLEY and I offer will address this in a significant way.

I mentioned yesterday that, to give you an example of how far this has gone—having nothing to do with farming—if you had base acres for rice or other crops—for program crops—and have base acres on land that hasn't been farmed for 20 years, has not produced a crop for 20 years, people who own that land but have never farmed in their life are getting farm program payments on land that hasn't produced a crop in 20 years because it had a base acre in the mid to early 1980s. That makes no sense to me. That is not about providing a safety net.

There is no stronger supporter of family farming in this Chamber than myself, and I am sure others would say the same about their support for family farming. But it seems to me we need to close these loopholes. Why on earth would we have a production base, base acres, on land that has, in many cases, nothing to do with farming?

I mentioned yesterday that down north of Houston, TX, they were selling what are referred to as ''cowboy starter kits.'' You buy 10 acres, put a house on 1 acre, run a horse or cut hay on the other 9 acres, and you can get a farm program payment. The reason it is more prevalent in rice is that the payment per acre is over a hundred dollars an acre, as opposed to the other crops that are much less. Does it pass the test of reasonableness anywhere for someone who has never farmed to buy 10 acres someplace and get a farm program payment when they are not farming the 10 acres and it hasn't grown anything for 20 years? That does not meet any test of anything.

We can close that loophole, but the more effective way to close this is to say you can't get farm program payments unless you are actively involved in farming. Should an arts patron in San Francisco get $2-plus million? She is not a farmer. She just comes from a family who used to have a farm, and she gets just over $2 million. We have, I think it is 300 or 400 people living in New York City, in that mountain of concrete, who get farm program payments. We have people in Los Angeles, CA, who don't set foot on a farm who get farm program payments. Does that meet any test, or does somebody just not care about that and say: We just want to give payments to make us all feel good.

I feel good when we give a payment to a family farmer as a safety net payment to help them through troubled times. When prices are high and the crops are bountiful, if you have a bumper crop and good prices, in my judgment, you don't need the Government's help. With respect to the large enterprises, if you want to farm three or four counties, God bless you. I don't think the Federal Government has to be your banker. You have every right to farm as much as you want.

Some people would say to me, and they have said: That discriminates against the big operators, doesn't it? But I say: The purpose of the farm program is to be a safety net to help the family farm get through difficult times. They said: What is a family farm? Describe to me a family because you can't describe it. I remind them of Michelangelo, who said when asked how did he sculpt David, he said: I took a piece of marble, and then I chipped away everything that wasn't David. We could easily describe what most of us believe to be a family farm just by chipping away what isn't.

Is it a family farm when you have huge corporate enterprises with multiple family members getting $600,000, $700,000? Is that a family operation? I don't think so. Huge corporations sucking millions of dollars out of the farm program by farming the farm program? I don't think that is what was intended.

If you are a reformer, if you believe in reform—and we talk a lot about change and reform around here—in my judgment, one has to decide to do the right thing on this issue, and the right thing is to limit farm program payments to $250,000. That is a great deal of money. And at the same time, we have provided the disaster title in this bill, which I think is a significant improvement. Then decide, if you are going to get farm program payments, you have to be actively involved in farming.

We provide opportunities for people to get, for example, loans to go to college, but we don't say to them: You can come and get your loan; we don't care what you do with it. We will only give college loans to those going to college. The same is true with a whole series of items. We actually have a circumstance that we give farm program payments to people who have never been on a farm and don't intend to be on a farm. They just want to collect the farm program payments.

Even those who collect it think it is absurd. You can read the papers and gauge the reaction of people who say: I don't understand this at all. I bought 15 acres to build a house on, and I am getting farm program payments. What on Earth is the Government doing? Even the recipients scratch their heads and wonder what on Earth this is all about.

I only ask that we, in a bipartisan way—and this amendment is bipartisan—decide to join together to do real reform. I want to be proud of this farm bill. I think Senator HARKIN, my colleague, Senator CONRAD, Senator CHAMBLISS, and others have done some good work, but it can be improved upon by the passage of this amendment. It has a payment limit, and that also provides that those who receive farm program payments should be actively engaged in farming.

Some will think that is unbelievably radical. It is, of course, not radical at all. It is just a significant investment in common sense. My hope is that my colleagues will believe that is the right thing to do.

It is sad but true, this is a hungry world in which we live. Passengers on this planet circle the Sun. There are about 6.4 billion neighbors. We, through Divine Providence, ended up in this little space called the United States of America. We are blessed. We have the opportunity to have a wonderful lifestyle, standard, and scale of living. We have the ability to produce a prodigious amount of food. But even as I speak, a significant number of children have died in the last 10 minutes because they did not have enough to eat; 600 million to 700 million people go to bed in this world with an ache in their belly because they didn't have enough to eat. Think of that: They didn't have enough to eat. And we have economic all-stars called family farmers in this country who produce substantial amounts of food, and some people want them to believe somehow that is a liability. It is not. It is an unbelievable asset that in many ways can contribute to stability and world peace.

Even as we think through all of these issues about our contribution to the world and about what we can do, it is important to think about our contribution at home in terms of building the kind of country we want. I want to see a country in the future that continues to have people living on family farms, producing food for a hungry world, and doing so in a way with, in effect, a partnership with the policymakers who have decided to create a safety net to say: We think you are important to this country's economy and this country's culture. For that reason, we have a farm safety net. And when you run into tough times, you are not going to be alone. This country is going to have a safety net, and it is going to help you through.

I conclude by saying we should not ever believe that family farming is a liability. It is an enormous asset that contributes substantially to the character and value system of this country. I hope this Chamber will stand up for that value system. When we do, family farmers around this country will begin to be able to think about spring planting once again and begin next year with renewed hope.

I said yesterday, and I will say it again: You cannot be a family farmer, you cannot live out alone under the yard lights unless you live on a reservoir of hope. Everything is about hope for a better future, and I think the farm bill, amended by our amendment, could give farmers a substantial amount of renewed hope.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the next two Democratic speakers, after the previously ordered lineup, be Senator BAUCUS and Senator WYDEN, up to 15 minutes each; further, that in the previous order, Senator STABENOW be recognized for up to 30 minutes and Senator CRAIG for 30 minutes—sorry, Senator ISAKSON be recognized for up to 30 minutes and Senator CRAIG—let me try to get through this. I could say it is the penmanship, but it is not. It is my interpretation—that Senator STABENOW be recognized for up to 30 minutes, Senator CRAIG for up to 30 minutes prior to Senator ISAKSON—STABENOW, I am sorry.

Madam President, if you have that straight, you are an unbelievable presider. I will send it to you in written form.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. MCCASKILL). Thank goodness. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. CASEY. Madam President, I rise today, once again, to talk about a threatened veto by the President of the United States. We spent many weeks debating the Children's Health Insurance Program, months, really, when you consider all the time. People worked very hard on both sides of the aisle on children's health insurance. Yet despite all that work, despite all that bipartisanship, despite all of the hours and the energy that went into getting a bipartisan bill on children's health insurance, we have the President of the United States vetoing that legislation and threatening to veto it yet again.

Unfortunately, I stand today to talk about another threatened veto. President Bush is threatening to veto the farm bill, which makes no sense at all not only because of the work that went into this bill by Republicans and Democrats in the Senate, that is reason enough for him not to veto important legislation such as this, but I think it is even graver than that. It is an even graver threat than talking about vetoing legislation because when the President of the United States, if he were to carry through on his threat to veto the farm bill, he is vetoing a lot of provisions that he should not be coming out against and fighting against. The President is vetoing a farm bill which does so much for nutrition, just taking one example. We know the committee this bill came out of is not just the Agriculture Committee, it is the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee, and that word ''nutrition'' is critically important.

To give some examples of what this means for families across America, here is what we are talking about when we talk about nutrition programs. Of course, food stamps being a big part of that, I will go through some of the elements of that program in a moment, the Fruit and Vegetable Snack Program, No. 2; No. 3, the Emergency Food Assistance Program, known in Washington by the acronym TEFAP—all of these programs provide children and families who would otherwise go hungry with food.

The farm bill reauthorizes those programs, a Washington word ''reauthorize'' for telling us we are going to fund them again. Finally, the overall title, the section of the bill that is entitled ''Nutrition,'' that title provides over $4 billion over 5 years to help on these important priorities.

So what are we talking about with food stamps? A couple of points. While

the rest of the world received an increase in wages or an increase in purchasing power in parts of our Government and economy, a lot of people on food stamps were left behind the last couple of years.

What are we talking about? We are talking about a couple of changes that make a lot of sense. No. 1, ending benefit erosion, and the increases we provide in this farm bill will increase the purchasing power for families who benefit from food stamps.

No. 2, deducting the cost of childcare from program eligibility. That shouldn't be part of eligibility, a necessity such as childcare for working families and poor families across America. They shouldn't have to factor in childcare costs. That is a mistake, and we have changed that. Thank goodness.

No. 3, protecting family investments in prepaid college funds and retirement savings. Again, when a family's income is being evaluated for eligibility, we should not include prepaid college funds.

No. 4, increasing purchasing power for fruits and vegetables with a new pilot program. At long last—and I say this not just because Pennsylvania will do well, and I am happy to say we have a part of the farm bill that speaks directly to so-called speciality crops, of which fruit and vegetables are a big part of the economy of Pennsylvania and America, but this is particularly important for poor families and for children. They should have every opportunity we can provide to have the benefit of getting fresh fruits and vegetables. It is a great idea.

Along those lines is an actual program, the Fruit and Vegetable Program. We are committing over $1 billion over 5 years to this important program. It expands the already-existing program so schools in every single State can participate. Does it cover every school in every school district? No; there is not enough money to do that. But it does expand that program so at least some schools in every State can participate.

Finally, the Fruit and Vegetable Program targets the program to focus on hungry children to give them the healthy foods they need the most.

After food stamps and the Fruit and Vegetable Program is the Emergency Food Assistance Program, known as TEFAP. This bill provides $100 million each year to purchase food that is then distributed by local food banks. Again, in addition to that, there is $50 million for the Hunger-Free Communities Program. That particular program under TEFAP is for grants to local communities to combat hunger.

What does this all mean? It means feeding children in America who would otherwise go hungry and providing basic health care for children is another element I talked about earlier when I spoke of the State Children's Health Insurance Program. Both of these, whether it is the farm bill investments in nutrition or whether it is children's health insurance, are about investing in our children in the dawn of their lives, but also it is about building an economy many years from now.

I hope the President, when he is making a final decision about the farm bill, will take a close look at what this bill does for children, what it does for families, and what it does for our farm families all across America. We don't have time today to go through all of it, but suffice it to say this is the first time in many years we have addressed these things, and I would ask the President to look at what this farm bill does for dairy farmers.

I spent time back in the cold of the winter, in Wayne County, PA, and met a young man by the name of Joe Davitt, who has a dairy farm. His father had it before him and now it is his responsibility to take on that incredibly difficult job of long hours, year after year, trying to make ends meet. Our Government, frankly, hasn't done enough to help them make ends meet in this very difficult job, and they are not asking for anything a lot of us don't get help with.

This farm bill allows us to give some measure of relief; not nearly enough, but some measure of relief for dairy farmers, who are salt-of-the-earth people, who helped build this country and build our farm economy. Finally, at long last, we have a piece of legislation which takes into consideration the struggles and the challenges of dairy farms across Pennsylvania but, indeed, across the country, from one shore to the other.

There is a lot to recommend in this farm bill, whether it is helping dairy farmers, whether it is an investment—long overdue—in specialty crops, and what it does for nutrition for all of America, but especially those who are vulnerable, those who happen to be poor and need help with the basic necessities of life. I hope the President, when he looks at this legislation—after he has done so much over many years now for people who make $1 million a year, or maybe they make $10 million a year, or maybe they even make $100 million or more; those Americans have gotten an awful lot of help—he will see this farm bill focuses on families in America having trouble making ends meet, whether they are farm families or whether they happen to be poor Americans who can benefit from our nutrition programs. I hope the President will consider that in the interest of fairness, but also in the interest of investing in a stronger farm economy, investing in making sure our children have the nutrition they need, and also making investments in conservation, environmental protection, and a whole series of very important elements to the farm bill.

Unfortunately, I think the President, in his veto threat, is overlooking all that. I hope he changes his mind. There are some Americans who have done fine, thank you, under this President. And so for him to veto the farm bill would be contrary not just to all those interests, important interests in America—children, families, farmers, and farm families—but also it would be contrary to a lot of the work that was done by Chairman TOM HARKIN, the chairman of our committee, and Ranking Member CHAMBLISS from the State of Georgia; and not only the work they put in, but the work their staffs put in, month after month after month, working in a bipartisan way, to get this bill on the right track.

It is not perfect. There will be lots of criticism of this bill, but not nearly enough criticisms are warranted to justify the veto of this legislation. We have to get this done. It is the only time we will work on this in 5 years. We need to get it done. And the President, if he is thinking of the best interests of the country, will sign the legislation.

I urge the President, as respectfully as I can, not to veto the farm bill. It has broad bipartisan support. We have to get this legislation done.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator from Minnesota is recognized for 10 minutes.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Madam President, the Senate is now considering the farm bill, and with the leadership of Chairman HARKIN, Ranking Member CHAMBLISS, Senator CONRAD, and a Minnesota Congressman, COLIN PETERSON, in the House, the bipartisan farm bill will invest in our farms and rural communities so they will be a strong, growing, and innovative part of 21st century America.

America's farm safety net was created during the Great Depression as an essential reform to help support rural communities and protect struggling family farmers from the financial shocks of volatile weather and equally volatile commodity prices. Almost 75 years later, the reasons for maintaining that strong safety net still exist.

The 2002 farm bill actually spurred rural development by allowing farmers in Minnesota and across the country to take risks to expand production. Because of productivity gains and innovation, including advances in renewable energy, the farm support programs in the 2002 farm bill actually came in $17 billion under budget.

As the Senate debates a final 2007 farm bill this week, it is important not to underestimate the value of a strong bill for States such as my State of Minnesota, where agriculture is so vital to our economy and our way of life. That

is why, as a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, I support the new farm bill. This includes an increased focus on cellulosic-based ethanol, continued support for a strong commodity safety net, and additional funds for conservation, nutrition, and disaster relief.

Of particular importance is the fact that we have balanced the budget with every dollar of new spending fully offset.

Traveling around my State during the last 2 years, I have had the opportunity to visit all 87 counties of my State twice, last year and this, and I had the opportunity to talk to many farmers about the good and the bad in the last farm bill. I can tell you this: The farm bill has worked to revitalize many of our rural communities across America. It has spurred rural development by allowing farmers in Minnesota and across the country to take risks and expand their agricultural production. Because of strong commodity prices and advances in renewable energy, the farm support programs in the 2002 farm bill are projected to come in $17 billion under budget.

I am pleased this bill continues this safety net, and I appreciate the effort that has also been made to rebalance the commodity programs to be more equitable to northern crops such as wheat, oats, barley, soybeans, and canola.

Another top priority for Minnesota farmers was creating a permanent program of disaster assistance. I thank Senator BAUCUS for the work the Finance Committee has put into this provision. Farmers have to come back to Congress each year with a tin cup in their hands when in fact we can do it differently. Our State has been hit by drought, flooding, and everything in between, and they had to wait 3 years for Congress to pass another ad hoc disaster relief bill. A permanent program of disaster relief will give farmers security moving forward.

One of my major goals for this farm bill was to include a strong cellulosic ethanol program. Our corn-based ethanol and soybean-based biodiesel have taken off in Minnesota, and we are ready to expand to the next generation of biofuels—cellulosic ethanol, prairie grasses, biomass that yields more energy and, if done the right way, is better for our environment and conservation.

I was proud to draft legislation to provide farmers with an incentive to grow cellulosic energy crops, and I thank Chairman HARKIN and Senator CONRAD for working with me to include this in the farm bill. The fact these crops put carbon back in the soil and take less fossil fuel to produce offers us the promise of producing a carbon-neutral motor fuel for this country. In short, the Biomass Crop Transition Program, which is what the cellulosic ethanol provision of this farm bill is, will allow us to expand on corn ethanol and soy diesel to a new generation of farm-based energy and greater freedom from imported oil.

I am also pleased this farm bill includes legislation I introduced, along with Senator BOND, to provide funding for E–85 pumps. It is a chicken-and-egg problem with E–85. Less than 1 percent of our gas stations have the E–85 pumps. In the Energy bill, we have more requirements for flex-fuel vehicles, and this bill will help to get the pumps out there so we can be investing in the farmers and the workers of the Midwest instead of the oil cartels of the Mideast.

I am also pleased the committee has accepted my amendment to double the authorized funding levels for two programs that serve beginning farmers and ranchers. There are real opportunities today to start out in farming, especially in growing areas such as organic farming and energy production. But beginning farmers also face big obstacles, including limited access to credit and technical assistance, and the high price of land. The Beginning Farmer and Rancher Programs in this farm bill provide mentoring and outreach for new farmers, and training in business planning and credit building—the skills they need to succeed and stay on the land.

There are a lot of good things for rural America in this farm bill. There is, however, one critical area where I believe more reform is needed. We need to stop urban millionaires from pocketing farm subsidies intended for hard-working farmers. This reform is in the best interest of Minnesota farmers. Here are the facts: Nationally, 60 farms have collected more than $1 million each under the 2002 farm bill, but none of them were in our State. The average income of Minnesota farms, after expenses, is $54,000. But under the current system, a part-time farmer can have an income as high as $2.5 million from outside sources and still qualify for Federal benefits.

It makes no sense to hand out payments to multimillionaires when this money should be targeted to family farmers. Big payments to big-city investors threaten to undermine the public support for every farm program, even though the commodity payments are projected to be only 15 percent of the total farm bill budget over the next 5 years.

A poster boy for what needs to be changed is Maurice Wilder, a Florida-based real estate developer. From 2003 to 2005, he has collected more than $3.2 million in farm payments for properties in five States, even though his net worth is estimated at $500 million. Nearly 600 residents of New York City, 559 residents of Washington, DC, and even 21 residents of Beverly Hills 90210 received Federal farm checks in the past 3 years. Some collected hundreds of thousands of dollars. Last time I checked, there wasn't a lot of farmland in those neighborhoods.

We can fix this and do better for our farmers by using the new farm bill to close loopholes, tighten payment limits, and enforce tougher income eligibility standards. First, the current Senate and House farm bill proposals eliminate the three-entity rule. This will cut down on abuse by applying payment limits strictly to individuals and married couples and ending the practice of dividing farms into multiple corporations to multiply payments.

Second, a longstanding bill, which is an amendment that will be considered this week, proposed by Senators DORGAN and GRASSLEY would limit annual payments to $250,000. I will vote in favor of this provision on the Senate floor, and the Senate should adopt it.

I also believe a third kind of reform is needed. Congress should act to prevent payments that are intended for hard-working farmers from going to urban millionaires and giant agribusiness.

We will be talking about these amendments in the week to come, but I wish to say as we move ahead to develop homegrown renewable sources of energy, rural America promises to be central to our Nation's future energy independence as well as the fight against global warming. This bill prepares us. This bill heads us in the right direction.

Inertia may be the most powerful force in the political universe, but after 75 years, the best interests of America's rural economy demand that we correct the abuses of the past so we can move forward with this bill, with some modifications of reform, to ensure a strong safety net for our hard-working farmers.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CRAIG. Madam President, may I inquire what the order of business is at this time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is to be recognized for up to 30 minutes under the unanimous consent agreement.

Mr. CRAIG. Madam President, many of us are coming to the floor today to speak to the new farm bill that the Senate Ag Committee has proposed and brought to us over the last several months.

Over the years I have had the privilege to participate in a variety of farm bill developments and structures as we ultimately came to a new 5-year farm policy in our country.

First of all, let me say for the first time in a good number of years we have actually had the Secretary of Agriculture go out amongst American agriculture, ask questions and listen, and

send us proposals of change in farm policy.

We have also had both the House and the Senate committees operating extensively in bipartisan ways to hold hearings, looking at the existing farm policy and what may need to be changed to justify a new farm bill.

While many are caught up in the bits and pieces of a farm bill structure, what is important to remember is a nation that feeds itself is a nation that is, by its own definition, strong and independent. And that has been throughout our history one of our great legacies: that we could produce our own food and fiber to feed our own populations, and then step beyond that to help feed the world.

In fact, in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s, as we saw a burgeoning export market in agricultural growth, we were expanding our own growth capabilities not only to feed ourselves but to feed the world.

That, in part, has been the product of a consistent farm policy over the years that stabilized agriculture, agricultural producers who looked at the primary commodity crops and said: This is the base of American agriculture, and this is what we ought to support to assure there is adequate food and fiber for the American consumer.

We now take for granted every day of the week that as we walk into the supermarkets of America the shelves will be full and overflowing with an abundance of food. We just take it for granted—unless you are amongst the very poor, and then you might stand in a soup line. But there are few of those in our country today. And, certainly, for those less fortunate there are a variety of food and nutritional programs embodied within farm policy that assure there will be minimal nutrition values offered and provided to America. That is truly one of our great legacies and something I think all Americans can be proud of.

Over the years, American agriculture has changed. We think traditionally of corn and wheat and soybeans and cotton and, of course, we used to have a tobacco program in the South that was supported, that no longer exists for obvious and important reasons.

But little did we recognize something that we now value greatly as a part of our nutritional base today: our vegetables, our fruits, and that huge variety that you see on the fresh produce shelves as you walk into any of our great supermarkets across the Nation.

And to those of us who have been associated with agriculture all of our lives, it is not the meat shelf, it is not the bread shelf, it is the fruits and the vegetables, the specialty crops, the kinds of things that never have been in a farm bill, that we have never spoken clearly to, that embodied a very large part of American agriculture.

In fact, today, at farmgate, meaning the value of products leaving the farm itself, we view specialty crops as somewhere in the area of 50 percent. Not a program crop, not a loan program, not a base support price, but American farmers out there working to diversify and to ensure the variety that all of our consumers enjoy today.

So it is, in my opinion, a very big victory that today I come to the floor, along with a group of my colleagues, to talk about a new provision within farm policy to deal with the specialty crops. And for the next few moments, let me talk about it and its importance as we recognize what it means not only today but what it could mean in the future.

This sector includes vegetables, fruits, nursery crops, herbal crops, floriculture, horticulture, dried fruit, tree nuts, and turf grass. We know about all of those things. Turf grass you do not buy at the fresh produce stand, but if you are building a new home and all of a sudden you have instant yard because the landscaper has laid turf, then you know a lot about turf.

In my State of Idaho, that is a rapidly growing and, in some areas, urbanizing area; turf farms are a very important part of Idaho agriculture today. It may surprise some, when they think of specialty crops, they think of the great agricultural belt known as the San Joaquin Valley of California, where you see one different crop after another for hundreds and hundreds of miles across that phenomenally fertile stretch of American agricultural soil.

But in my State of Idaho, we are one of the top States in the Nation as it relates to producing specialty crops. Beyond being the No. 1 producer of potatoes that we certainly recognize, and most of us enjoy, Idaho is proud to boost production of cherries, table grapes, mint, apples, onions, carrots, and a variety of seed, nursery and ornamental crops.

The specialty crop industry has never relied, as I earlier mentioned, on the traditional farm program to support or sustain it. Yet they are subject to high volatility in markets. They face significant risk in their operations, including pests and disease threats, along with technical trade barriers and disaster conditions.

The inclusion of these new crops does not cost the traditional programs at all because we are not looking for, nor has the specialty crop industry asked for, the kind of program that is represented in wheat and barley and pulse crops and sugar and others. These new provisions do not provide direct subsidy to producers but create and fund programs that will, among other things, help to improve the competitiveness of specialty crops, expand valuable nutritional programs, and direct new mandatory funding to specialty crop research.

Let me give you an example of what I am talking about. Many States of the Nation now have a growing wine industry. Idaho is amongst those. We have a unique microclimate along the Snake River Valley of Idaho that allows us to raise quality grapes and to produce very fine quality wine.

But the problem of adapting an Australian-based or a German-based or an Italian-based grape to a new ecosystem takes research. A few years ago I was able to get the wine industry of Idaho research grants, hire a university professor, do the laboratory work, and learn how to manage a Melbac, or a Shiraz, or a particular type of Cab grape that allows us to up our values and up the quality of the wine grapes of our State. That is the kind of program we have embodied in the new specialty crop title and provision of the farm bill.

It provides producers better ways to address technical barriers in trade. It assists in the prevention, detection, and eradication of invasive pests and diseases in specialty crops.

I am pleased to see the bill extends the authority of specialty crop block grants, a charge which I led back in 2004, and will provide funding to States for locally driven and directed programs relating to research, commodity promotion, product quality enhancement, food safety, and other areas.

These are all very critical to the quality, the safety of the food that the average consumer, once again, walking into the supermarket on a daily basis simply takes for granted.

Mandatory dollars for specialty crop research will help our Nation keep a competitive edge on breeding, genetics, and genomics, also fund initiatives to address a certain economy such as the increased need for mechanization and food safety initiatives.

Very frankly, fellow Senators, if we do not begin to ensure a labor force to American agriculture, the kind that has largely left agriculture over the last 2 years because of the immigration debate and the border crisis that we are now trying to fix, we are going to have to see more and more of our industry mechanized or it will simply have to move out of our country to an area where that labor force exists.

So here is an opportunity in the specialty crop bill to do a little more of that research toward mechanization that again gives us opportunities that we heretofore did not have.

I also applaud the national expansion of the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Snack Program, a program in which Idaho has been fortunate to participate for several years now. With the expansion, it is estimated that 4.5 million low-income elementary school children in 5,000 schools nationwide will benefit from receiving a fresh fruit or vegetable snack every day of the school year.

This bill takes a major step forward in recognizing the significance of the specialty crop industry to the overall

agricultural economy of our country. The benefits to the health of U.S. citizens and the need for a stable, affordable, diverse, and secure food supply are clearly addressed within the specialty crop title.

For the first time in my years in Washington working on farm policy, I think it is possible to say the farm bill we currently have on the Senate floor, crafted in a bipartisan way, with the administration fully participating in the initial input of it, now covers a much broader whole of the American agricultural scene than we have ever before had.

With the inclusion of specialty crops in the overall program, it can clearly be said that is the case. So while I know the bill currently has its own problems on the Senate floor based on what may or may not transpire here, this ia a very fine piece of work, in my opinion. Do I agree with all of it? No. Would I have written it this way had I been chairman of the Ag Committee or had the ability to do so? No, probably not.

There are several provisions within it that would simply not be there because my State of Idaho, for example, does not necessarily care for some of them. For example, the large milk program of dairy is not what adjusts or identifies to my State's large and rapidly growing dairy industry. This is designed to protect a much smaller producer; in my opinion, a less economical producer today than the kind that has built the dairy industry in my State.

Be that as it may, that has always been the character of farm policy. Has it been bipartisan? Yes. By definition it has to be. Does it need to recognize all regions of our country? Yes, it does.

But most importantly, in doing all of those things, what it always has been able to do is to assure the American consumer that food in this country will be relatively inexpensive compared to the amount of consumer income required to put a meal on the table of an American family. Americans, without question, are blessed because of the phenomenal productivity of American agriculture, the ingenuity, the technology, all that goes there.

In part, the stability that has produced that is a product of farm policies down through the decades that have recognized the basic principle that a nation that can feed itself, that can be assured there will be an abundance of food for itself and use the surplus to sell to the world, is a nation that not only can be preeminent but certainly a nation that can stand on its own.

Senator STABENOW has just entered the Chamber. She and I were the first two Senators to actually sit down with the fruits and vegetables industry of our Nation and say: We need a specialty crop title. We need provisions within the farm bill that recognize and bring forth all of the kinds of programs that I have just talked about.

Over the course of the last 3 years, working in a bipartisan way, we have done just that. Let me recognize Senator STABENOW for the phenomenal work she has done over the last several months in shepherding this piece of legislation through to inclusion in the farm bill, in working with both sides of the aisle to assure that happened. And I must say hats off to the Senator from Michigan because she, like I, recognizes the phenomenal diversity of agriculture in our State and the need to not only recognize it and enhance it where we can, but to do so in a bipartisan way, that has produced the work product we have before us.

I am proud to stand on the Senate floor today recognizing a small but very important new provision within the farm bill, recognizing the nearly 50 percent of gross farm revenue across America today that is embodied within the phenomenal specialty crop diversity that makes us the great agricultural Nation we are.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SALAZAR). The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, before my friend leaves the floor, I thank the distinguished Senator from Idaho for his leadership as we have worked together on specialty crop issues. This is an important bipartisan effort. We began focusing on it when we defined specialty crops in the Specialty Crop Competitiveness Act of 2004. We have now taken that definition and gone on to include, as he said, 50 percent of the cash receipts from the crops that had not been recognized fully in the farm bill. It has been my pleasure to work with him and see that we have been able to make this an important part of this farm bill for the future. I thank him and congratulate him.

I rise to speak about the farm bill in front of us. It is an effort that has taken a tremendous amount of time, debate, and negotiation, a 2-day markup. We ended up passing it unanimously out of the Agriculture Committee, which is no small feat. I am pleased to have played a role in that process. A major reason for our success was our chairman, the distinguished Senator from Iowa, who has been so diligent from the beginning. He has had a vision about the future for agriculture, where we needed to go in alternative energy, conservation, fruits and vegetables, nutrition, as well as our traditional support for agriculture. I thank Chairman HARKIN and our distinguished ranking member for their efforts together. We have put into place a farm bill for the future. I am very pleased we are doing that.

Our needs are different than when the first farm bills came about. Energy independence, preserving and protecting the environment, making sure we have a nutritious supply of products to keep communities and families healthy are all areas covered in this new farm bill.

I thank my dear friend and colleague, the chairman of the Budget Committee, Senator CONRAD, for his incredible leadership, putting all the numbers together. We have only a relatively small increase above the baseline in this farm bill, $8 billion. Contrary to what we are hearing from the administration, we are seeing a relatively small increase, fully paid for under the budget. Thanks to the work of Senator CONRAD, we have a farm bill that is done in a fiscally responsible way.

I thank the chairman of the Finance Committee, Senator BAUCUS, for his extraordinary leadership. Serving on the Budget, Finance, and Agriculture Committees, I have to say we would not be here with a successful farm bill if it were not for Senator BAUCUS and the work he has done in providing revenues as well as a permanent disaster relief program, which is incredibly important.

I also thank my staff for their hard work. We have been working for months and months on this farm bill, many late hours, some all-nighters. I thank Chris Adamo and Oliver Kim, who have done an extraordinary job on the nutrition pieces of this bill; Ilana Levinson; and my legislative director, Amanda Renteria.

This new farm bill represents a progressive agricultural policy and a vision of the future. It focuses on and expands many new policies, such as specialty crops and renewable energy, conservation, nutrition, and rural development. When people think of Michigan, most of the time people think of automobiles and manufacturing. But in fact, the second largest industry in Michigan is agriculture. We have more diversity of crops than any other State other than California. This is a very important part of public policy for Michigan. It is about supporting our growers, about communities, the schoolchildren, seniors, and others who benefit from nutrition programs. It is also about jobs. In real ways, this is a bill that will create jobs in my State.

We have everything from traditional commodities in Michigan, such as dairy and meat and pork and corn and sugar beets and soybeans. We are also proudly the national leaders in the production of numerous specialty crops—our fruits and vegetables, including blueberries, apples, cherries, asparagus, and celery. Michigan farmers are in need of a safety net for the crops they now grow, our program crops. But they also are asking us for a new set of policies, not payments, not direct payments, but a set of policies that will allow us to support fruit and vegetable growers who make up half of American agriculture.

In addition to diverse farms and commodities, we also have expansive urban areas with strong interests in conserving our national resources, our land, our Great Lakes, expanding as

well in our inner-city areas access for fresh fruits and vegetables through farmers markets and community gardens and school nutrition programs. Literally, for me, every single part of the farm bill is important and impacts someone in my State, whether they be involved directly in farming or not. Of course, as we sometimes don't think about, the farm bill does impact everybody, whether you have any part of agricultural production in your State or not because of what this means in food security, nutrition, and now focusing on other important areas such as alternative energy.

I understand, as we debate this important farm bill, we will be continuing to talk about reforming farm policy. I know for many, the reforms that have passed in the Agriculture Committee—and we have put together very important reforms—as well as for me, do not go as far as I would like. But they do represent a very important first step in the right direction. There is a tremendous amount of reform in this legislation. It is important for us not to define reform as just changing direct payments. It is about changing the focus, expanding the focus toward the future, which is what this farm bill absolutely does. We have made progress on farm payment reform, but we have also put in place a new guide for the next 5 years in completely new farm policies, such as specialty crops, helping producers grow more and consumers to have more access to healthy foods.

Energy is a very exciting part of this bill, the next economic opportunity for rural America, for our farmers. These new policies will create new jobs and new, clean, renewable energies. Conservation, again, is a major focus for our chairman, and I commend him for that. His leadership has brought us more than $4 billion in new investments in conservation that will help producers be the great stewards of the land they want to be.

Again, the chairman, in his leadership on nutrition, has been extraordinary, expanding the food and nutrition program and providing more access to healthy foods. In fact, it is important to mention that roughly 66 percent of the farm bill is focused in some way on nutrition. That means this is truly a food security and nutrition bill for every American. It is also important to mention that we have included a focus on beginning and disadvantaged farmers, new policies in the conservation title, as our Presiding Officer has focused on in so many of the areas around conservation and supporting our farmers and family farmers. The credit title also helps new farmers and those sometimes wrongfully left out to provide for more conservation and more credit resources. We know we need a new generation of farmers to continue providing food security for our Nation.

Let me speak about each of these areas briefly. The area of the farm bill we call specialty crops, what does that mean? We are talking about fruits, vegetables, horticulture, floriculture, dried nuts. We had defined those areas in 2004 in the farm bill. This is something I have been working on since coming to the Congress after the 1996 election, 4 years in the U.S. House on the Agriculture Committee, and now in the Senate. I remember when we first started talking about specialty crops and trying to find something in the farm bill that would directly support the 50 percent of the crops that are fruits and vegetables and other specialty crops. It was difficult to find much. But finally, after working together on a bipartisan basis and having wonderful support from the Agriculture Committee, we can honestly say we have placed specialty crops as a permanent part of the farm bill.

This is incredibly important, particularly now when we look at the needs for nutrition, the needs of the future for our families, our children, our seniors, as we look at a world economy, where it is very important that we be supporting our own fruits and vegetable growers.

There are 36 Members of the Senate who have come together, because we grow specialty crops in our States, and have supported the efforts. I thank each Member who has lent their voice in support and strength to this effort. We have over 120 different organizations that have been working now for several years to come together to get to this point. I thank all of them for their efforts as well.

We have come a long way since the 2002 farm bill, when we were talking about trying to get some help with tree assistance or some basic nutrition programs. In 2004, we passed the Specialty Crop Competitiveness Act which defined specialty crops and for the first time gave us a policy from which to work. It laid the groundwork for the progress we have made in creating a specialty crop policy in the farm bill, including the centerpiece program such as specialty crop block grants. Today, for the first time, there is a significant package to help our growers who supply our healthy foods. This package is what I call a toolbox, not a direct payment. They have not asked for that, but they have asked for a variety of things to help them be successful and make fruits and vegetables available to our families.

The toolbox includes competitive grant programs, research funds, increased protections from pests and disease, trade export promotions, various nutrition programs to help those in need, as well as a focus on our schoolchildren, assistance for organic farmers, a very important, growing part of agriculture, as well as important conservation payments. This multitude of policies offers real reform and is needed for a variety of reasons.

It is also important to note the new disaster assistance program that has been put together accommodates specialty crops as well. There is approximately $1 billion of disaster relief for specialty crops included in the disaster relief program. It will expedite aid to producers after natural disasters for which farmers cannot plan. A critical part of this is new mandatory funding for the Tree Assistance Program. This is absolutely critical to our farmers who have orchards because our orchards—such as cherries and peaches and apples—are basically the assets. The trees are the assets for those farmers, and they are expensive assets that take years to yield profits. So being able to support those growers who have orchards and to be able to help them in a disaster is very important.

It is important to note that specialty crop farmers are also very diverse. What is good for the Washington apple growers may not be the same for Michigan apple growers. Different diseases and challenges face different growers in different parts of the country. So policies such as the State-run block grants that we have included and competitive research grants are vital to help the over 200 different types of specialty crop farmers across the Nation be able to have assistance for their particular issue, their particular areas of concern.

Second, fruits and vegetables are more susceptible to different pests and diseases. We must have the best inspection and rapid-response policies in place. Currently, the costs borne by the fruit and vegetable industry due to invasive species reaches over $1 billion a year. Our disease and pest policy will help prevent new invasive species as well as help mitigate them. This will help not only specialty crop growers but all our farmers as well as our forests.

Third, just like our traditional row crops, such as corn and soybeans, we need a strong domestic supply of fruits and vegetables. Studies suggest that even if every person in this country tried to eat the five to nine servings of fruits and vegetables per day that are recommended by the Federal Government, our domestic growers would simply not be able to meet the demand.

Fourth—and while speaking of domestic fruit and vegetable farmers—this Nation currently imports $2.7 billion more than it exports in fruits and vegetables. So we need to ensure our safety and health and help our growers as they export as well.

Finally, when we talk about specialty crops, we are really talking about eating in a healthier way. A better supply of fruits and vegetables means more access for more people to the things they need to be healthy and to prevent systemic disease in the future.

Along with our focus on specialty crops is a real partnership with the portion of the farm bill that focuses on nutrition. This farm bill makes important strides in reducing hunger in our Nation and improving the nutritional health of our children. It makes a key link between our commodities—our fruits and vegetables—and health by recognizing the importance of fruits and vegetables in the new specialty crops provisions.

The Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine has applauded efforts to increase consumption of fruits and vegetables. They noted that HHS statistics have found that unhealthy eating and inactivity cause 310,000 to 580,000 deaths every year.

In addition, in this Congress we have made our children's health a legislative priority. In addition to our fight for the Children's Health Insurance Program, we have expanded the successful Fruit and Vegetable Snack Program so that schools nationwide will be able to give children a healthy snack. Again, my hat goes off to our chairman, who placed the Fruit and Vegetable Program in the farm bill in the past as a pilot project.

A lot of folks said: Well, even if you have a bowl of fruits—apples or other fresh fruits—and vegetables available in schools, the kids won't eat them; they will just go to the vending machine. Well, it turned out that was not true. It turned out that children loved having those apples and peaches and strawberries and plums and all of the other fruits available. Teachers across the country have been clamoring to expand this very successful Fruit and Vegetable Snack Program, and we have done that in this bill. In fact, with the passage of the farm bill, about 120,000 children in Michigan alone will have access to fresh fruits and vegetables through the snack program.

This is a very important policy in terms of the future for our children. Making sure children eat right and understand good nutrition is, of course, critical for their long-term health. According to the New America Foundation's child development and youth well-being index, health indicators for children are on the decline mainly due to children's poor nutritional health and obesity. By helping our schools purchase healthy snacks, we can not only give children better food but also help guide their nutritional choices throughout their entire lives. Maybe if they pick up an apple or dried cherries—grown in Michigan, of course—rather than junk food, we will give them an opportunity for a healthier future.

Additionally, the farm bill addresses hunger by making long overdue changes to the Food and Nutrition Program, formerly known as food stamps. Since 1996, the income standards for this program have been frozen—in other words, no increases. Food costs go up, inflation goes up, and there have been no increases. This has caused the purchasing power for families to decline as food costs and inflation have increased.

In just one example, a 32-year-old single mom named Sonya, who lives in Michigan near my hometown of Lansing, has two children ages 12 and 13. She works two jobs. One pays $10.40 an hour, where she works 24 hours a week. The other one pays her $76 a day. She is working hard to hold things together for her family. She spends nearly $650 a month in daycare expenses, right now, for her children. But under current law, she cannot count the full value of her childcare costs when she applies for the Food and Nutrition Program. This cap on childcare is a huge incentive against working.

The nutrition title will help Sonya and other families—and the vast majority of Food and Nutrition Program households are three-individual households like Sonya's—because it takes that cap off and will cover and count the costs of childcare for working moms. For example, a mother of three who works 35 hours a week at $9 an hour and pays $350 a month for childcare for a preschool-aged child would receive an additional $79 in food assistance for herself and her children. This is a huge difference. It may not sound like a lot of money, but it is a huge difference for families all across this country.

We should be very proud of the fact that on a bipartisan basis we have placed these improvements in the bill. However, we still need to do a lot more, and I certainly support other efforts to do that.

We still need to make improvements to the Commodity Supplemental Food Program. Unfortunately, our senior citizens, who make up the bulk of this program, the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, are eligible at a lower income threshold than are families. In other words, if you are a senior up to 130 percent of poverty, you can get help with food; for a family, it is 185 percent. There is really no reason to discriminate against senior citizens, and a number of organizations, including AARP, the National Commodity Supplemental Food Program Association, and America's Second Harvest, want to fix this program. I am working with the chairman to offer an amendment to do that.

I mentioned a little earlier that this bill is also a job creator. This farm bill is creating new jobs as well as a cleaner environment—both very important goals.

The energy title will help bring forth a new rural economy. In Michigan's case, this is already happening, and we welcome the provisions of this bill. They are very important to us in Michigan.

First, there are loans and loan guarantees for cellulosic ethanol refineries. In Michigan, we have interest from multiple companies to set up new cellulosic refineries. We have corn, sugar beets, switchgrass, and wood byproducts—timber—opportunities that can all be a part of the cellulosic equation. Again, I know the distinguished Presiding Officer has worked diligently in those areas. They are very important for the future of this country and certainly in my State will create jobs.

Financing is needed in the early development of these projects, as we know, and these new policies will provide that missing link, which is so critical. Perhaps by the next farm bill we will see the fruits of our labor when we can truly say: Buy fuel from Middle America instead of the Middle East.

Next, farmers need assistance to switch to these new energy crops and to produce renewable energies. New policies will provide technical assistance and resources to help producers convert to new crops that can produce ethanol and take advantage of their wastes by converting them into energy. An example of this is anaerobic digesters that our dairy farms can use to convert animal waste to energy. Not only is this a new source of income, but it also disposes of waste, therefore reducing pollution into the air and the water.

Finally, I would like to highlight another program important to Michigan that has the potential to spur economic development while alleviating our dependence on foreign oil. A Community Wood Energy Program will help invest in projects looking to use more wood products to produce energy. With a State that is more than one-third forested, and paper mills are in the decline, this is a very valuable addition, from my perspective in Michigan.

The energy title will go a long way toward a cleaner environment, but the conservation title in the farm bill is one of our most important environmental laws. Farmers are some of the best stewards of our land. We know that. They produce high-quality, safe, nutritious products while meeting strong environmental standards. Our addition of $4 billion in conservation funding this year is imperative to meet the growing demand of farmers who want to enroll in various conservation programs. These programs keep our air clean, farmland productive, spaces open, land open, wildlife thriving, and offer some of the best water quality protections.

The conservation title is especially vital to our Great Lakes, North America's largest source of fresh water. Farm bill conservation programs have ensured that once-marginal Great Lakes farmland now filters sediment and erosion while providing millions of acres of high-quality wildlife habitat,

which supports the local $18 billion hunting, fishing, and wildlife-watching industry in Michigan. Programs such as the Wetlands Reserve Program improve water quality and are essential to the continued health of the Great Lakes. These programs protect and restore wetlands that serve to filter pesticides, fertilizers, and sediment out of the water that millions of Great Lakes residents depend on for their drinking water as well as for swimming and bathing and just plain fun. And we invite everyone to come and be a part of the Great Lakes experience.

I want to congratulate, again, Chairman HARKIN and my colleagues on the committee for their commitment to a strong conservation title. In spite of the tight budget we have once again, conservation is a priority.

I would like to take a moment to recognize changes in a program that I was very pleased to author as a part of this conservation title. The Great Lakes Basin Program for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control will be reauthorized for another 5 years under the current bill. This program has a proven track record of efficiently providing grant funding to local organizations and governments to prevent soil erosion in the Great Lakes region.

I am pleased to have been able to add language to the farm bill to tie the Great Lakes Basin Program to the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Strategy to Restore and Protect the Great Lakes. This will assist in accomplishing two of the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Strategy's priority recommendations: first, targeting cleanup activities in severely polluted rural watersheds; secondly, restoring urban watersheds that have been degraded by development.

The Great Lakes restoration strategy is really a comprehensive blueprint for restoring the Great Lakes. It was initiated following an Executive order which recognized the Great Lakes as a national treasure. The strategy was produced by a broad cross-section of people representing our local communities, the State and Federal Government—truly a bipartisan effort—NGOs, tribes, and various stakeholders that came together.

The strategy identifies reducing nonpoint source runoff from rural and urban areas as one of the top eight sets of priority recommendations necessary for restoring the health of the Great Lakes. This program will enable the region to initiate pilot projects consistent with these recommendations. I am very pleased this is part of the farm bill.

Restoring the Great Lakes must be a national priority. A recent Brookings Institute study clearly showed that Great Lakes restoration is about more than environmental restoration; it is about protecting our way of life. Reducing soil erosion, sediment, and pollutants helps maintain a clean source of drinking water for over 42 million Americans and Canadians who depend on the Great Lakes. Decreasing nonpoint pollution in the Great Lakes reduces the damage caused to fish and wildlife habitat and will help protect a sport fishery that generates $4 billion a year. Reducing nonpoint pollution will reduce the costs of maintaining stormwater systems and the costs of dredging the harbors and marinas that are the economic backbone to the Great Lakes region's shipping capacity, in addition to a $1 billion recreational boating industry. This program ties a Great Lakes program with a proven track record to the implementation of a comprehensive strategy that, when fully implemented, will protect an international treasure for the next generations.

I also want to acknowledge another important piece that I was pleased to author in the farm bill that is important to American producers. Current law clearly states that all purchases made—to the maximum extent practicable—with Federal funds for use in the National School Lunch and Breakfast programs should be domestic goods; in other words, American-made, American-grown. Congress has passed this law in multiple statutes and has repeatedly reinforced its support for the Buy American provision, and expects it to be implemented and enforced. Unfortunately, USDA has not adequately enforced the Buy American provisions in current law. This is another example of this administration's failure to enforce the laws on the books, and this time our growers and consumers are paying the price. The list of trade enforcement violations is growing, and today the United States has the weakest trade enforcement effort of any developed country. It is important we make sure that while the USDA buys only domestically grown food for schools, that we also make sure when the school programs themselves—the local programs—are purchasing, that they know this provision is in place.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for an additional 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DOMENICI. No objection. How many minutes? Two?

Ms. STABENOW. Two.

Mr. DOMENICI. No objection.

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

Ms. STABENOW. Thank you very much.

There is so much in the farm bill that it is difficult to have a short presentation. I am only touching on a few of the major areas.

Let me conclude, though, by summarizing the Buy American provisions because, unfortunately, even this past July at a national school food conference, a food company marketed peaches that said ''peaches from China packed in Thailand,'' and I know we grow great peaches in the United States. So we want to make sure that as we are putting all of these provisions together to support American agriculture, that, in fact the USDA is doing everything possible not only to purchase themselves but to communicate with our school programs and other nutritional programs that we expect we will purchase from local growers, American growers first. We hope we will not have to say this again. We have put this in numerous bills. It is vital that we take this very seriously if we are going to, in fact, be supporting American growers. This provision—the Buy American amendment—matches the House-passed language, and I am hoping they will join us in making sure it is truly enforced at this time.

As my statement shows, this farm bill is expansive. It is important to all parts of our country, our families, our communities. It is important in so many ways as we look for healthy foods and strong communities and jobs, preserving our land and our water. It has very important policies, traditional policies we have had for some time, coupled with new approaches for the future in alternative energy and other areas that are critical for the future of our country. I regret that the administration has indicated a possible veto of this bill. I hope, in fact, they will reconsider as we move along. This is an important bipartisan effort. A tremendous amount of work has gone into this. This is truly a farm bill for the future of the country. It is fiscally responsible. It is paid for. I am very hopeful that not only will we pass this with a strong bipartisan vote, but that the President will support this very important effort to support our growers, our farmers, our ranchers, as well as the food security of the United States.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico has 15 minutes under the previous order. The Senator from New Mexico is recognized.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, parliamentary inquiry: I am to be followed by Senator THUNE, who has 15 minutes, is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is not yet a part of the order.

Mr. DOMENICI. I ask unanimous consent that it be the case.

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

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise this afternoon to discuss the process under which we consider this bill that has been set forth by the majority leader earlier. I also want to discuss a critical issue facing our farmers. I do not want to belabor the point that has

been made by our distinguished Republican leader, Senator MCCONNELL, and by Senator GREGG about the importance of an open amendment process, but I do want to add some context, if I might.

I understand it is the majority's prerogative to fill the amendment tree, and it has been done by leaders of both parties in the past. However, I wanted to go on record about the potential serious danger of this process. Earlier, the majority leader stated that only amendments that are relevant to the farm bill will be allowed to be offered and voted on.

Well, I cannot think of any amendment more relevant to the economic security of the American farmer than an amendment to increase the renewable fuel standard. I am very hopeful the amendment will meet the test the leader has made for amendments. I don't know yet whether it will, but I think before I am finished and before other speakers are heard, it should be quite obvious that there is no amendment that could be offered that is more important to rural America and the farmers than this one.

Since we passed the first ever renewable fuels standard in the Energy Policy Act of 2005—and the occupant of the chair was a member of the committee that wrote it—bipartisan—and played a very vital role in a number of its provisions—since that Energy Policy Act, we have seen a surge in ethanol jobs and a surge in the construction of ethanol plants. I think we all know that. In 2006 alone, the ethanol industry supported the creation of 160,000 new jobs, while producing 5 billion gallons of ethanol. These are American farm jobs which help produce American fuels and help reduce our dependence on foreign oil. It seems to me the relevance of ethanol is asked and answered.

My bipartisan amendment would set annual requirements for the amount of renewable fuels used in motor vehicles, homes, and boilers. It would require that our Nation use 8.5 billion gallons of renewable fuels in 2008 and progressively increase to 36 billion gallons by 2022.

My amendment will help the ethanol industry right now by doubling the current ethanol mandate from 7.5 billion gallons in 2009 to 15 billion gallons by 2015. That will ensure that America will be using the additional ethanol that farmers are producing.

Beginning in 2016, an increasing portion of the renewable fuels must be advanced biofuels. Advanced biofuels include cellulosic ethanol, biodiesel, and other fuels derived from unconventional biomass feedstocks such as sorghum. The required amount of advanced biofuels begins at 3 billion gallons in 2016 and increases to 21 billion by 2022.

I want to depart from my text and talk a minute with the Presiding Officer and any other Senators who are listening. This amendment is part of the so-called Senate Energy bill passed in June. It has three major parts, and this is one part of it. This is one that has a lot to do with ethanol, but it was part of the Energy bill we passed and took a lot of pride in. Since then, the House passed a bill. The House passed two bills on energy. Their bills were, for all intents and purposes, completely different than the Senate's bill. We have been totally unsuccessful in moving anything in the direction of getting either our bill or their bill moving toward a bicameral solution in conference or by agreement between the two Houses through appropriate people. That is not occurring. There is lots of talk but no action. Pretty soon we will be giving the excuse for doing nothing for the ethanol prices—we will be saying, wait another month and we will get this agreement with the House. The Senate-passed bill will somehow get negotiated out with the House, with somebody, somehow, sometime, even though they don't have any provision in their bill that is like the one I am talking about.

This amendment is in our bill—the bill of the Senate—that we worked so hard on. It is the one the President talked about in his State of the Union Address, as the occupant of the chair might remember. Cellulosic was what everybody talked about: In about 2 years we break that R&D requirement and we are ready to go with the most critical new fuel—cellulosic. Now we sit and say, let's not do anything. I am kind of prejudging what some will say tomorrow when this amendment, which will be filed at the desk and which is nothing more than the Energy bill that was passed with all of the amendments that were adopted, that was subtitle B, the biofuels for energy security and transportation as part of the Energy bill—it is now an amendment I am asking to be attached to the farm bill. I think it should meet the leader's test where he said it has to be something that is strongly related to agriculture or he isn't going to consider it. Considering things such as perhaps the Lugar bill, which is highly touted as a substitute—it won't pass, but it will be permitted to be offered as an amendment, I assume.

This amendment is very important. We could get out of here in December and not have an agreement with the House on this energy bill. I repeat: They don't have this provision in their bill. They are going to have to accept a whole new approach. Energy security and transportation through biofuels is part of the 3 components of the bill, of the big bill we are talking about. We would have to find some way for the House to accommodate all three of the big sections, because they have none of them. They don't have this one. They don't have CAFE, on which our fellow committee members on Commerce worked very hard. They don't have CAFE in theirs. They don't have this provision, and they don't have the very large provision we have in ours with reference to maintenance and security, reducing the costs of various fuel products. So it is not going to be easy to get that. It would be very easy—if the majority leader agrees tomorrow, it would be very easy to adopt this amendment and, eventually, if the agriculture bill passes and goes right over to the House, and they have no alternative—they have to go to conference with a farm bill that is going to be very popular and it is going to have this provision on it, and it is very popular. As my colleagues know, if it were freestanding and didn't have any of the problems of: Does it belong on this bill, which I think is an irrelevant statement—we shouldn't be talking about that—it belongs on this bill, we are going to make up a rule if we don't let it come on here. It fits; it is germane; it is relevant. Any words we have used historically for amendments, it is that.

Now, beginning in 2016, an increasing portion of renewable fuels must be advanced biofuels, which must include cellulosic ethanol, biodiesel, and other fuels derived from unconventional biomass feedstocks, such as sorghum. The required amount of advanced biofuels begins at 3 billion gallons in 2016 and increases to 21 billion by 2022.

Advanced biofuels do not have many of the challenges that conventional ethanol does. The inclusion of advanced biofuels strikes a balance that will allow America to begin diversifying our fuel supply in a very short term and in the long term.

That is why, when supporting these same provisions in the Energy bill, the Renewable Fuels Association said that they ''strike the right chord''—that is what this does—noting that ''such an investment in our Nation's energy future promises to spur the creation of new, good-paying jobs across the country.''

This amendment consists of the very same provisions passed by the Senate in June as we considered the Energy bill. Some may ask, then, why do I seek to offer this amendment to the farm bill? I have already told you my answer. Repeating, first, the Energy bill is languishing largely because the House has very different provisions, and we have no way of going to conference. We are not in conference. We are negotiating in some way. People are talking. Committees are talking, but nothing is agreed upon by anyone as to the process or procedure. Certainly, we have to have that bipartisan. It will not pass if it comes here from the House and doesn't have some Republican input. I assume it will come from people such as me, as ranking member of one of the committees, or maybe Senator STEVENS, who would

have to be part of it if it were to have a real chance.

The second reason is this amendment is relevant to the farm bill. It is necessary now to reinvigorate the ethanol industry, and that industry and everything that makes it up is looking to Congress to extend this mandate as soon as possible.

In one sense, we have been a victim of our own success. Thanks to the 2005 Energy bill, rural America has answered the call for increased ethanol production. In fact, we have now exceeded the original mandated amount in our fuel mix. For example, in 2006, the ethanol standard was 4 billion gallons and, in fact, our domestic production of ethanol was 5 billion gallons. We can do more and the American farmer is looking for Congress to do more.

Over the last year, the price of ethanol has dropped nearly 40 percent. The reason for this is simple economics. We have an increased supply and diminished demand in the marketplace. As a result the construction of new plants has been delayed meaning new job growth has been diminished and rural communities are looking to us to take action. We cannot wait for a languishing energy bill while rural communities are losing their opportunities. This amendment is not simply relevant to the farm bill, Mr. President. It is necessary.

This matter will come back. It will be filed sometime tomorrow, or the next day, depending on when the leader will talk to me on the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota is recognized.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I want to thank my colleague from New Mexico for his leadership on energy issues, generally, as a former chairman and now ranking member on the Energy Committee, and particularly regarding renewable fuels.

In 2005, the Senate, the Congress passed an energy bill that was signed into law by the President, which, for the first time ever as a matter of policy, put into place a renewable fuels standard. That was in no small part a tribute to the leadership of Chairman DOMENICI and his good work, working with many of us who care deeply about renewable fuels and making sure we are advancing that industry in this country so we can lessen our dependence upon foreign sources of energy. So I appreciate his leadership and am glad to be able to work with him again as we try to offer a renewable fuels standard to the farm bill, which has already been adopted, as he mentioned, by the Senate regarding the Energy bill. The Energy bill is currently tied up and, hopefully, we will produce an energy bill this year before Congress adjourns for the holidays. But if, in fact, we cannot get that done, it is important for this industry, and I believe for our country's interest, that we get an expanded renewable fuels standard put into law.

Mr. President, the bill before us today is entitled the Food and Energy Security Act of 2007, commonly referred to as the 2007 Farm bill. The naming of this bill is not without meaning. It is abundantly clear that agriculture and energy production are inherently related, and together will move our Nation toward greater food and energy security.

The 2002 Farm bill was the first farm bill to include an energy title. As a member of the House Agriculture Committee during the 2002 Farm bill debate, I can attest that including an energy title in the farm bill was not easy, nor was it without controversy. However, Congress had the foresight to realize that renewable energy was an integral part to our agriculture economy and a comprehensive farm bill would be incomplete without including renewable energy incentives.

The Food and Energy Security Act of 2007 also includes an energy title that builds on the success of the 2002 bill. The incentives in this energy title will greatly benefit American consumers, our agriculture producers, and our Nation's energy independence.

As part of the 2007 Farm bill, the Senate Agriculture Committee worked with what little resources we had to meet the demands of a new generation of renewable fuel. In particular, the committee included a provision that Senator BEN NELSON and I helped draft that will provide incentives for farmers to grow energy dedicated crops in conjunction with the construction of a nearby biorefinery.

There is a chicken and egg dilemma with regard to cellulosic ethanol production. If you ask a farmer in South Dakota or Georgia or California to change his planting pattern to grow energy dedicated crops, the response will likely focus on a lack of market to sell these crops.

If you ask an ethanol producer about the prospects of cellulosic ethanol, they will likely highlight the lack of energy dedicated crop availability.

In reality, energy dedicated crops such as poplar trees, switchgrass, and miscanthus, take 2 to 3 years to establish. Likewise, a new generation cellulosic ethanol biorefinery will take several months or years to build. There is an obvious gap in the marketplace for cellulosic ethanol production, and this bill would fill this gap by providing first-of-its-kind incentives for producers who grow energy dedicated crops in conjunction with the construction of local biorefineries.

This provision represents significant progress in our agriculture policy as we look for ways to promote advanced biofuels.

The Food and Energy Security Act also authorizes the U.S. Department of Agriculture to provide grants and loan guarantees for commercial scale biorefineries. Private sector investment in the renewable fuels will ultimately determine the success of this industry, and it is critical that funding mechanisms are in place that will move cellulosic ethanol from the laboratory to full scale production.

Additionally, it is important to note that these loan guarantees would also benefit existing plants that wish to repower their facilities or retrofit with new cellulosic technology.

By leveraging a small amount of tax dollars with hundreds of millions of dollars in private equity, federally backed loans for new plants are an effective policy that will help grow the production of advanced biofuels.

Although the Senate version of the 2007 farm bill includes several important energy provisions, it is missing one critical component that would increase the market demand for renewable fuels.

Just a few moments ago, Senators DOMENICI, NELSON, GRASSLEY, and I introduced a bipartisan amendment to increase the renewable fuels standard from 7.5 billion gallons in 2012 to 36 billion gallons in 2022.

Last June, the Senate acted in a bipartisan manner and passed an Energy bill that increases the role renewable fuels as a part of our energy policy. This amendment reflects the Senate-passed RFS, and I hope my colleagues will once again support this policy as an amendment to the 2007 farm bill.

Some of my colleagues may ask, ''Why include a renewable fuels standard as part of the 2007 farm bill?'' The answer is simple, since the beginning of Federal farm programs, no single policy has had a greater impact on American's agriculture industry than the renewable fuels standard enacted by Congress in 2005.

The renewable fuels standard and the dramatic expansion of biofuels production has provided farmers with an alternative market for their crop and increased demand for corn production. The renewable fuels standard has created jobs in rural communities and spurred investment opportunities in rural America.

The expansion of the biofuels industry hasn't been perfect. The dramatic expansion of biofuels has led to concern among some livestock producers and food processors about inflationary trends in commodity prices. However, these concerns are being addressed by the marketplace. Producers have responded with record corn production and will continue to meet the demand for feed, food, ethanol, and exports.

Additionally, like the Senate-passed renewable fuels standard, this amendment would boost the production of advanced biofuels by requiring the production of 21 billion gallons of cellulosic ethanol by 2022.

Crude oil is trading at over $90 per barrel. Many analysts are predicting oil will hit $100 per barrel in the near future. Typically, in the late fall, early winter, consumers are granted a reprieve from high gasoline prices as demand subsides from the summer driving season.

However, this fall, the retail price of gasoline has remained at high levels. Yesterday, the average price of gasoline reached $3 per gallon—an all time record for gasoline prices in November. Many are predicting even higher prices in the near future if the price of crude oil continues to climb.

When is enough, enough? When are we going to take a stand and stop sending American dollars overseas to countries that want harm to the United States when we have an untapped resource for clean renewable fuel here at home?

I believe I speak for the majority of U.S. Senators when I say we should purchase our fuel from America's agricultural producers rather than from overseas oil cartels.

In 2005, Congress as acted to enact the first ever renewable fuels standard of 7.5 billion gallons by 2012. By the end of this year, our Nation's ethanol capacity will total almost 7.5 billion gallons, 4 years ahead of schedule. With planned and existing construction, our Nation's ethanol capacity will soon double.

Clearly, as our biofuels industry advances, so must our national policy. Now is the time to increase the renewable fuels standard and usher in a new generation of cellulosic ethanol production.

I thank Chairman HARKIN and Ranking Member, CHAMBLISS for their support for a strong energy title.

Over the past several months, we have had a thoughtful and conscientious debate on farm and energy policy. Considering the limited resources presented to the Committee, we crafted a bill that will undoubtedly move production agriculture and renewable fuels forward in a sustainable and reliable manner.

Adding a strong renewable fuels standard to the Food and Energy Security Act would greatly enhance these efforts. The U.S. Senate is already on record for supporting provision by a wide bipartisan majority. I encourage my colleagues to once again support this amendment.

There are so many things we can do in this farm bill to help improve the agricultural economy in this country. I will speak at a later point about some of the other provisions in the bill that I think will do that. But I cannot emphasize enough the importance of the energy title to not only American agriculture but to America's position and place in the world relative to our need for energy and our ability to meet that need here at home.

I hope my colleagues in the Senate will move in an expeditious fashion to pass this farm bill. Before we do that, let's take a hard look at what we can do to make this energy title even stronger and create an even more robust market for renewable energy, so those great American farmers out there who are producing the food and fiber for this country can also continue to produce fuel to meet America's growing energy demand and lessen our dependence upon foreign sources of energy.

I, again, thank the Senator from New Mexico for his leadership on this issue and for his important role in 2005 in getting the renewable fuels standard put into law for the first time—the 7.5 billion gallon standard I mentioned—by 2012. But it is now important that we increase that standard—as proposed in this amendment and as passed earlier by the Senate in the Energy bill—to 36 billion gallons by 2022. If we do that, we will make a very strong and bold statement about our commitment to reducing our dependence upon foreign energy and making America energy independent.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, there is a worldwide epidemic of illegal logging which has been poisonous for the global environment and devastating to vital American industries. Given the urgency of this problem, Senator ALEXANDER, myself, and more than 20 other Senators have joined in legislation—S. 1930, the Combat Illegal Logging Act—and I and my good friend from Tennessee are on the floor and wish to speak briefly about this legislation.

We have worked for many months on this bill, cooperatively with the forest products industry, with the conservation community, and with labor organizations, and the Congressional Budget Office recently scored our legislation as having no cost. We have filed this legislation as an amendment to the farm bill, and we believe it is urgent that the Senate pass this legislation on a bipartisan basis to protect American companies from unfair competition and to protect forests around the world against illegal logging.

More than 1 year ago, a group of hardwood plywood manufacturers came to me with concerns about illegal Chinese hardwood plywood imports that were threatening their businesses. A whole host of unfair and illegal practices was lowering the costs of the Chinese hardwood plywood import sector, giving them an unfair advantage over our American hardwood plywood and putting American companies in jeopardy of going out of business and the workers they employ out of work.

Since then, I have been working to level the playing field for these plywood manufacturers, many of whom are in Oregon, and to protect the jobs of the workers they employ. In the course of all this, I have met with the Department of Commerce, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, Customs and Border Patrol, and the International Trade Commission, and have urged them to pursue these issues and act where appropriate. They have, I commend them for it, and they have raised troubling practices that we have brought to light in diplomatic negotiations, opening investigations and even filing a case before the World Trade Organization targeting Chinese subsidies that benefit the hardwood plywood industry.

Our legislation—the legislation Senator ALEXANDER and I hope to win passage for as part of the farm bill—would level the playing field for all American plywood manufacturers as they struggle to compete against artificially low-priced wood and wood products. I am also pleased we have been able to secure the support of the conservation community. They have joined us in this effort because they know it is critically important to the protection of the environment worldwide to act against this illegal logging epidemic.

From the Amazon to the Congo basin to Siberia, we are seeing illegal logging devastate some of the most precious and valuable ecosystems one can imagine. It has been gutting local economies. It has annihilated the very way of life for a number of these communities. Because of the speed and violence with which illegal logging is occurring, failure to curb its effects now, in my view, is going to result in irreversible damage to forests around the world.

I note my friend from Tennessee is on the floor, and I want to make a couple of additional comments and allow him to speak as well. I see other colleagues want to talk, but I want to take a minute to describe how this illegal activity takes place.

It is typically done by complex criminal networks that have multinational funding, which I think is almost analogous to the way the drug trade works. There was a recent Washington Post article that documented how logs from Burma had been smuggled into Chinese processing facilities and then were exported to major retailers here in our country. In these Chinese processing facilities, what happens is the logs are often mislabeled and misclassified. Sometimes they are even fraudulently stamped with counterfeit stamps that mimic those of well-known wood certifications, such

as the Forest Stewardship Council label.

There have been additional reports that have demonstrated how illegal logs are being smuggled out of the last intact rain forest in Asia, in Indonesia, and then they are made into flooring in China to feed the high-end markets in the United States and the EU. So the world's final remaining stands of old-growth teak, for example, are being stripped from Burma's forests to finance the bloody oppression of the military regime. The trade in teak and other valuable tropical hardwoods of Burma and China has reached as much as $350 million in 2005. In some cases one tree is so valuable on the international market that illegal loggers will cut a road through dense tropical forests to access it.

The amendment Senator ALEXANDER and I seek to offer—and there are many bipartisan supporters—would curb illegal logging by making changes in the Lacey Act, which currently regulates trade in fish, wildlife, and a limited subset of plants. The Combat Illegal Logging Act of 2007 would expand the Lacey statute so that violations of foreign law that apply to plants and plant products would fall within its protections. This would make it against the law to import timber illegally harvested and obtained in a foreign country. The act would change the way people who are importing harvested timber and wood products do business. That is its intended purpose.

But I will tell you—and then I want to give what additional time I have left to my friend from Tennessee—I commend the wood products sector, particularly the American Paper Association, which has worked so closely with us. As the Forest and Paper Association, as is their formal name, they have worked diligently with us to make sure the many wood products firms that have worked responsibly in this area can be supportive of this legislation. I am grateful to them for their support and the many environmental organizations that have joined with us.

I see my friend from North Dakota and my friend from Minnesota are here as well. With their leave, Mr. President, I yield whatever time I have to the cosponsor of this legislation, I thank him, and we can conclude our remarks with Senator ALEXANDER.

I thank the Chair, and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Oregon. He has pursued the illegal logging issue in his usual way, with a lot of persistence and in a bipartisan way as well.

If he has not already done so, I will ask unanimous consent to list the 22 cosponsors of the Combat Illegal Logging Act he has helped to recruit, and I thank him for including me as a part of this bill. It is important to the great Northwest and it is important to the Southeast, where we have large paper companies, but it is also important to conservation and to the rule of law in our country.

The Senator from Oregon made a point that is maybe the central point here when he compared our efforts to stop illegal logging to our efforts to stop the bringing of illegal drugs into the United States. We all know the tremendous amount of effort we go to, for example, to keep cocaine out of the United States. We send millions of dollars to Colombia and to other countries and we try to stop that. But the real problem we have is we are a big, rich country, and there is a big demand for cocaine here. So no matter what we do in the other countries, the cocaine still keeps coming in, and the same with other illegal drugs. Here we have a chance to make a much bigger difference than we can with illegal drugs. We still are creating the demand problem. This is a country that accounts for 25 percent of all the wealth in the world. It is a country that perhaps buys a huge volume of illegal timber from around the world. Well, we can stop that. This is not a drug addiction, this is a business practice, and it is a practice we can stop according to the laws of this country. When we stop it, we will make an enormous difference for our country and for the other countries.

Let us be absolutely clear. We are talking primarily about the laws of other countries. We are not talking about imposing American laws on other countries. We are simply saying if you violate the laws of any other country in the world, you can't bring those logs into the United States without violating a criminal law here. If this big economy says that to the world, we will make a dramatic difference in illegal logging.

As the Senator from Oregon said, it is an estimated $1 billion a year in depressed prices and reduced exports. It depresses prices $500 million to $700 million annually. It means the people who play by the rules in the United States are having money taken from them by criminals who don't play by the rules in other countries, with the rules set by other countries; not by us, by other countries.

There are other ancillary benefits—climate change, for example. There is a lot of talk about that here in the Senate. We are all looking for ways to deal with that. It may be expensive to deal with, it may be inconvenient to deal with, but some estimates are that 20 percent of climate change is caused by deforestation. According to the World Bank, illegal logging accounts for 10 percent, or $15 billion, of the world timber trade. So if we are able to slow down illegal logging in other countries, we will be making an inexpensive contribution, from the American taxpayers' point of view, to dealing with climate change, and at the same time we will be putting money in the pockets of those who work in this country in the timber and timber products business.

This is a rare intersection of the rule of law, of good conservation practices, and of keeping jobs in the United States.

I salute the Senator from Oregon for his leadership, and with his permission I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the ''Dear Colleague'' letter which he and I sent to our colleagues, resulting so far in 22 Members of the Senate cosponsoring the Combat Illegal Logging Act of 2007.

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

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, DC, October 17, 2007.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: We are writing to ask you to cosponsor S. 1930, the Combat Illegal Logging Act of 2007. This bill enjoys the support of a very broad coalition that includes members of the U.S. forest products industry, conservation community and organized labor, and has already received bipartisan support from many of our colleagues.

Illegal logging is a criminal activity that often circumvents a nation's legal process and halts efforts to establish good governance—by going around a nation's law and relying on corruption, bribery and theft. It destroys ecosystems, contributes to carbon emissions, harms often poor and rural communities, and forces American businesses and workers to compete against inappropriately low-cost forest products made from illegally sourced fiber. Illegal logging costs the U.S. forest products industry an estimated $1 billion per year in depressed prices and reduced exports, and contributes to ongoing mill closures and job losses.

The Combat Illegal Logging Act changes the incentives that drive trade in illegal timber. This legislation will raise the risks for illegal trade without harming legal trade and will be an important step toward leveling a playing field currently stacked against the U.S. forest products industry and importers and retailers committed to trading in legal wood products. Furthermore, it will also bring the power of the U.S. market to bear on fighting the illegal logging problem and will reinforce work being done with U.S. tax dollars to improve governance in forest-rich developing countries.

Organizations endorsing this bill include: American Forest & Paper Association, Center for International Environmental Law, Conservation International, Defenders of Wildlife, Dogwood Alliance, Environmental Investigation Agency, ForestEthics, Friends of the Earth, Global Witness, Greenpeace, Hardwood Federation, International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Natural Resources Defense Council, Rainforest Action Network, Rainforest Alliance, Sierra Club, Society of American Foresters, Sustainable Furniture. Council, The Nature Conservancy, Tropical Forest Trust, United Steelworkers, Wildlife Conservation Society, and the World Wildlife Fund.

We'd be glad to furnish additional information, or your staff may wish to be in touch

with Michele Miranda with Senator Wyden at 4–5244 or LaTonya Miller with Senator Alexander at 4–7198 if you would like to cosponsor this important legislation.

Sincerely,

RON WYDEN,
U.S. Senator
LAMAR ALEXANDER,
U.S. Senator

Mr. ALEXANDER. The value of this letter is to highlight the organizations endorsing the bill, ranging from the American Forest & Paper Association, to Defenders of Wildlife, to the Friends of the Earth. That is pretty good company in which to be.

Again, I thank the Senator from Oregon. I hope very much that the Senate will agree to this amendment. It may seem like a small step, but it will put money in the pockets of American workers. It will help with climate change. It will uphold the rule of law in our country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota is recognized.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise this evening to urge the White House to back away from their threats to veto the farm bill that is presently before the body. I think the White House would be much better advised to wait until congressional debate has concluded before making any final judgments on this bill.

In fairness, it should be pointed out the veto threat that came out of the White House today was not from the President. It is very interesting what did come out. This is the staff of the President saying, if the farm bill were sent to the President's desk, they would recommend to the President that he veto the bill.

Now, all of us know the dance that goes on in Washington on major legislation, and we all know this is negotiating leverage for the conference committee to come when the differences are worked out between the House and the Senate. So that is what is really going on.

The fact is, this farm bill is fiscally responsible. It helps our Nation's farmers and ranchers. It promotes new sources of energy, reduces our dependence on foreign oil, enhances conservation, and improves nutrition. But it does it in a way that is paid for and is within the budget.

I saw that some administration sources were asserting that there is somehow $36 billion of extra money in this bill. That is truly a concoction, $36 billion. Let's be clear. This bill costs $288 billion. The baseline is $280 billion. In other words, if we were just to have the same farm bill for the next 5 years as we have had for the past 6 years, it would cost $280 billion. This bill costs $288 billion. That is an $8 billion difference, not a $36 billion difference.

Why do we have more money than the current farm bill? Because the world has changed. We are trying to adjust the farm bill to deal with the new reality. What is that new reality? There is an energy opportunity for America, and this farm bill attempts to seize that opportunity. What is the opportunity? It is the chance to reduce our dependence on foreign oil.

Here are some key facts to remember about the bill. It is a 5-year bill. Its costs beyond 5 years will be determined in the next farm bill. So when the President's people take the 5 years of this farm bill and then extend it and look at its 10-year cost, that is not this bill. This bill is a 5-year bill. It is fully paid for. It complies with pay-go. It does not add one dime to the Nation's debt.

In fact, it cuts commodity title payments by $7.5 billion over 5 years. Those are the provisions that have drawn the most fire. It tightens payment limitations and eliminates loopholes. Notably, it ends the three entity loophole that has allowed some operators to effectively double their Government payments, and it begins direct attribution, requiring that Government payments be directly attributed to an individual.

The farm bill also keeps commodity program outlays which have been singled out for criticism in the media below CBO's August 2002 baseline, the baseline used in drafting the last farm bill. In other words, we can expect farm bill commodity program costs to remain below the level anticipated when the last farm bill was drafted.

This is what the last farm bill projected would be the cost of continuing those provisions. That is the red line. Here is the projected cost of the new farm bill, far below what the estimates were when the last farm bill was written. In other words, if we look at commodity programs, those are actually only 14 percent of this farm bill, commodity programs, but it seems to be the area that draws the most controversy.

But somebody apparently has not informed the administration or the White House that if you extend the Congressional Budget Office's baseline for commodity programs and compare it to this farm bill, this farm bill is well below what the last farm bill would have cost if it had just been simply extended.

So there are real savings. Over the next 5 years we can see the total farm bill outlays, including baseline farm spending, and this new farm bill will make up only 1.9 percent of total Federal outlays. In other words, this is the current bill we are working on now.

If you look at the total of Federal outlays, and you look at what this farm bill will cost, total cost is 1.9 percent of total projected Federal outlays during the period. The last farm bill was well over 2 percent. So as a share of Federal spending, agriculture's share is going down, and the commodity provisions that are so controversial are going down significantly.

In the last farm bill, commodity programs cost less than 1 percent, three-quarters of 1 percent of total Federal spending. But in the new farm bill that will be down to one-quarter of 1 percent. Still people complain. My goodness, I do not think they have any idea what they are talking about. I really do not.

The total farm bill has shrunk as a share of the total Federal budget. Commodity programs have shrunk dramatically as a share of the total Federal budget. It is worth noting that the cost of extending the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts dwarfs the funding in this farm bill. In fact, when shown on the same chart, the 2007 farm bill funding is barely visible.

This farm bill funding is fully paid for. It is ironic that some of the same people who complain about the farm bill funding are calling for the far more expensive extension of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts without paying for a dime of it. And they are trying to talk about being fiscally responsible.

Look here. The President wants to extend the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts. Here is what that costs. Here is what extending the 2007 farm bill funding is.

There is no comparison. There is just no comparison. So if we are talking about being fiscally responsible, let's get real.

In addition, when I say this bill is paid for, it is just not my claim, this is the assessment of the Congressional Budget Office. They have analyzed the bill. They say it is fully paid for. In fact, they say: In the 5 years of the bill, there is a savings, when everything is taken into account—the spending, the offsets—that we have $61 million left over from 2008 to 2012, $61 million to the good. So there is not one penny added to the deficit or the debt as a result of this farm bill.

The administration has claimed this farm bill includes tax increases. That is wrong. This bill does not include tax increases. It does include loophole closers that have very strong bipartisan support. For example, it would codify the economic substance doctrine prohibiting businesses from using certain tax avoidance schemes. It revokes tax benefits for leasing foreign subways and sewers. I know this is hard to believe, but there are actually companies and individuals who are reducing their U.S. taxes by buying foreign sewer systems, depreciating them on the books for U.S. tax purposes, and leasing those sewer systems back to the European cities that built them in the first place.

Does anybody consider that a tax increase? I do not. I think it is cutting a tax loophole. It increases penalties for failure to file correct information returns, and it denies deductions for certain fines and penalties. I do not consider any of those tax increases.

Let's go to the next slide because I want to rivet the point. One of the ways of paying for the farm bill, or at least a part of it, is to shut down this scam. This is a picture of a European sewer system. And you do have to wonder, what has a European sewer system got to do with the American farm bill? Well, one of the things we found is, some companies and some wealthy individuals are actually buying sewer systems in Europe, depreciating them on the books in the United States to reduce their tax burden, and then leasing them back to the cities that built them in the first place.

Now, I know this sounds too fanciful to be true, but it is true. And it does not apply just to sewer systems. We have people who are doing this with European city halls. They are buying European city halls, depreciating them on their tax bills here, and then leasing them back to the European cities that built them in the first place. That is just a scam. So we are shutting down that scam. I do not think that is a tax increase. I think that is shutting down an abusive tax loophole.

The fact is, we actually cut taxes in this bill. Here are the tax cuts that are provided: $7.3 billion for conservation, including a tax credit for farm land, and a conservation reserve program, $2.5 billion for energy initiatives, including a tax credit for small producers of cellulosic fuel, and $800 million for agriculture and rural areas.

Tax relief. That is what is in this bill. Tax relief. But it is paid for. The entire bill is paid for. The administration has also complained that this bill contains sunsets. I would remind my colleagues this is a 5-year bill. And some of the programs, if we would extend them, would go on for more than 5 years. But we do not have unlimited means, so we have had to cut things off. What does that mean? That means when they write the next farm bill, those things are going to end unless somebody finds new money or savings to pay for them. That is how we always write legislation.

We cannot determine what is going to happen 10 years from now. This is a 5-year farm bill. Over the 5 years, this is the point I want to make: This bill is fully paid for. There is no budget point of order against this bill. None. This bill fully complies with pay-go. The only difference between this bill and simply extending the current farm bill is we have added less than 3 percent for energy initiatives to reduce our dependance on foreign oil and for certain conservation measures to further protect our vital resources. Every dime of it is paid for. That is the fact.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from North Dakota. There has been a lot of discussion about this being a costly bill. It was worthwhile for me to sit here and be reminded again of the nature of this investment, the fact that things we are doing in renewable energy are the future of America. It is not just about taking care of some Minnesota and North Dakota farmers. Every gallon of gasoline we replace with ethanol is less money in the pockets of thugs and tyrants such as Chavez and Ahmadinejad. I thank the Senator from North Dakota. If you recall the last farm bill, there was a lot of discussion about whether the President should veto that. Now we look back and across the board folks are saying that was a good farm bill. That was a bill that in the end cost less. It kept the safety net in place. We moved forward with a new world of opportunities with things such as renewables. So we have this discussion again. I hope we pass this farm bill, and I hope it gets signed.

The farm bill begins by stating its necessity due to the fact that ''the present acute economic emergency being in part the consequence of a severe and increasing disparity between the prices of agricultural and other commodities, which disparity has largely destroyed the purchasing power of farmers for industrial products, has broken down the orderly exchange of commodities, and has seriously impaired the agricultural assets supporting the national credit structure . . . ''

This is not the start of the 2007 farm bill. It is an excerpt from the very first farm bill of 1933. When that farm bill was written in 1933, net farm income was only one-third of what it was 3 years prior. Food went wasted in the field, while Americans went hungry because of depressed commodity prices. There was no safety net. It was such a time of crisis that folks from across my State of Minnesota came together with farmers from the Dakotas, Iowa, and Nebraska to protect each other's homes, farms, livestock, and machinery from being taken through foreclosure.

The Senate Agriculture Committee has proven that like minds from these States still collaborate to save the family farm. Today I come to the floor as part of a bipartisan multiregional coalition not just from the Midwest and upper Midwest but from all across this great Nation. On the Ag Committee, we came together under the leadership of Chairman HARKIN and Ranking Member CHAMBLISS and my friend from North Dakota, Senator CONRAD, to build a stronger food safety net for working families, an ag safety net for farm families. Over the next several days, the U.S. Senate will have the responsibility to pass a farm bill that will ensure Americans can meet the bare requirements of human subsistence.

In today's world, relentlessly focused on the future, it can be difficult to reach back into the past and conceive of a time before food stamps, conservation programs, and a farm safety net. It doesn't seem possible that in this country hunger was widespread, massive clouds of dust roared from State to State, and farmers couldn't make enough money from their crops to even make harvest worthwhile. Yet our past bears witness to these struggles. Since these difficult years, Congress has struggled to perfect the omnibus legislation we call the farm bill.

In 2007, with the bipartisan bill produced by the Senate Agriculture Committee, I believe we move closer yet to our final goal of crafting a smarter, stronger safety net. As the Ag Committee has labored over the last several months to build this bill, I have worked with my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to secure a number of priorities for my State of Minnesota. This bill not only strengthens the farmer safety net but helps meet the food security challenges of America's low-income families, makes a bold commitment to renewable fuels, and boosts investment in renewable fuels and conservation.

As the ranking Republican on the Nutrition Subcommittee, I am proud of this bill's efforts to assist those Americans dealing with food security issues. This bill now provides an additional $5.3 billion in funding for nutrition programs, such as stamps and the emergency food and assistance program, TEFAP. The Food Stamp Program, which assists over 260,000 Minnesotans, will be significantly strengthened. We will stop inflation from creating greater benefit erosion in the Food Stamp Program and encourage savings among low-income families. During the markup, I fought to bring the bill's funding for TEFAP, which provides valuable resources to our food banks and homeless shelters, up to the same levels as the House bill. We have found the funds to meet this need, providing an additional $10 million a year.

If you believe everything you read in the editorial pages, you might conclude that this bill funds farmers at the expense of the poor, but that isn't true. Nutrition spending now makes up over 66 percent of the farm bill, while we have found in the Ag Committee $7.5 billion in savings in the commodity title. These savings come from programs that cost $22 billion less than was expected when the 2002 farm bill was passed. My colleague from North Dakota has laid that out. This is a bill wherein the commodity program baseline is lower than the estimate of the 2002 bill. This is a bill where the percent of dollars that goes to farms as a percentage of Federal spending is substantially lower than in the 2002 farm bill. Meanwhile, we manage to preserve the basic structure of the safety net for our farmers who feed and fuel this Nation.

For years now as I have driven across the great State of Minnesota, I have been hearing from farmers who have told me the 2002 farm bill worked. Families growing various crops told me we needed to make some adjustments. This bill makes needed updates for sugar, barley, wheat, and soybeans, among others. The bill includes a reauthorization of the dairy safety net, including the MILC Program, restoring it to the 45-percent payment rate. The committee included my proposal to create a farm storage loan program that works for today's farmers.

I proudly support the new permanent ag disaster program we now have, thanks to the leadership of Senators BAUCUS and CONRAD, that will lend farmers a helping hand when faced with natural disaster. The faces of thousands of hard-working farmers I have seen over the years come to mind as I consider the importance of the farm bill safety net. I also reflect on the health of my State's entire economy, the survival of small towns on country roads. In Minnesota, the agriculture and food industry is the second largest employer, with two-thirds of all agricultural jobs being off farm in processing, distribution, supply, and service sectors. We rank fifth nationally in farm exports and lead the Nation in sugar beet and turkey production. All of Minnesota needs a strong safety net for our farmers.

Nationally, the farm safety net is critical to every taxpayer, to every American. First, we all need food. Thanks to our farmers, U.S. consumers spend 10 percent of their income on food, the lowest percentage in the world. For every dollar Americans spend on food, farmers get only 20 cents. Our entire economy benefits. Some folks forget that agriculture employs 20 percent of the U.S. workforce, accounts for roughly 20 percent of the Nation's GDP, and is America's No. 1 export.

Beyond preserving the safety net for rural Americans who work in agriculture, this bill provides significant mandatory funding for key rural development programs to build vibrant rural communities, including $50 million to rehabilitate small rural hospitals, $20 million to protect rural drinking water, and provisions to encourage local ownership of ethanol plants.

To revitalize our rural economy, this includes the rural renaissance legislation I worked hard to pass with my colleague from Arkansas, Senator PRYOR, that will provide $400 million in tax credit bonds to finance rural infrastructure projects such as water and wastewater treatment projects.

I have no doubt Minnesota is similar to Colorado. We have small towns that simply don't have the tax base to do the infrastructure they need. This bill will provide some opportunity to assist those small rural communities with infrastructure.

Another key to renewing Minnesota's rural communities has been the production of renewable fuels as our farmers work to reduce dependence on foreign oil. In the Ag Committee, we worked to take the next step in helping power ethanol plants with crop biomass and diversifying our biofuels feedstocks to include cellulosic and sugar. All in all, this bill delivers over $1 billion in additional investment in the energy title. It will also help equip our existing corn ethanol plants with the latest in renewable technologies, with $422 million for competitive grants and loan guarantees. The future is cellulosic. We know that with corn we can do about 15 billion gallons of ethanol. We consume 140 billion gallons of gasoline each year, projected to go up to 180 billion. Cellulosic is the future. This bill provides a pathway to accelerate us reaching that future.

This bill helps farmers transition to the production of biomass crops. We provide over $200 million to help farmers with production, harvesting, transportation, and storage costs. I am hopeful one day we will see a cellulosic ethanol plant in Kittson County, MN. This bill will bring us closer to that reality. Meanwhile, this bill includes a sugar ethanol program which I have long advocated. If Brazil can do it, we can do it. They made a commitment in the early 1970s to ethanol. They do it with sugar. They didn't let up to that commitment when oil prices went down. They stayed the course. As a result today, Brazil is not dependent on foreign oil.

We need to have that same commitment, that same persistence. Sugar should be part of it. That opportunity is in this bill.

Finally, I have been concerned that those living near ethanol plants continue to have an opportunity to invest in these renewable opportunities. I am thankful to the chairman and ranking member for including my local ownership amendment to ensure communities continue to hold more of the value created by these plants in their small towns through ownership. On top of all these investments, this bill still manages to include the single largest investment in conservation this Nation has ever seen. Specifically, the bill increases funding for major programs such as the Wetland Reserve Program, the Conservation Stewardship Program, and the Grassland Reserve Program, as well as protecting 39.2 million acres allotted for the Conservation Reserve Program.

This bill also includes Open Fields, a critical, voluntary program to encourage property owners to allow public access for hunting and fishing. All in all, the bill increases conservation funding by $4.4 billion above the current budget baseline, which will mean increased wildlife habitat, cleaner water, and a healthy environment for all of us and it is paid for.

No bill of this size is going to be perfect. But I believe when the sum of these accomplishments is measured, folks will realize what an achievement this is. Of course, some will continue to criticize. Despite including what I consider to be great advances in farm nutrition, conservation, rural development, and energy policy, coupled with dramatic reforms, there no doubt will be detractors who look at this farm bill and cry that more reform is needed. They will argue that money should not to go factory farms. It should go to nutrition, conservation, and energy instead.

As I have traveled around Minnesota, I don't see factory farms. Instead, I meet family after family, such as the Meyer Family in Nicollet County. They let me know how important the farm safety net is to them. They told me the advent of renewable fuels, what it has meant to them in terms of transforming their farming operation, has had the same impact that electricity had for their grandfather. That is the path to hope and opportunity we are on. That is the path this farm bill fosters. I wholeheartedly agree this farm bill should invest more in nutrition, conservation, and energy. This bill makes remarkable strides in these areas. In fact, nutrition spending will grow to represent two-thirds of the bill's total spending. I also believe we need to reform to prevent nonfarming millionaires from getting farm payments and close loopholes to get around payment limitations. Ted Turner and Scottie Pippen should not get farm subsidies. This bill closes the loophole. It succeeds in doing that by the most aggressive farm payment reforms to date, by lowering the adjusted gross income limit from $2.5 million to $750,000 by 2010, while eliminating the three-entity rule and commodity certificate loopholes. No one wants multimillionaires to be getting farm subsidies. This bill says that doesn't happen.

Again, some critics will say reform is not enough. I urge these folks to talk to Senator CHAMBLISS, talk to my colleague from Arkansas, Senator LINCOLN. Ask them how tighter restrictions under the banner of reform will throw a disproportionate burden on their farmers, rice farmers and cotton farmers who have a greater cost of production for cotton and rice than in other regions of the country. Farm bills are about achieving broad bipartisan compromise for the good of the American people. This bill meets that standard and deserves this body's support.

I finish by asking my colleagues to take a look at the frescos that line the corridors of the hall of columns next time they find themselves on the House side. Written near the top of one of the walls, there is a quote by Carl Sandburg that reads:

Whenever a people or an institution forgets its hard beginnings, it is beginning to decay.

The Senate must not forget this Nation's struggles on the farm and on the dinner tables before our farm and nutrition safety nets existed. We cannot afford to forget how far our farm bills have come since 1933. We have come a long way over the last 75 years in building a thriving agricultural economy, responsible conservation policies, and responsive nutrition programs. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this farm bill, which builds on the steady gains agriculture has made and continues the economic prosperity it has fueled.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MENENDEZ). The Senator from Arkansas.

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. President, I rise to add my remarks to this debate on the Food and Energy Security Act of 2007. I see our chairman of the committee in the Chamber. I wish to say a personal thanks to him for his leadership and hard work, along with his staff, who worked diligently through the committee process to really come together.

My colleagues, including Senator COLEMAN, who is on the committee as well, working with others—Senator CONRAD has been here—those of us on the committee have worked so hard to come up with a compromise, a bill that is practical and realistic but also actually exhibits reforms that many people have been asking for. But the bill also moves forward in a progressive way, a way I think Americans can be proud in the values and the priorities we set. So as a member of our Senate Agriculture Committee, I am extremely proud of the product our committee has produced.

A lot of time and energy was put into the committee bill to ensure we maintain the blessings we have here in American agriculture. Staff and the members worked hard to come up with a good compromise, a compromise that respects and appreciates the diversities across our country and the great wealth and bounty of what our Nation has.

The farm bill does many other good things. Several of my colleagues have already touched on those. Our investment in nutrition, conservation, rural development, and energy programs has been dramatically increased. All of these things will benefit our country greatly.

As one of the cochairs and cofounders of the Senate Hunger Caucus, I find it very important that we focus, through this bill, on nutrition. I hope others do, and I hope they are willing to look for resources we need to make sure we pay for that, that we are serious about nutrition, and that we are going to continue to work on that. My faith requires me to look after the poorest among us, and I am very pleased the committee bill provides an additional $5 billion increase in programs targeted at reducing food insecurity among our children and our elderly, among our low-income and those who are in need.

Conservation is a big part of this package as well. The chairman has been a tireless advocate for conservation programs. I am pleased that once again he has produced a bill that is progressive in this area. It ensures that we are the best stewards of the land we possibly can be and that we will leave our children the environment they deserve.

Having grown up on a farm myself and recognizing that my dad, as a farmer, was one of the greatest conservationists I could ever meet—he was conscientious with the way he handled his land. He knew it would be there for future generations if he took good care of it. He also knew if he took good care of that land in the current, it would produce the crops that would provide for our family. So conservation is an essential part of who we are as Americans. What is exhibited in this bill is a step forward—a large step forward—in a very progressive way of how we have invested in conservation.

Rural development is also well represented in this bill. Again, growing up in rural America, it is so important to see the investments, whether it is investments in small businesses and entrepreneurs. The broadband effort we have made here is incredibly important.

I have a gentleman who bought property in Arkansas to retire on. He was not going to move there for another 10 or 15 years. When he realized his business actually could access three major cities across this country and access those cities through the technology he needed to use, he decided to move to Arkansas ahead of time, ahead of retirement, because it was a place he wanted to be.

The outmigration we have seen from rural America has been caused largely because of a lack of opportunity. In rural development, we provide not only many of those tools to help development, help entrepreneurs and small businesses grow their businesses, but we provide for communities to invest in their infrastructure so it will be a desirable place for people to build their businesses and raise their families. That is important.

Reducing dependency on foreign oil is absolutely critical, and we know that as a nation now. We see the passion in Americans for wanting an alternative and renewable energy source. In this bill, we have the beginnings, particularly of making sure that not only we lessen our dependence on foreign oil but we do so in a way that is good for the environment. It provides an additional marketplace for our producers with their commodities.

We have a win-win in this situation, with all of these things we have brought together in this bill. Yet many of them are new programs over the last couple of decades in terms of the farm bill in our outreach. It is essential that we recognize the investment we are making in this bill and that we do not tarry in getting it passed and that we make again the assurances to hard-working families, both on the family farm as well as in rural America, that we do believe in them, that we do believe as a government in investing in who they are, what their values are, and the contribution they make to the fabric of this country.

Most importantly, to me, as the mother of twin boys, the farm bill does something we should all be very proud of: It ensures our Nation, the working families of this country, and the children of this Nation, a safe and affordable domestic supply of food and fiber. We are the envy of the world in how we can do that. Not only do we do it most efficiently and effectively, we do it by keeping the cost of our food per capita the lowest of any developed country in the world. We do it with respect to our environment. It is the envy of the world. Many of my colleagues and most, if not all, of the media seem to take that for granted when we bring up this bill. It is something we should never lose sight of in this debate. As a mother, when I go to the store and I know and can see what it is I am purchasing, knowing those crops and those food sources—domestically produced—can ensure for me a quality food source and sustenance of life for my family, that is unbelievable—again, the envy of the world.

We look at what comes out of the media. One day they are reporting about the dangers our Nation is facing with unsafe food entering the country or the atrocities of outsourcing jobs, and the next day they are on the front page of the news criticizing farm programs that keep production agriculture here at home and level the disparities in global agricultural trade that U.S. farmers face abroad. The markets out there are not that open to certainly the commodities we grow in our region of the country.

But we are a diverse nation. Our crops are different in each region of the country. For that reason, we have several different programs to support individual commodity needs. In the Midwest, with corn, sugar, sugar beets, and fruit and vegetable producers, they enjoy several different programs outside our traditional farm programs to provide them the support they need to continue producing right here at home. They are different programs than my growers would probably access, and they have different rules for those programs. With sugar, we limit the access for foreign competition into the U.S. market. For corn, we provide several

different provisions in law that support those producers, in addition to traditional commodity programs. We mandate a market through the renewable fuels standard. We provide a tax credit for blenders, and we protect ourselves from foreign competition to give this industry a chance to grow and an opportunity to reduce our dependency on foreign energy.

In other States across our country, in fruit and vegetable regions of our country, in addition to the nearly $3 billion worth of incentives for this industry, we provide a planting restriction to limit competition from producers of other commodities.

Oftentimes, we are told in the South: Why don't you just grow something else, something different that may be less difficult or less of a problem in the international trade market? Well, in many instances, we are unable to do that because of planting restrictions. But I am proud of the recognition of this diversity, and I am proud to have supported these initiatives tirelessly on behalf of the hard-working farm families in other regions of the country.

I have also fought hard to ensure that American agriculture gets the respect it deserves in the world marketplace because, as the budget chairman pointed out yesterday with his now famous charts, the world market for our farmers is not free or fair. My message is simple: We should meet our global competition, and we should not unilaterally disarm our farmers in the global marketplace.

The unfortunate reality is that our global agricultural competition is heavily subsidized, and their markets are closed to agricultural goods that my State particularly produces. We have to fight hard for the small bit of market access our crops need in those other countries and in those trade agreements. As a result, we have grown our operations to create an economy of scale that allows us to be competitive. If we are not careful, with the tighter payment limits, we are going to make our producers of staple commodities such as rice less competitive internationally. As I have pointed out, rice and cotton face much greater international competition than any of the other commodities we are discussing in this bill.

So our point, with these commodities we have and what we face in that global competitive marketplace, is: Yes, our program might need to be just a little bit different, kind of like the sugar program or the corn program and the supports they need. I did not invent the global subsidies in agriculture, but I am committed to ensuring that the Senate helps our farmers meet the global competition.

Working with both Chairman BAUCUS and Senator GRASSLEY on the trade aspects, through the Senate Finance Committee, and the Office of the USTR, we are going to continue the fight. I am going to continue to fight to ensure that global access is there for us. As we do that as a nation, I think it is our responsibility and duty to provide the support programs our farmers need. To not do so will simply result in an outsourcing of our food supply and our jobs in rural America.

Within the WTO negotiations, we have asked our trading partners to reduce their subsidies and their tariff levels on U.S. agricultural products. What we have said is that we will come down further and faster on our subsidy programs, on our support programs. But the response from the rest of the world has been abundantly clear to us: No, thank you, America. We don't want to bring down our subsidies. We don't want to bring down our supports. We want you to. But, no, thank you very much. We are not going to do that. You go right ahead. You lower your subsidies, and we will simply hang on to ours.

Here at home I have heard some of my colleagues and mostly media outlets that have said we needed to lower the caps on programs. Well, guess what. The committee bill does just that. It lowers the overall cap from $360,000 to $100,000.

I have also heard we needed to address the loophole that has allowed producers to avoid the caps. The committee bill does just that. It eliminates both of the loopholes most frequently cited—the three-entity rule and the generic certificates.

I heard we needed transparency, so the committee bill—yes, the committee bill we bring before this Senate—adds direct attribution, which will track payments directly to an individual farmer. Now, let me be clear. This is only for traditional, what we refer to as ''program commodities,'' not sugar or dairy or ethanol. They will not have direct attribution. But in this bill we provide direct attribution for the traditional program commodities. As I pointed out, those programs operate in a slightly different fashion to provide support to their farmers because we have a lot of different farmers in different regions around this great country.

I heard we needed to disqualify millionaire nonfarmers, those who are walking around Fifth Avenue or Hollywood. So in the committee bill we do just that. We move the adjusted gross income means test from its current level of $2.5 million to $750,000.

Now I notice my colleague NORM COLEMAN bringing up celebrities such as Scottie Pippen. But the fact is, Scottie Pippen won't be affected, because most of those individuals—or certainly a large amount of them—are reported because of their conservation payments. These are contracts they enter into with the Federal Government for contracts on conservation, putting their land into conservation. Many of them will have an adjusted gross income above that level, but they will still be listed and they will still be getting their payments, because they have entered into that contract. We don't put an AGI means test on the conservation program. I think that is important for people to understand. Those people very often are not getting program payments; they are getting conservation payments.

My sincere hope is this will all be seen as what it is. It is a good-faith effort on my part and the members of the Agriculture Committee—all of the others on the committee—to address concerns and to recognize this is the most significant reform in the history of our farm program. We have made a tremendous progressive effort on the issues that are important to people, both reform as well as nutrition programs, conservation, energy, renewable energy. Now we have some time, it seems, to discuss what this farm bill does and doesn't do.

I am appreciative of this time, because throughout my career I have tried to look after family farmers and to respect the needs of farmers in every region of this great country. I have tried to do that first and I have tried to assist them in providing our Nation and the world with the bounty they do. It is something we far too often take for granted, the blessing of living in this country, knowing there is an affordable, abundant, and safe supply of food and fiber for the people of this country. We in this country are fortunate. We are fortunate to have this bounty. I am not going to let anyone in this Chamber forget it. I am not going to allow anyone to send this bounty to some foreign land never to be seen again in this country, to outsource the opportunity that hard-working farm families in this country have to do what it is they want to do most and what they do most effectively, and that is to provide this country with that safe, affordable, and abundant supply of food and fiber.

I look forward to the discussion ahead of us. I have to say if there is one unfortunate thing I find in all of this discussion, it is that there are those people who would choose to misrepresent the facts. When they misrepresent the facts, it breaks down the process. It breaks down the process from what is real. What is real is those of us on the Agriculture Committee who have come together in good faith to produce a bill that makes sense; something everybody can support and that respects people all across this country. My hope is we will continue this conversation, and that those who choose to misrepresent the facts can be countered or at least corrected, and those of us who want to work hard to come up with something that makes

sense, that we can continue to do so. I look forward to that debate. I look forward to working with my colleagues. Senator GRASSLEY and Chairman BAUCUS are here on the floor. They have done yeoman's work on behalf of farmers across this country, and I look forward to continuing to work with them.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa is recognized.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I know it is my turn to speak, but out of deference to Senator BAUCUS who is negotiating on the Children's Health Insurance Program, I ask unanimous consent that he go before me, and then I ask that Senator TESTER would follow him, because I don't want Senator TESTER to have to sit around and listen to me. Then I ask unanimous consent after those two, I be the next in line.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

WRDA

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I thank my very good friend from Iowa. Senator GRASSLEY is a true gentleman and I deeply appreciate the courtesy he is offering me, as well as my colleague Senator TESTER.

A few moments ago, the House voted to override the President's veto by a vote of 361 to 54—361 to 54—clearly overriding the President's veto on the WRDA bill. I stand here today asking the Senate to do the same. We too should have a very strong vote to override the President's veto. If the House can vote to override, certainly the Senate can too.

This conference report, as we all know, provides authority for the Army Corps of Engineers to move forward on many very long overdue water resource projects. Let's not forget the West's battle with drought and the coasts' recurring struggles against Mother Nature's harsh storms that highlight the pressing need to address our water resource needs. I saw a very alarming article not too long ago, 2 or 3 weeks ago, about the effects of climate change and global warming. It is not just the ice sheets melting and the coastlines rising; there is also increased drought—increased drought in the Southeast and in the Southwest, especially the Southwest. It is tough enough for my part of the country where the average precipitation is about 13 inches a year. That is all it is. I think in Washington, DC, the average precipitation is around 40 inches. In the northern high plains States where we desperately need these projects, the annual precipitation is again about 13 to 14 inches a year. We need help.

I must say too it is important to keep in mind that since 1986, Congress enacted legislation known as the Water Resources Development Act, otherwise known as WRDA. Every 2 years since then, Congress has received a WRDA bill from the administration, seeking authorization for water resources projects. These requests provided the Corps and local sponsors with a regular planning schedule.

It is kind of like the highway bill. We have people in our country—the highway bill clearly is the contractors and the States—some ability to plan for the future. That is why we have 5- or 6-year bills. The same is also true with the Water Resources Development Act. We need to give some sense of predictability and some sense of certainty to people so they can plan for projects, in this case the Corps.

I must say, however, that the administration has not requested one update of the program—not one—since the year he has been President. So the question is, Why? Why has the President not suggested an update in the program? Well, according to the President, this is not a priority. He says the Congress is not being fiscally responsible. I have to disagree. He is not accurate. Why? Well, one reason is the costs in this legislation reflect an accumulation of projects that need to be authorized because we have not had a WRDA bill for over 6 years. It stands to reason that if we haven't had an authorization for over 6 years, clearly the costs are going to go up a little bit.

Investing in our water infrastructure is a cost we cannot afford to put off. I submit it doesn't make any sense to turn our backs on all of these water projects because otherwise they continue to crumble, they continue to erode, and it does not make a lot of sense. In fact, many people are worried about America's competitiveness, and I am one who thinks we do not pay enough attention to our infrastructure; that is, if we are going to compete in the future, we have to have strong highways, we have to have a power system, a telephone system, and we need to have a very good water resource system. We have to get water where it is needed because if we don't, there are going to be huge costs not just in the immediate term but also in the long term.

It is very important that this legislation, in my judgment, pass. There are several projects in this bill in the State of Montana, my home State. One is the Yellowstone River and Tributaries Recovery project, and another is called the Lower Yellowstone project at Intake, MT; third, the Missouri River and Tributaries Recovery project; the Upper Basin of the Missouri River project, and a riverfront revitalization project in Missoula, MT. These projects will all improve and protect our valuable water resources.

The old saying about whiskey and water: You fight over water. Whiskey is for drinking, water is for fighting over. It is because water is such a precious and valuable resource.

There is also an important authorization for a very important project in my State of Montana, and that is the rehabilitation and improvement of an aging water project we call the Hi-Line. If you look at the State of Montana, it is a highway that goes across northern Montana. We call it Hi-Line. It is as though we are high above the Earth because we go across northern Montana and up there, there is something called the St. Mary Diversion. It is a Federal project built years ago. It is a mess. It is dilapidated and crumbling. I have been up there not too long ago. I have been up there a couple of times. I am embarrassed that the U.S. Government has not kept up the system, not kept up the operation, and not kept it going. I am embarrassed and I feel bad, and in fact I am angry that half of the people in the area—it is an Indian reservation as well, and a lot of people have moved off the reservation, and we have to address this. This legislation does address it. It is very important. Without it, I might add, the Lower Milk River, which falls out of the Diversion, would go dry 6 out of every 10 years. Without this St. Mary Diversion, the Milk River would go dry 6 out of every 10 years. That is 60 percent of the time. This affects thousands of Montana families.

If you have been up on the Hi-Line, if you have been on the Milk River, you will get a sense and a feel for how valuable this is. It is our lifeblood. The President might not think these projects are a priority. I certainly do.

This conference report authorizes projects that will provide needed flood and storm damage protection, as well as a lot of navigation improvements and a lot of environmental restoration. There is also authority here that is so important for rebuilding and restoring the coast of Louisiana devastated by Hurricanes Rita and Katrina, and authority for modernizing the lock and dam system on the Mississippi River, and authority for ecosystem restoration projects from New Jersey to Florida to Colorado—all vitally important.

The 1986 comprehensive WRDA bill was enacted after a 16-year deadlock between the Congress and the executive branch. The deadlock we see today between the Congress and the President is about priorities. What are our priorities? What are America's priorities? What are the priorities of our country? The Congress has set priorities and enacted this legislation. The American people clearly value—and it goes without saying—the water resources of our country and our need to invest in them. The American people see this as a priority.

Again, the conference report passed the Senate by a strong 81-to-12 vote, clearly enough votes to override a Presidential veto, and the House voted moments ago very strongly to override the President's veto 361 to 54. So let's not delay any longer. Let's get this conference report enacted with a very strong vote and override the President's veto. We already did it in the

House. Let's do it in the Senate when the time comes—I think it is tomorrow—and then we can get on with developing these projects, and we can be very proud of doing something in the Congress that is very worthwhile.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana is recognized.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I want to say a few words about this farm bill. Before I start, though, I thank Senator GRASSLEY for allowing me this time to speak. I certainly appreciate his hospitality.

This farm bill is one of the most important pieces of legislation we will vote on this year. Along with the members of the committee, I thank Chairman HARKIN and Ranking Member CHAMBLISS for their hard work on this bill in committee. This farm bill just doesn't affect farmers and ranchers and folks who need nutritional assistance; it impacts all Americans and it ensures that food in this country is secure.

Our agricultural policy has created the most dependable and affordable food system in the world. Americans have incredible choices at the grocery store. We have high quality and safe food, and our supplies and prices are stable. What makes this stability possible is a comprehensive farm bill that helps set national priorities, keeping our family farms and ranches productive and food on America's tables.

I bring a different perspective to the farm bill than a lot of my colleagues. I am a third-generation farmer. My wife and I farm the same land my grandparents homesteaded nearly a century ago. I have spent a lifetime with my hands in the dirt, and I know how difficult it is to get by in production agriculture, especially in these days. I am proud that Sharla and I are passing that same farm down that my grandparents homesteaded to the fourth generation of our family. If this bill is vetoed as the President has promised, many families won't have the option to pass their farm down, because over the next 5 years, many of them will go broke.

American agriculture is facing very difficult challenges, such as skyrocketing land prices, aging populations in rural America, and the high cost of fuels and fertilizers. The changing global marketplace creates more uncertainties for our producers and challenges when our so-called free markets sometimes come with a high price. America's family farms and ranches have a lot on the line right now. They also have tremendous potential. This farm bill provides new opportunities for rural America.

America's farmers and ranchers can be leaders in energy production as they are leaders in food production. For years, Montana, especially farm and ranch country, has adapted to our Nation's growing energy needs.

The folks who put food on America's dinner tables also have tremendous opportunity in contributing to this country's energy independence through biodiesel, cellulosic ethanol, and wind power—just to name a few.

That is good news for rural America, it is good news for our pocketbooks, and it is good for family agriculture.

In Montana, an oil-seed crop called Camelina is being used for biodiesel production. It grows on marginal soils, takes few inputs and doesn't need a whole lot of water. This year Montana started its first biodiesel facility—this farm bill will help this facility get off its feet and supply this country with much needed energy. I hope this plant is the first of many.

We have only scratched the surface of our energy potential—and this farm bill could really tap into it. This bill will put the necessary resources into the production of biofuels, and more incentives for rural wind power projects.

Many folks may not know that the farm bill is perhaps our largest conservation program. Our farmers and ranchers are stewards of the land and are constantly working to improve their operations to reduce their impact on the environment.

This bill strengthens our working lands conservation programs to help make our farms and ranches productive and protected.

This bill will finally implement mandatory country-of-origin labeling. May I say it is about time. In Montana, we passed a country-of-origin labeling law in 2005. It is time we implement it at the Federal level.

Whether it is the t-shirt I wear, the truck I drive, or the toy I buy for my grandkids, I can tell where it was made. It only makes sense that we know where our food comes from, too.

COOL is good public policy. Americans deserve to know where their food comes from, and implementation of mandatory country-of-origin labeling is long overdue.

Part of adequate labeling is the ability for our producers to market their products. I am happy to see that this farm bill will allow for the interstate shipment and sale of beef. Montana has some of the best beef in the world and smaller producers should be able to market their safe, healthy, quality products across State lines.

I don't like shopping all that much—but it is even worse here in Washington. The lines are too long and the prices too high. But I will tell you what, it sure would put a smile on my face to see a t-bone on the shelf with a ''Made in Montana'' stamp on it.

We hope to include in this bill permanent ag disaster assistance. I hear that some of my colleagues don't think this is the best way to protect family farm and ranch businesses but as a farmer I strongly support this measure.

I know what it is like in the good years when you have a crop to put in the bin. And I know what it is like to have no crop. Whether it is hail, drought, floods, grasshoppers, or any other disaster, we need to make sure that our farmers and ranchers are protected. This is a real safety net that will help family farmers get by when disaster strikes.

This disaster assistance program has strict requirements on who may receive assistance and will only help those farmers who have taken steps to mitigate their risk. This program will provide the predictable and consistent safety net that our family farmers and ranchers deserve.

This farm bill makes great strides in acknowledging the importance of organic agriculture in our food system. Organic foods have been growing at a rate of over 20 percent a year for 20 years. This bill offers money for research dollars to support organic agriculture. And it will provide funds to help family farms—if they choose—convert to organics so that U.S. farms can meet the needs of this growing market.

Organic agriculture is really a value-added program. It allows farmers and ranchers to find ways to increase the profitability of their products by consumers driving the marketplace.

As far as nutrition is concerned, of course, the farm bill has a tremendous impact on the underprivileged segments of our society.

The people who use these programs aren't lobbying our congressional offices, or sending thousands of letters, or using influence with the media to shape public policy. They are our children. They are the elderly. They are young, single mothers working two jobs. They are disabled veterans who need nutritional assistance until times get better.

In Montana, nearly 20 percent of our children live below the poverty line. Each month, more than 80,000 Montanans seek assistance through the food stamp program; 20,000 seek supplemental assistance through the Women, Infants, and Children program. Out of a total population of just under a million people this is a big impact on our State.

Montana also has some of the lowest unemployment rates in the country. We have good schools and college participation. We just can't always make ends meet where there is high cost of living and low wages. These nutrition programs are just the help folks need until they can get on their feet.

In the wealthiest, most-advanced society in the world, no person should go hungry. I am glad that this farm bill has made long overdue increases to our food assistance programs.

This farm bill is something that our Nation can be proud of. It strikes a balance between our different regions, and different interests. It does not have everything we want, but it has what we need.

This is a farm bill that meets the needs of this country's family farmers, and it takes great strides in helping families with a more realistic nutrition component.

Mr. President, I know firsthand how important this bill is for America's producers and America's consumers. This is mainstream, bipartisan legislation that was crafted and passed out of the Ag Committee without a dissenting vote. The farm bill is too important for anyone to obstruct, or to delay, or to play political games with.

American consumers, from all walks of life, living paycheck-to-paycheck, depend on this farm bill. American producers, in every corner of this country, living harvest to harvest, depend on this farm bill.

The Senate needs to debate and pass this legislation, and the President of the United States needs to sign it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa is recognized.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I rise to speak to the amendment that is before the Senate—the Dorgan-Grassley amendment—on payment limitations; in other words, limiting the amount of money that one farming operation can get from a farm program in a specific year.

The second reason I come to the floor is to address the issue of the President's suggested veto of the farm bill because it contains tax provisions that, presumably, the White House does not like.

I would like to give a justification for the provisions that are in this bill. I think everybody in this body would agree we need to provide an adequate safety net for our family farmers. In recent years, however, assistance to farmers has come under increased scrutiny. The largest corporate farms are reaping the majority of the benefits of the farm payment program. These payments were originally designed to benefit our small- and medium-sized farmers but instead have contributed to the demise of the small- and medium-sized family farmers. I believe we need to correct our course and modify the farm programs before those programs cause further concentration and consolidation in agriculture.

Today, most commodities are valued off demand, and the market dictates profitability. When farmers overproduce by planning for the farm program or expand rapidly because of the security of those programs, then the markets are not functioning. Unlimited farm payments have placed upward pressure on land prices and have contributed to overproduction and lower commodity prices.

I am going to refer to a series of charts that I have. Increased land prices and cash rents are driving family farmers and making it difficult, particularly for young farmers, to get into family farming—something that is probably there because for generations families have been farming sometimes the same land.

For instance, in Iowa, you can see how the value of farmland has very dramatically increased, particularly very recently. Around my hometown of New Hartford, IA, land is selling somewhere between the poor land at $4,000 an acre and the very best land for $6,000 an acre. In my home county of Butler, the value of an acre is up 64 percent since 2000. Across the entire State of Iowa, the average land value per acre rose 72 percent just in the last 6 years.

You will see from the next chart that the average typical cash rent per acre in Iowa rose 25 percent in that same timeframe. So you can legitimately ask, how are family farmers, particularly young farmers who cannot buy land and who have to rent land, going to survive when they have had such a rapid increase in either the price of land, on the one hand, or cash rents on the other hand? How are they even going to be able to get into farming for the very first start?

I have been hearing directly from producers for years what former Secretary Johanns heard in the series of farm meetings. I think either the Secretary, or his staff, had well over 100 hearings on proposed farm legislation prior to—well, during the years 2005 and 2006. So I have heard what Secretary Johanns has heard in his farm bill forums: Young farmers cannot carry on the tradition of farming because they are financially unable to do so because of high land values and cash rents.

What does all this have to do with farm programs? I am going to quote a famous and well-known Midwestern agricultural economist, Dr. Neil Harl, now emeritus. He came out with a report on this subject. He is and was at Iowa State University. The report states:

> The evidence is convincing that a significant portion of the subsidies are being bid into cash rents and capitalized into land values. If investors were to expect less Federal funding—or none at all—land values would likely decline, perhaps by as much as 25 percent.

So here we have an article from last year's Washington Post, when the Post did a series of articles on the disparity that farm program supports are causing. They reported:

> The largest farms' share of agricultural production has climbed from 32 percent to 45 percent, while the number of small and medium-sized farms has tumbled from 42 percent to 27 percent.

I assume the printing on the chart is so small that you will have to take my word for it that is what it says. The law creates a system that is clearly out of balance.

If we look at the results posted here, we have a system where 10 percent of the biggest farmers get 73 percent of the benefits from the tax-supported farm programs. Worse yet—or more extraordinary, I should say—the top 1 percent get almost 30 percent of all of those payments. I tend to concentrate on the top 10 percent of the biggest farmers getting 73 percent. But I think this other top 1 percent of—how do you say it—the big farmers, the top 1 percent are getting 30 percent of all of the benefits out of the Treasury. So we are back where we were 5 years ago.

This body passed as part of the farm bill, by a vote of 66 to 31, putting limits on farm payments. Well, it didn't survive a House-Senate conference. Senator DORGAN and I were working together then, and here we are back 5 years later. The farm bill is up for reauthorization, and we are filing an amendment that, I believe, will help revitalize the farm economy for young people across this country.

This amendment that Senator DORGAN put before the Senate this morning—actually, Senator REID did it for Senator DORGAN—will put a hard cap on farm payments at $250,000. No less important, it will close the loophole that has allowed large operations to avoid even the existing $360,000 limit and, as a result, receive benefits far exceeding the limit.

If I could say that another way, we have a situation where we do have caps in place, but there is legal subterfuge to get around those caps. One of them is the three-entity rule—split up your farming operation into three entities, and each one of those could qualify for that $360,000 limit.

The other one is where generic certificates are used. Those are not included in the limit. So that is why you read where some farmers are getting millions of dollars through the farm program.

We use the adjective, hard cap; $250,000 is the absolute limit. We do away with the legal subterfuge of getting around the cap to make it so it works and so it is effective.

I have another article by the Washington Post from last year outlining the ongoing abuse of farm support programs. It is entitled ''Farm Program Pays $1.3 Billion to People who Don't Farm.'' We are paying $1.3 billion to people who are not actively engaged in the business of farming. Senator DORGAN spoke better about this last night and this morning and gave better examples than I can on that point. We have examples of people who live on land collecting direct payments because a commodity was once grown on that land. Any agricultural use, including having a horse on that land, qualifies them for a direct payment, even though they are not even growing a crop.

Our bill addresses these problems by doing away with the loopholes people have abused over the years to continue to get the payments. I have already referred to the three-entity rule. We also

put in place a system we call direct attribution. Most importantly, we tighten up what is already in the law but not enforced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, that you have to be ''actively engaged'' in the business of farming.

I wish to make a very clear distinction. Some Members of the Senate have advocated that the Dorgan-Grassley amendment is not as tough as what is in the Senate Agriculture Committee bill before us. I wish to explain why that is not true.

I have another chart. We have to compare apples to apples. Saying the committee has a hard cap on payments at $200,000 is not accurate. They only have a hard cap on two categories of payments: direct payments and countercyclical payments. The Dorgan-Grassley amendment actually caps those at $100,000.

In addition, my amendment will cap marketing loan gains at $150,000, while the committee bill before us that the Dorgan-Grassley changes leaves the marketing loan unlimited in the amount of money you can get through the marketing loan.

This actually weakens current law, and if you can believe, after all the bad publicity about 10 percent of the biggest farmers getting 72 or 73 percent of the benefits out of the farm program, why, the Agriculture Committee might write a bill that actually weakens current law. But I wish to make clear our bill at $250,000 is a hard cap, and it is more effective in taking care of this issue of the biggest 10 percent getting 73 percent of the benefits.

I anticipate there will be other votes on other types of reforms, including even means testing, also known as the adjusted gross income limit. I wish to make sure my colleagues are aware that an adjusted gross income cap and a hard cap on payments are two very different things and each should be looked at and considered individually.

Back in 2002—and I referred to this before, that Senator DORGAN and I have been working together—back in 2002, I voted against the farm bill out of conference committee. A lack of payment limits in that bill because it was lost in conference, the Senate position was lost to the House position, was one of my reasons for voting against the bill.

I have been fighting to reduce large-scale subsidies since I was a Member of the House of Representatives in the 1970s. Then we were, believe it or not, arguing over a $50,000 limitation.

Our amendment produces some considerable savings. Senator DORGAN and I have identified very critical and essential programs to help producers and farmers, small business owners, conservationists, and low-income people, including seniors and children. We support beginning farmer and rancher programs and the Rural Microenterprise Program. These programs are crucial to bolstering young farmers and to helping main streets across America.

It will also provide funds for the organic cost-share program and the farmers Market Promotion Program. These growing components of our food supply system will create new opportunities for farmers and increase healthy food options for our consumers.

A large priority of mine has always been seeing justice for Black farmers—discrimination cases brought against the USDA, but not everybody eligible got in on it. This amendment puts some money, double the amount provided by the committee, in for late filers under the Pigford consent decree for farmers who haven't gotten a chance for their claims to be heard. It is time to make it right for these farmers who were discriminated against in their attempts to get help from the Federal Government in farming.

We also support the Grasslands Reserve Program and the Farmland Protection Program with additional dollars. Conserving our natural resources is one of the most important components of agriculture, and this investment will make a substantial difference in the availability of these programs.

Finally, while the Agriculture Committee makes significant contributions to the nutrition and food assistance programs, they were not able to go far enough due to tight budget constraints. So Dorgan-Grassley adds money to this program so it can be adjusted for inflation and other nutrition priorities to assist low-income seniors, as well as children.

I worked with Senator DORGAN on a similar measure, as I have said for the third time, in 2002, and it passed with bipartisan support by a vote of 66 to 31. Unfortunately, it was stripped out of conference. My colleagues might remember the last time we had a vote on payment limits was on the budget resolution. Many of my colleagues said they agreed with what we were trying to do, but they voted against us at that particular time because they said doing it on the budget resolution in the middle of a farm bill authorization of 5 years was not the right time. Everybody said it needed to be done the next time the farm bill came up for debate.

Well, that time is right now, and I ask those who maybe thought it shouldn't be done on the budget resolution a couple years ago to remember what they said. They came up to us individually and said: We agree with what you are trying to do, but it shouldn't be in the middle of the farm bill reauthorization, and it shouldn't be done on the budget resolution. The inference was they will be with us at the right time. The time is right now, or within the next 24 hours, when we vote on this amendment.

I remind this body that in addition to what was said by our colleagues at that particular time, in the last farm bill, we set up, as supposedly a sop for those of us who didn't get what we wanted in payment limitations out of conference 5 years ago, a commission on the application of payment limitations for agriculture.

This commission was set up, and for a couple years they studied this issue. The purpose was to conduct a study on the potential need for further payment limitations on farm programs. The commission met. Farmers, agricultural economists—I can't think of everybody who was on it, but they knew the business of agriculture. This commission recommended the very same loophole-closing measures which we included in this amendment that is now before the Senate. Those people who thought they threw us a sop or some sort of a compromise that we ought to accept a commission instead of the real hard change in law to accomplish what we wanted to accomplish, that we would have people study it and then give some respectability to it, or maybe they thought we would forget about it and go away 5 years later, we haven't forgotten about it; we haven't gone away.

We are taking the recommendations of this commission that was set up to say what we ought to do in the area of payment limitations, and we are doing exactly what they said. We not only have the promise of those people who said it shouldn't be done on the budget resolution, we have the recommendations of all these experts of how it ought to be done, when it ought to be done, and why it ought to be done. It is for all those reasons that we have Dorgan and Grassley back again suggesting what we thought should have been done 5 years ago. If it had been done 5 years ago, we wouldn't have this problem of 10 percent of the biggest farmers getting 73 percent of the benefits out of the farm program.

There are several problems connected with that situation. One, when urban people read about this, they are going to say: Why do you need a farm safety net if all the help is going to biggest farmers? So we lose urban support. We lose support of a farm program in the House of Representatives controlled by urban people, and we don't have a farm safety net, and family farmers don't have the ability to withstand a lot of situations that are beyond their control. We also have a situation where we drive up the price of farmland so the next generation of farmers cannot get started. But also, we depart from the principle of a farm safety net of the last 70 years that was supposed to be directed to medium- and small-sized farmers, the very same people who produce the food we eat in a way so consumers spend less of their income on food than any other society anywhere on this globe, and to keep them strong when they cannot withstand natural disasters or the politics of agriculture or a war or energy problems.

They don't have the staying power, but the larger farmers do.

For 70 years, we have directed the benefit of a farm program, until very recently, to small- and medium-sized farmers. How it gets out of whack so we get 10 percent of the biggest farmers getting 73 percent of the benefits of the program is hard to explain. But it has happened, and we are trying to get back to the original purpose of farm programs to help small- and medium-sized farmers over the hurdles they have to cross, through no fault of their own, situations they cannot control, that larger farmers have the ability to have a little more staying power.

So here we are. By voting in favor of the Dorgan-Grassley amendment, we can allow young people to get into farming and lessen dependence on Federal subsidies. This will help restore public respectability for Federal farm assistance by targeting this assistance to those who need it the most.

So let us quit dragging our feet and let us pass real reform with a real payment for real farmers. I call upon my colleagues to support this commonsense legislation that is referred to as Dorgan-Grassley.

I told you, Mr. President, in my opening remarks that I wished to address a second issue as well, directly related to the farm bill, but including some issues that are a little bit broader than the farm bill, and that deals with the tax policy.

Remember, a very significant part of this farm bill is tax policy that we in the Finance Committee—Senator BAUCUS, me, and the other 19 members of the committee—set up that are directly related to soil conservation and drought relief, and we raise revenue to pay for it. In the process of this broad policy, we have freed up money the Agriculture Committee would otherwise spend on a lot of programs, such as disaster relief and conservation, so the Agriculture Committee would have a little more leeway to do what needs to be done in farm policy, and that is directly related to the fact that under the budget adopted by this Congress, we find the Agriculture Committee $15 billion under benchmark, and that is a big bite to swallow with the needs in American agriculture. So we have come up with, in the Finance Committee, a little bit of help for the Agriculture Committee.

As recently as yesterday, the President, or his people, have suggested because of the tax policy that is in this bill, they might veto the whole farm bill. I want to tell the President why that is a crazy idea—a crazy idea—so I will take the time to comment, then, on the revenue raisers that are in this farm bill.

The revenue raiser is a proposal to clarify a judicial doctrine in the tax law known as the economic substance doctrine. I am here not so much to justify revenue raising through this definition of economic substance, but I am here to say there are four circuit courts of appeal in different parts of the country that have had four different decisions on economic substance and each has said Congress ought to define economic substance. So as far as I am concerned, in putting economic substance in here, it is not just to raise revenue and to have an offset for the programs we have set up, it is for Congress to do the job of making the Tax Code on economic substance clear so the courts are not defining it, and most importantly so that four different courts aren't defining it in four different ways. We need to have some certainty, and this bill brings that certainty to the definition of economic substance.

But before I get into that, I have to be a little more general. For a lot of folks, this proposal may sound like an esoteric tax policy matter, and they might wonder why I am focusing on it today. The reason is the White House has indicated the President will veto the farm bill if this proposal is included in the bill sent to the President's desk.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the Washington Post article reporting on the President's suggested veto of the bill.

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

[From washingtonpost.com, Nov. 6, 2007]

BUSH VOWS TO VETO SENATE'S FARM BILL

(By Dan Morgan)

The Bush administration, setting the stage for another confrontation with Congress over a major spending measure, issued a veto threat yesterday against the Senate version of the $288 billion farm bill.

The announcement came as a disappointment to bipartisan Senate supporters, who had hoped the farm legislation avoided some of the pitfalls that prompted a similar veto threat this summer against a House-passed version.

But in a news briefing held as Senate debate began yesterday, acting Agriculture Secretary Charles F. Conner charged that the five-year legislation had been inflated by $37 billion through the use of "tax increases and budget gimmicks."

"It will need significant changes. . . . We have a long way to go," he said. Conner said details of the administration critique will be issued shortly in the hope that they "will impel Congress to work with us."

Despite the enormous congressional popularity of the bill—which funds farm subsidy programs, food stamps, environmental programs and biofuels research—the administration believes it can sustain a veto by rallying Republicans against tax provisions used to fund some of the new outlays.

Conner charged that the bill's funding depends on $15 billion in new taxes and added that "we don't believe other sectors should pay" so that farm subsidies can go to "millionaires living on Park Avenue."

Most House Republicans voted against that chamber's version of the bill in July after Democrats offset new spending on nutrition programs by tightening tax rules on U.S. subsidiaries of foreign companies. Democrats said they were merely closing a loophole, but Republicans and the White House branded it a tax increase.

The Senate version, which includes a new $5.1 billion fund that farmers could tap when hit by weather losses, would be financed in part by a different set of measures clamping down on tax-avoidance techniques used by business.

Conner also said the bill contains too little reform of subsidies. He said the administration is dissatisfied that the bill does not place stricter limits on subsidy payments to rich farmers.

Mr. GRASSLEY. The title of that article is: "Bush Vowed to Veto Senate's Farm Bill."

Before I discuss the specifics of the economic substance doctrine, I wish to put this revenue raiser in context. We have heard a lot about pay-go. That is short for pay as you go. If you want to spend money, either raise taxes to offset it or cut someplace else to offset it. Or if you want to cut taxes, raise taxes someplace else to pay for it or cut spending someplace else to pay for the tax decrease. But around here we use the term pay-go for short.

Now, of course, pay-go was in place for many years before the current policy was put into place after a few years of absence. The difference is the old version of pay-go applied it as a backstop to a budget resolution. So if a proposal spent more than the budget permitted and added to the deficit, a pay-go point of order was possible. Likewise, if a proposal to cut taxes more than the amount of the revenue the budget assumed would come in, pay-go would apply.

This year Congress is struggling because a rigid notion of pay-go has hamstrung the committees—meaning every committee of the Congress that processes revenue or spending policies. The rubber has hit the road with pay-go here, more so at the end of the session than throughout the rest of 2007, and it has been a somewhat bumpy road for all of us. Of course, I think this road is even going to get bumpier as time goes on between now and Christmas.

As everyone knows, Congress has a lot of unfinished business. I am going to focus on the unfinished tax business. I have a chart here I want to point to. It is a chart I have used before. This chart shows the unfinished tax business that has got to come before the Congress between now and Christmas. It accounts for all the bills we passed out of the Finance Committee. It also accounts for the expiring provisions that are known as tax extenders. The biggest item of the revenue loss chart is the alternative minimum tax and the fix for that alternative minimum tax so 19 million additional middle-income taxpayers and their families are not paying the AMT. You see all of those various aspects listed there separately—the 2007 AMT fix, 2008 AMT fix, 2008 extenders, the Energy bill that has

already passed the Senate, the airport reauthorization bill, and then eventually we will spend some time on the farm bill. But you can see they add up to a heck of a lot of money.

Since we are in the 2008 fiscal year, I have included then extenders for 2008 and also carrying a fix for AMT for not only 2007 but 2008.

This chart accounts for the revenue loss from the farm bill package that is there at $13 billion. My chart shows the revenue loss side as demands on the water well there. It is at the top of the well in the bucket what the shortfall is there. There are a lot of thirsty bills that have to be paid for. Those thirsty bills carry a revenue loss of $170 billion over 5 years.

I have accounted for the revenue offsets. This figure includes all revenue raisers proposed by Senate Democrats that are specified and scored by the nonpartisan Joint Committee on Taxation. That figure includes $32 billion from the Finance Committee-approved proposals and $29 billion in other proposals. That total is $61 billion. That is what we know for sure that has been thought up and probably has a great deal of support to accomplish.

This offset figure is calculated from the vantage point of the Senate Democratic leadership. In this total are proposals that House Democrats have opposed, such as shutting off the foreign subway leasing tax shelter, known as SILOS. In this total are proposals that most Senate Republicans have opposed, such as the reimposition of the Superfund taxes. In this total are many proposals that even the Bush administration has come out against.

Now with this favorable assumption to them, the pay-go advocates in the Senate need to know that as we stand here today, there is not enough known revenue to meet the pay-go requirements that are on this chart that obviously have to be dealt with between now and Christmas. In other words, the demands on the revenue well are $170 billion, and the available revenue raisers are only $61 billion. So that is a shortfall that is clear there, in the middle of the well—a shortfall of $109 billion. In other words, the revenue well is dry.

Now, $109 billion is a lot of money even here in Washington, DC. If the proposals are scored over 10 years, that shortfall does narrow slightly, from $109 billion down to $76 billion, and it is possible that some of the revenue raisers in Chairman RANGEL's bill may be pursued by the Senate Democratic leadership. But as it stands now, for unfinished tax business alone, by this accounting, we cannot meet the requirements that the Senate must meet that we call pay-go.

I point this out because everybody has to see this big picture. They seem to be missing the big picture on how we wrap up our overdue legislative business and meet the demands of the new pay-go rules. On the farm bill alone, my chart treats the farm bill as fully offset. My chart is created from the perspective of the Senate Democratic leadership, and so it shows the farm bill as offset. That is the way it is as it came out of the Senate Finance Committee.

The problem is that President Bush's opposition to the key revenue raiser is not accounted for in this chart. President Bush's position does matter. His opposition to any revenue raiser, but specifically this one, would have to be overcome with a veto override. As my friends and the Democratic leadership know, that happens to be a very tough hurdle, as we have found out, for instance, on the Children's Health Insurance Program recently before the House of Representatives.

My point is it is time to get practical around here. This chart of the water well shows that as we sit here today, looking at it from a Senate Democratic leadership perspective, the revenue well is dry. To insist on pay-go without a sense of realistically available offsets is trying to go up a blind alley. I say to my Democratic friends: At this late point in the legislative session, let us focus on what is practical. Let us apply the offsets we can agree to and in a manner we can agree on. We need to get to a posture of what can be agreed to by the House, by Senate Republicans, and by the White House. The AMT fix is the 800-pound gorilla in this discussion. It is $55 billion of the $109 billion shortfall. It affects 23 million families and could affect adversely another 27 million families. The AMT fix is long overdue. It needs to be completed expeditiously.

To address this important matter solely from a pay-go perspective is to ignore the realities that it needs to get done. Republicans are ready, Republicans are willing, and Republicans are able to help get this AMT fix done, and done very shortly, but for many reasons I have discussed all year, not at the price of offsets.

I will now go into the reasons why clarification of the economic substance doctrine is an appropriate revenue raiser and why it is basic to this farm bill before us, because it is a part of the farm bill; and why the President is crazy to use that as an excuse for vetoing the farm bill.

The provision made the Finance Committee package revenue neutral, raising $10 billion over 10 years. But I support codification of economic substance not just to raise revenue—although it does that, and it is important that it do that because otherwise we would not have our provisions offset, according to pay-go. As ranking member of the Finance Committee, and even when I was chairman in the last two Congresses, I have supported codification of economic substance because it is the right policy. This provision is an improved version of a provision that passed the Finance Committee and the full Senate in the last two Congresses.

The prior version was included in two bills passed by the full Senate in the 109th Congress, twice in the tax reconciliation bill, once in 2005 by a vote of 64 to 33, and again in 2006 by a vote of 66 to 31. It also passed the full Senate two times in the 108th Congress, once in the 2003 tax bill by a vote of 51 to 49 and again in the 2004 JOBS bill by a vote of 92 to 5.

This Senate is acquainted with the need to codify economic substance for us to do our job of making the Tax Code understandable so you do not get four different circuit courts of appeal giving four different definitions to economic substance. We ought to have one national policy on what is economic substance. Codifying it will clarify the test. It is a conjunctiva test requiring both a meaningful change in economic position and a business purpose, independent of Federal taxes. The courts are split on whether a transaction must have both economic substance as well as business purpose. This will give courts, then, a uniform doctrine to apply to noneconomic transactions that are inappropriately motivated solely to avoid Federal taxes—in other words, closing loopholes.

It will also ensure that a court will not overturn the doctrine, as a trial judge did in what is called the Coltec case, saying:

> The use of the economic substance doctrine to trump the mere compliance with the Code would violate the separation of powers.

That judge—I don't have to say that judge was crazy because the court of appeals reversed that judge's decision. But I am still concerned that another strict constructionist judge might reach a similar conclusion. Most important, codifying the economic substance doctrine will provide an additional deterrent against taxpayers entering into transactions solely for tax purposes, in ways that are inconsistent with congressional intent.

As I said earlier, this provision is an improved version of what has already passed the Finance Committee and the full Senate more than once. So this Senate agrees with economic substance. But maybe Senators have forgotten how they voted 2 and 3 and maybe 5 years ago, so I am here to remind them this has been overwhelmingly accepted by the full Senate.

This improved version has modifications made in response to concerns of taxpayers that codification would throw legitimate tax planning into question and allow the IRS to substitute its business judgment for that of the taxpayers. I am going to talk about those modifications so people understand, and all these lawyers in this town who are concerned about our writing this, that they know we have

taken some of their legitimate concerns into consideration.

For instance, the strict liability nature of the penalty has been retained in order to effectively deter taxpayers from entering into tax-motivated transactions in unintended ways. Indeed, according to the Joint Committee on Taxation, the bulk of the revenue score is attributable to this strict liability penalty—not because the IRS will collect the penalty but because people are going to start obeying the law and change their behavior. The penalty will alter taxpayer behavior. It will cause taxpayers to forego entering into noneconomic, tax-motivated transactions that Congress never intended.

We have heard complaints that a strict liability penalty will cause IRS field agents to overreach and courts to be reluctant to apply the doctrine. These are serious concerns, and we have addressed those concerns by requiring the IRS to nationally coordinate through the Chief Counsel's Office when the penalty is asserted and/or when it is compromised. This procedure is similar to a process currently used by the IRS to designate cases for litigation.

As a protective measure, taxpayers will be permitted to make their case to the IRS at the national level before a penalty is asserted. Of course, cases involving the economic substance doctrine should be going through Chief Counsel anyway, and taxpayers currently have the ability to persuade the IRS not to assert a penalty. But because of the strict liability nature of this penalty, it is important to formalize this process and move it to a higher level of review.

Getting the Chief Counsel's Office involved earlier in this controversy will help taxpayers and the IRS resolve or make litigation decisions regarding tax shelters earlier.

We have also lowered the penalty for undisclosed transactions from 40 percent to 30 percent to bring it in line with the penalty on undisclosed listed transactions.

The proposal to codify economic substance has been controversial, even though it has passed the Finance Committee and the full Senate in the last two Congresses. Taxpayers and practitioners expressed legitimate concerns about it. We have addressed those concerns—maybe not in the way everybody wants, but I think we have done it in a responsible way.

As a general matter, in my tenure as chairman of the Finance Committee before we went into the minority this year, I am proud to have kept taxes down. During my tenure, we enacted bipartisan tax relief bills that totaled over $2 trillion over 10 years. So for critics who look at any change in the Tax Code, regardless of how legitimate it is, even regardless of not doing it for revenue-raising measures—they look at everything and say: You are changing the Tax Code; you are raising taxes—I am here to tell them on this issue of economic substance how ridiculous that is. So for the critics of this revenue raiser, I would refer them to my record of keeping taxes down.

By the way, for those on the liberal side of the political spectrum, I point out, as a percentage of GDP, the Federal Treasury is taking in a percentage that is above the post-World War II average.

Codifying the economic substance doctrine should be considered on its merits. It should not be dismissed because it scores as a revenue raiser. It should not be endorsed either because it scores as a revenue raiser. In my view, it should be enacted because it is the right tax policy. Folks need to take off the bean-counting green eyeshades and look at the tax policy.

The same goes for the long overdue AMT fix that I have talked about. It is not about maximizing Federal revenues. It is about fair taxation for 19 million middle-income families.

I am done, Mr. President, but I want to digress for one minute for the benefit of faceless bureaucrats down at the White House. I want to talk to those people who maybe were advising the President, and they put it in his veto message, that one of the reasons he was vetoing the Children's Health Insurance Program is because our bill allowed families earning up to $83,000 to have their children in a government program—when quite obviously most people making that kind of income can have health insurance. What I have said to those very same people who put that in the President's message is it was not in our bill; that States could do that. That has been in the law for 10 years. But nobody pointed that out to the President. Some stupid person said to the President: This bill allows people with $83,000 to get it. It didn't have anything to do with that. It was in the law for 10 years.

I want those faceless bureaucrats to read why we are doing economic substance. It is about time Congress does its job and the courts don't do the job we are supposed to do. Four circuit courts of appeal have defined and found fault with various aspects of economic substance. They said it is time for Congress to define it.

Yes, it is a revenue raiser, but it is not one of these changes in tax policy that is a change in rates of taxation that you can legitimately call tax increases. But somebody down there at the White House is telling the President this is a tax increase. What we are trying to do is do our job. This cannot be a reason for vetoing the farm bill.

If anybody down at the White House wants to discuss my rationale for this, come up and I will sit down and talk with them, or I will even go down there if they want to talk about it.

I yield the floor. I guess nobody else wants to speak, so 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. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, within the past few weeks a series of events has occurred that can help shed light on how tax relief enacted in the past 7 years has impacted the budget of the United States. On September 27, the Senate voted to increase the debt limit so the Treasury would be able to borrow enough to meet our Nation's obligations. At the time, I made a statement that this was necessary. The proper place to take a stand for fiscal responsibility is when we are considering bills that spend money and actually create our debt.

Unfortunately, some of my colleagues believe the only answer to our budget woes is to increase taxes. But I believe this point of view is misguided and would prove destructive to our budget in the long term. Especially over the past 7 years, discussion of an increase in debt limit has prompted excitable statements from my colleagues across the aisle on the current administration's fiscal record. I am sure I do not have to say these statements from across the aisle have not been positive.

Another event I want to mention is the release on October 5, 2007, of the Monthly Budget Review from the Congressional Budget Office. The Congressional Budget Office budget review forecasts that the deficit for fiscal year 2007 would be significantly smaller than the deficit for 2006, and then the Final Monthly Treasury Statement, published by the Treasury Financial Management Service, confirmed that. According to the U.S. Treasury, the Federal deficit for fiscal 2007 was $162.8 billion. The deficit for 2006, the year before, was considerably higher, at $248.2 billion. The deficit for 2007 then is around $85 billion less than it was last year.

The chart I am going to show you, taken from Treasury documents, shows how this decrease in the deficit has been driven by a 6.7-percent estimated increase in total receipts over fiscal year 2006.

If you are determined to show that tax relief has led to less revenue from the Federal Government, then this data is difficult to explain. Of course, the conventional criticism offered against tax relief was that it was going to be directly responsible for massive increases in the deficit. This argument implies that as a result of tax relief, the Federal Government would collect less money in taxes.

On May 23, 2003, the Senate voted to agree to a conference report to accompany the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003. The vote was close. The conference report was agreed to only because the Vice President cast the tie-breaking vote in favor of the report. Anyone who reviews the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that debate would see that the rollcall vote was preceded by a very contentious discussion. Many of my colleagues had very strong criticism of the bill which, among other things, reduced the rates for capital gains and dividends.

Tax policy generally is not seen as something that attracts a lot of excitement, but the floor debate of May 23, 2003, could have given a listener the impression the sky was falling.

This chart of Chicken Little reporting that the sky is falling illustrates the tone of some of the criticism made by my colleagues.

One Senator claimed:

> The tax base of the Federal Government is being destroyed.

This same Senator referred to the bill as:

> One of the most dangerous, destructive and dishonorable acts of Government that I have ever seen.

Another one of my colleagues claimed that the bill:

> Is about helping the elite few with large tax cuts while burdening the majority of Americans with huge debt.

Here again, you see the implication that the 2003 tax relief was going to diminish revenues collected by the Federal Government.

A third colleague claimed:

> This bill I call the policy of the three Ds. This is the policy of debt, deficits and decline.

This comment is especially interesting when examining a statement made by this very same Senator on September 27 of this year during the discussion on increasing the statutory limit on the public debt. That same Senator said at that time that:

> Revenue has been basically stagnant in this country for 6 years.

According to my colleagues in the Congressional Budget Office, revenues in 2000 were $2 trillion, just a hair over $2 trillion, while revenues in 2007 were calculated by the Treasury to be around $2.12 trillion, taking into consideration inflation.

First, I wish to point out that the word ''stagnant'' used by my colleague is a far cry from the debt, deficit, and decline that tax relief was supposed to inflict on this Nation. I am not saying we do not have a massive national debt fed by successive budget deficits, but the specific tax relief enacted in 2003 and again within the past 7 years is not the cause of that.

As my esteemed colleague pointed out, even accounting for inflation, the revenues of the Federal Government are projected to be greater in 2007 than they were in 2000. So this certainly shows that our tax base was not gutted by tax relief as was so profoundly asserted by my colleagues.

I also would like to say that I do not think that $90 billion is a trifling amount of money. Maybe it is to some people in some places, but it is certainly not for us people, for the Iowa farmer.

To offer a different perspective, let's consider this year's appropriations bills. The Democratic leadership wants to spend $23 billion more than the President's budget on appropriations. That same group is preparing to force a showdown with the President over that $23 billion. That is one-fourth of the amount I am talking about here. So when it comes to spending, extra dollars do count, but extra revenue from lower levels of taxation is to be belittled no matter what the number might be. It just sounds so inconsistent.

My excitable colleagues here in the Senate are not the only ones who predicted gloom and doom that never came because of the tax relief in August of 2003. Even the Congressional Budget Office published a document titled ''The Budget and Economic Outlook: An Update.'' The bill reducing rates on capital gains and dividends had become law at the end of May, so the Congressional Budget Office was able to take tax relief into account as they conjured their budget projections. This chart right here illustrates the discrepancy between what was forecast by the Congressional Budget Office in the summer of 2003 and what actually transpired. You can see the red line actual figure is way above the blue line that was suggested by the Congressional Budget Office.

In August of 2003, the Congressional Budget Office projected that the Federal Government would collect about $1,770 billion in revenue. According to the historical budget data—also from the CBO—revenue in 2003 was actually about $1,783 billion. That difference is $13 billion. Now, $13 billion may be peanuts to some people, but I think it is a good start.

In August 2003, the Congressional Budget Office projected Federal revenues for 2003 to be $2,276 billion. Actually in 2003, Federal revenues were about $2,407 billion. The Federal Government collected, then, $131 billion more in 2006 than was originally forecast in the dark days of 2003, when several of my Democratic colleagues thought that tax relief was poised to destroy our tax base. Revenues actually collected were higher than projected when considered as a percentage of gross domestic product.

In August 2003, CBO projected that revenues in 2006 would be 18.2 percent of GDP. Actual revenues collected in 2006 were more than that—at 18.4 percent compared to 18.2 percent of GDP. In 2005, they were 17.6 percent; in 2004, they were 16.3 percent; and in 2003, they were 16.5 percent. After a small downturn in 2004, Federal revenues, taken in proportion, increased faster than the GDP.

Speaking of its 2007 projection, in an October 2007 monthly budget revenue, CBO states:

> Revenues rose to 18.8 percent of GDP, which is slightly higher than the average of 18.2 percent over the past 40 years.

Even with lower taxes, the Federal Government is collecting, on average, a greater percentage of GDP in revenue year by year than it has over the past four decades.

Incidentally, in 2003, CBO projected that revenues would equal 18.3 percent of GDP in 2007.

Next, I want to compare the 4-year period after the 2003 tax relief plan went into effect with the 4-year period after the tax increases were enacted in the Clinton first year, 1993.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, signed into law by the President in August of that year, increased taxes on corporations and individuals while increasing taxes on gasoline and raising the taxable portion of Social Security benefits.

I think this may be counterintuitive to some people, especially to those who believe that the well-being of our Nation is directly proportional to our ability to seize income from taxpayers, but as a percentage of GDP, Federal revenues increased faster after tax relief than they did after tax increases.

To set the stage, in 1993, Federal revenues were 17.5 percent of gross domestic product. In 2003, Federal revenues were a percent less at 16.5 percent of GDP.

By the way, all of these numbers are Congressional Budget Office numbers, and until I get to 2007, they are not projections.

If you look at this chart we are now putting up, you can see that as a percentage of GDP, Federal revenues increased faster in the 4 years after the 2003 tax relief than they did after the 1993 tax increase. Let me emphasize that. Revenues came in faster after we decreased taxes in 2003 than they did after 1993 when we increased the taxes.

For 1997, Federal revenues were 19.3 percent of GDP. Between 1993 and 1997, Federal revenues increased by 1.8 percent of GDP.

Now, in 2007, Federal revenues are projected by the Congressional Budget Office to be 18.8 percent of GDP. If this is the case, then over the past 4 years, Federal revenues will have increased by 2.3 percent, and 1.8 percent subtracted from that 2.3 percent leaves one-half of a percent. The tax relief enacted in 2003 grew Federal revenues by one-half of a percentage point more than the tax hikes of 1993 in the 4 years following each.

I like to emphasize this because I think that it just—too many people see

it as common sense that if you raise tax rates, you are going to bring in more revenue; if you lower tax rates, you are going to bring in less revenue. But I just showed that tax increases under Clinton did not bring in as much revenue as tax decreases in this administration. They brought in more revenue. So I would like to disabuse people of the fact that increasing rates brings in more revenue and decreasing rates brings in less revenue.

What is also important is that as a percentage of GDP, revenues were higher in 1997 than they will be this year. In my opinion, they were too high.

The point that I am making is that the rate of change in revenues as a percentage of GDP has so far been greater after tax relief than after a tax hike. I think it is very important, especially for those who reflexively believe that the only way for the Federal Government to raise more money is to confiscate more income from taxpayers. Clearly, that view is false.

To conclude, let me summarize the current budget situation.

Right now, taxes are lower than they would have been under Democratic rule. I want to make it clear that I am not saying that no Democrats supported any tax relief. Some Democrats voted for the 2003 tax relief plan, and many more voted for the 2000 tax relief plan. However, I am skeptical that a Democratic Congress or White House would have allowed taxpayers to keep so much of their own money.

The budget deficit is shrinking, and Federal revenues are increasing. Anyone who finds fault with this situation is determined to do nothing but simply find fault. They would probably be unable to enjoy a sunny day because they would constantly be on the lookout for storm clouds regardless of what the forecast said. There is a problem with debt and with Federal budget deficits, but tax increases are the wrong way to approach that problem.

We have a Federal budget deficit because the Federal Government spends too much money, and the best way to get rid of deficits is to spend less. Consequently, raising taxes makes the situation worse by punishing the overall economy and making conditions more difficult for the economy—the source of Federal revenues—to function efficiently. We have to remember that our economy supports the Government and not the other way around. The budget data I have discussed today shows how we can increase revenues and reduce deficits by removing impediments to economic efficiency and allowing our economy to flourish.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SALAZAR.) The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I appreciate everyone's patience. The Republican leader and I have been doing our best. Sometimes it is tough to work through the process.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—CONFERENCE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY H.R. 3043

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow following the joint meeting, when we will hear the President of France speak, the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report on H.R. 3043, the Labor-HHS appropriations bill, if it has been received from the House; that there be 1 hour for debate divided equally among Senators HARKIN, REED of Rhode Island, SPECTER, and HUTCHISON, and 2 hours for debate under the control of the two leaders or their designees; that following the use or yielding back of time, Senator HUTCHISON be recognized to make a rule XXVIII scope point of order; that Senator HARKIN be recognized to waive rule XXVIII, and the Senate then proceed to debate the motion as under the provisions of rule XXVIII; that if the point of order is sustained, Senator COBURN be recognized to move to suspend the rules, provided it had been timely filed; that there then be 30 minutes for debate equally divided in the usual form; that at the conclusion or yielding back of time, the Senate vote, without any intervening action, on his motion to suspend the rules; that if the motion to suspend is adopted, Senator COBURN's amendment be agreed to and the Senate proceed to concur as stated below; that if his motion fails, then the Senate, without any intervening action or debate, vote immediately on the motion to recede and concur with the further amendment as under the rule; that if the motion to waive is successful, the Senate then vote on Thursday, November 8, on cloture on the conference report as if it had been filed on Tuesday, November 6.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

REAL ID ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, when the REAL ID Act was added to an emergency supplemental spending bill in 2005, with little debate or foresight, I believed that Congress had made a mistake. I was not alone, and since that time 38 States have either introduced or passed legislation opposing the law. Seventeen States have enacted laws in opposition. I have joined Senators AKAKA, SUNUNU, TESTER, BAUCUS, and ALEXANDER in introducing legislation to repeal the driver's license provisions of the law and to replace them with the negotiated rulemaking process that had been originally enacted in the 2004 Intelligence Reform and Terrorist Prevention Act. That bill, which REAL ID superseded, was intended to improve the security of State driver's licenses through a cooperative partnership with the States and the private sector.

The Judiciary Committee held a hearing on May 8 of this year to examine whether the REAL ID Act is actually an effective way to improve our security. I agreed with many at the hearing who argued that the REAL ID Act was not an effective way to improve identity security, and the sacrifices Americans would be compelled to make in their personal privacy were unacceptable. All agreed more could and should be done to ensure the integrity of identification documents, but many cautioned that the REAL ID Act is not the most effective way to do it.

Opposition to the REAL ID Act has been bipartisan and widespread among the States and many Federal lawmakers. In addition to the enormous financial burdens placed on the States, the law raises serious privacy concerns about the Federal Government's interference in a responsibility traditionally left to the State. Proponents of the law proclaim it is not a national ID card. But when the Federal Government begins directing how a State driver's license is issued, what characteristics the card must have, and conditioning access to Federal buildings and airplanes on possession of a REAL ID card, it is difficult to think this is anything but the first, big step toward a national identification card that so many Americans oppose.

But the reality of the dissatisfaction among the American people is catching up with the administration. The Washington Post recently reported that Secretary Chertoff is expected to announce yet another delay for REAL ID's implementation deadline. Secretary Chertoff previously waived the May 2008 compliance deadline and set a new target of 2013 for nationwide compliance. Now Secretary Chertoff will reportedly extend this date to 2018 for drivers who are older than 40 or 50, and officials have said the Government will not bar those not possessing a REAL ID license from Federal facilities and airplanes.

Despite being faced with determined opposition from the States and many Members of Congress, the administration still refuses to reconsider implementation of the law and is ignoring the pleas of the States. Without buy-in from the States and the American people, this program is doomed to failure. Delaying the inevitable by pushing back deadlines is not the way we will

improve identity security. Had the negotiated rulemaking provisions enacted in the 2004 Intelligence Reform and Terrorist Prevention Act been left intact, meaningful identity security improvements could already be underway. Unfortunately, instead of addressing the fundamental problems this law poses for the States, the administration appears content merely to prolong a contentious and unproductive battle to force the States to comply. Rather than improved security, this course will result in resentment, litigation, and enormous costs that States will be forced to absorb. The administration would do much better to treat the States as partners and forgo the paternalistic mandates that the American people are rejecting. That spirit of cooperation would result in much greater security than the administration's go-it-alone strategy to force compliance with another ill-conceived policy.

Like the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative, the REAL ID Act represents precisely the big-government interference the President's party claims to dislike. The American people are demanding that the Federal Government take a second look at the wisdom of charging ahead with a national ID card, and the administration ought to listen carefully to what many have been saying since this law was enacted, before more time is wasted trying to force this unpopular and cumbersome law on the citizens of the United States. I welcome all Senators to join me and the other cosponsors of S. 717 in rejecting the burdensome mandates of REAL ID and advocating for a better system of securing our fundamental identification documents.

HATE CRIMES, BIGOTRY AND ANTI-SEMITISM

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, today I attended a hearing of the Helsinki Commission on the increase in anti-Semitism and extremist political parties in Europe.

I take a deep interest in hate crimes, bigotry, and anti-Semitism. In our society, these issues are mostly restricted to the political fringe. Nobody in this country would gain widespread electoral support for the formation of an explicitly racist party. We are perhaps unique in that respect. In Europe, these parties are not only formed—they are prospering.

Today's hearing did much to highlight the rise of bigotry and discrimination in Europe. A number of experienced witnesses from the U.N., executive branch, and nonprofit sector described the political situation in Europe today, and it is alarming. Across the continent, extremist groups are parading openly and gaining support. In Russia, two thousand supporters of a fascist organization rallied on November 4, the country's National Day, to shout xenophobic and anti-Semitic slogans. Many gave the Hitler salute. This in Russia, which suffered more from the aggression of Nazism than perhaps any other nation in the world.

In Hungary last month, 600 people were sworn in as new members of the extremist, paramilitary ''Hungarian Guard,'' wearing uniforms similar to those of the World War II fascist government. By its own account, the Guard has thousands of applications to join its ranks, at a time when the elected Hungarian government is already unpopular because of its previous deceptive election campaign. This criticism led to widespread street violence last year, creating a tense environment ripe for radicalization. The Hungarian Guard is supported by the rightwing political party Jobbik, which is small but virulent. The Prime Minister of Hungary likened the formation of the Hungarian Guard to the increasing influence of Brownshirts in Hitler's Germany, a comparison which seems to me—at least at an early stage—to be apt. The Jewish community in Hungary is understandably wary of its new Guard, and I feel it is incumbent upon all of us to watch future events in that country closely.

But it is not just the fringe organizations which are growing in popularity; inch by inch, more moderate groups with the similar tenets are moving to the mainstream. Last month, the somewhat xenophobic Swiss People's Party, SVP, romped to significant success in Switzerland's national election. Perhaps this should not be cause for excessive alarm. After all, Switzerland has a highly developed political system, with a republican tradition dating back hundreds of years. These people are also not marginalized discontents with a perennial grudge on their shoulder; indeed, they seem to address several issues about which the average Swiss citizen is concerned. But if there is not cause for alarm, there is certainly cause for unease. One reason is an election poster used by the SVP, depicting a white sheep kicking a black sheep off of the flag of Switzerland. Because of its racial overtones, the U.N. has already condemned the poster, though the SVP claimed during the campaign the poster was not racist. Perhaps.

I do not believe that the SVP are a fascist party, as some of its critics allege. However, its success is indicative of a potentially ugly mood across the Atlantic, as Europeans born into welfare state luxury are unsure how globalization and the mobility of capital will affect their economic birthright. In uncertain economic times, opprobrium then falls easily on traditional scapegoats; Jews, gypsies, and other minorities. It is critical for the Europeans to remember that these minorities are no less citizens for being different. They lead law-abiding lives, pay their taxes, and serve in the military. It does not thus stand to reason that European societies can treat them eternally as second-class citizens.

Groups like the Hungarian Guard would likely protest that their rigid stance is only aimed at those who become illegal, who commit crimes or threaten Hungary's law-and-order. But given the heated rhetoric on this issue, and the current torrid geopolitical climate, the status of minorities, particularly Jews and Muslims, in Western countries is an issue which needs to be tackled carefully. Many of the current challenges facing the world are rooted in the Middle Eastern and Islamic nations, and it would be foolish to place lives in jeopardy over election-day rhetoric.

Coincidental with rise of the Hungarian Guard and its ilk, there is another factor I find particularly troubling: the increase in overall anti-Semitism in Europe. This has several possible causes, and I certainly do not want to lay the blame solely on the shoulders of rightwing extremists. Passions arising from the Israeli-Palestinian conflict surely play a part, especially considering the large Muslim population in these countries. But it does seem true that there is still a strain of the old European anti-Semitism running through the Hungarian Guard, Russian fascists, and their like, a disturbing taint which has never quite vanished from European political culture.

Anti-Semitic violence was one of the terrible specters of the last century. After the Second World War, Europeans made a solemn commitment never to let such hatred loose again on their citizens of Jewish faith. Despite neo-Nazi movements in several countries, the European commitment to this resolution has been impressive. It is equally important to remember, however, just how recently was the Holocaust. The slaughter was ended 62 years ago, and many still live who were caught in its vice. In the breadth of human existence, 62 years is barely a lifetime. So I strongly believe it is necessary, even as extremist parties become increasingly visible, that responsible leaders recommit themselves to the eradication of anti-Semitism in their realms.

Uncertain times often lead men to seek the simplest solutions, the elements of their national culture with which they are the most comfortable. Two of these traditions are, unfortunately, extremist nationalism and anti-Semitism. Given the history of Europe, each nation should redouble its efforts to make peace with those in their ranks who are different. And it is also up to Europe to ensure that when they say ''never again,'' they mean it.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today I rise to pay tribute to 35 young Americans who have been killed in Iraq since July 23, 2007. This brings to 812 the number of soldiers who were either from California or based in California that have been killed while serving our country in Iraq. This represents 21 percent of all U.S. deaths in Iraq.

Hospitalman Daniel S. Noble, 21, died July 24, as a result of enemy action while conducting security operations in the Dilaya Province of Iraq. Hospitalman Noble was permanently assigned to 1st Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force Pacific, Camp Pendleton, CA. He was from Whittier, CA.

SSG Joshua P. Mattero, 29, died on July 24, in Baqubah, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his patrol. Staff Sergeant Mattero was assigned to the 725th Ordnance Company, 63rd Ordnance Battalion, 52nd Ordnance Group, Fort Drum, NY. He was from San Diego, CA.

CPL Matthew R. Zindars, 21, died July 24, while conducting combat operations in the Diyala province of Iraq. Corporal Zandars was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 11th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, CA.

SPC Jaime Rodriguez, Jr., 19, died July 26, in Saqlawiyah, Iraq of wounds sustained when an improvised explosive device detonated near his vehicle. Specialist Rodriguez was assigned to the 5th Squadron, 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Brigade Combat Team, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, GA. He was from Oxnard, CA.

CPL Sean A. Stokes, 24, died July 30, from wounds suffered while conducting combat operations in the Al Anbar province of Iraq. Corporal Stokes was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, CA. He was from Auburn, CA.

SPC Daniel F. Reyes, 24, died July 31, in Tunis, Iraq, of wounds suffered from enemy indirect fire. Specialist Reyes was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 377th Parachute Field Artillery Regiment, 4th Brigade Combat Team, Airborne, 25th Infantry Division, Fort Richardson, AK. He was from San Diego, CA.

LCpl Cristian Vasquez, 20, died August 2, from wounds suffered while conducting combat operations in the Al Anbar province of Iraq. Lance Corporal Vasquez was assigned to 1st Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, CA. He was from Coalinga, CA.

SGT Jon E. Bonnell Jr., 22, died August 7, from wounds suffered while conducting combat operations in the Al Anbar province of Iraq. Sergeant Bonnell was assigned to 1st Battalion, 11th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, CA.

SGT Michael E. Tayaotao, 27, died August 9, from wounds suffered while conducting combat operations in the Al Anbar province of Iraq. Sergeant Tayaotao was assigned to 7th Engineer Support Battalion, 1st Marine Logistics Group, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, CA. He was from Sunnyvale, CA.

SSG Sean P. Fisher, 29, died August 14, in Al Taqqadum, Iraq, of injuries suffered when his helicopter crashed. Staff Sergeant Fisher was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 52nd Aviation Regiment, Task Force 49, Fort Wainwright, AK. He was from Santee, CA.

SGT Matthew L. Tallman, 30, died August 22, in Multaka, Iraq, of injuries suffered when his helicopter crashed. Sergeant Tallman was assigned to the 4th Squadron, 6th U.S. Air Cavalry Regiment, Fort Lewis, WA. He was from Groveland, CA.

SSG Jason L. Paton, 25, died August 22, in Multaka, Iraq, of injuries suffered when his helicopter crashed. Staff Sergeant Paton was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 35th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Brigade Combat Team, 25th Infantry Division, Schofield Barracks, HI. He was from Poway, CA.

CPL Nathan C. Hubbard, 21, died August 22, in Multaka, Iraq, of injuries suffered when his helicopter crashed. Corporal Hubbard was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 35th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Brigade Combat Team, 25th Infantry Division, Schofield Barracks, HI. He was from Clovis, CA.

LCpl Matthew S. Medlicott, 21, died August 25, from wounds suffered while conducting combat operations in the Al Anbar province of Iraq. Lance Corporal Medlicott was assigned to 1st Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, CA.

LCpl Rogelio A. Ramirez, 21, died August 26, while conducting combat operations in the Al Anbar province of Iraq. Lance Corporal Ramirez was assigned to 1st Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, CA. He was from Pasadena, CA.

CPL John C. Tanner, 21, died August 29, while conducting combat operations in the Al Anbar province of Iraq. Corporal Tanner was assigned to 3rd Assault Amphibian Battalion 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, CA.

SGT Michael J. Yarbrough, 24, died September 6, while conducting combat operations in the Al Anbar province of Iraq. Sergeant Yarbrough was assigned to 3rd Assault Amphibian Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, CA.

SSG John C. Stock, 26, died September 6, while conducting combat operations in the Al Anbar province of Iraq. Staff Sergeant Stock was assigned to 3rd Assault Amphibian Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, CA.

CPL Bryan J. Scripsick, 22, died September 6, while conducting combat operations in the Al Anbar province of Iraq. Corporal Scripsick was assigned to 3rd Assault Amphibian Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, CA.

CPL Christopher L. Poole Jr., 22, died September 6, while conducting combat operations in the Al Anbar province of Iraq. Corporal Poole was assigned to 3rd Assault Amphibian Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, CA.

SPC Marisol Heredia, 19, died on September 7, at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX, of injuries sustained on July 18, in Baghdad, Iraq, from a non-combat related incident. Specialist Heredia was assigned to the 15th Brigade Support Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, TX. She was from El Monte, CA.

CAPT Drew N. Jensen, 27, died September 7, in Seattle of wounds suffered when insurgents attacked his unit using small arms fire during combat operations May 7 in Ba'qubah, Iraq. Captain Jensen was assigned to the 5th Battalion, 20th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division (Stryker Brigade Combat Team), Fort Lewis, WA. He was from Clackamas, CA.

LCpl Lance M. Clark, 21, died September 7, from a non-hostile incident in the Al Anbar province of Iraq. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, CA.

CPL Carlos E. Gilorozco, 23, died September 10, while conducting combat operations in the Al Anbar province of Iraq. Corporal Gilorozco was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 9th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, NC. He was from San Jose, CA.

SPC Nicholas P. Olson, 22, died September 18, in Muqdadiyah, Iraq, of wounds sustained when an improvised explosive device detonated near his unit during combat operations. Specialist Olson was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 23rd Infantry Regiment, 4th Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division, Stryker Brigade Combat Team, Fort Lewis, WA. He was from Novato, CA.

CPL Anthony K. Bento, 23, died September 24, in Bayji, Iraq, of injuries sustained when his dismounted patrol encountered small arms fire. Corporal Bento was assigned to A Company, 1st Battalion, 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, NC. He was from San Diego, CA.

SGT Robert T. Ayres III, 23, died on September 29, in Baghdad, Iraq, of injuries sustained when he encountered small arms fire while on dismounted patrol. Sergeant Ayres was assigned to A Company, 3rd Squadron, 2nd Stryker

Cavalry Regiment, 1st Armored Division, Vilseck, Germany. He was from Los Angeles, CA.

SPC Avealalo Milo, 23, died October 4, in Baghdad, Iraq, of wounds suffered when insurgents attacked his unit using small arms fire. Specialist Milo was assigned to the 2nd Squadron, 2nd Stryker Cavalry Regiment, 2nd Stryker Brigade Combat Team, 1st Armored Division, Vilseck, Germany. He was from Hayward, CA.

LCpl Jeremy W. Burris, 22, died October 8, while conducting combat operations in Al Anbar province, Iraq. Lance Corporal Burris was assigned to 1st Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, CA.

CPL Gilberto A. Meza, 21, died October 6, in Baghdad, Iraq, of wounds sustained when an improvised explosive device detonated near his unit. Corporal Meza was assigned to the 3rd Squadron, 2nd Stryker Cavalry Regiment, Vilseck, Germany. He was from Oxnard, CA.

SPC Frank L. Cady III, 20, died on October 10, in Baghdad, Iraq, when his vehicle overturned. Specialist Cady was assigned to B Company, 4th Brigade Special Troops Battalion, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, KS. He was from Sacramento, CA.

SPC Vincent A. Madero, 22, died October 17, in Balad, Iraq, of wounds suffered when an improvised explosive device detonated near his vehicle. Specialist Madero was assigned to 2nd Battalion, 82nd Field Artillery Regiment, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, TX. He was from Port Hueneme, CA.

CPL Erik T. Garoutte, 22, died October 19, in Baghdad, Iraq. Corporal Garoutte was assigned to 1st Fleet Anti-terrorism Security Team Company, Marine Corps Security Force Battalion, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Norfolk, VA. He was from Santee, CA.

SPC Wayne M. Geiger, 23, died October 18, in Baghdad, Iraq, of wounds sustained when an improvised explosive device detonated near his vehicle. Specialist Geiger was assigned to 3rd Squadron, 2nd Stryker Cavalry Regiment, Vilseck, Germany. He was from Lone Pine, CA.

SSG David A. Wieger, 28, died November 1, near Balad Air Base, Iraq, of wounds suffered from an improvised explosive device. Staff Sergeant Weiger was a special agent with the Air Force Office of Special Investigations and was assigned to Detachment 303, Travis Air Force Base, CA.

I would also like to pay tribute to the five soldiers from California who have died while serving our country in Operation Enduring Freedom since July 23.

SGT Travon T. Johnson, 29, died on July 23, in the Sarobi District of Afghanistan of injuries sustained when an improvised explosive device detonated near his mounted patrol. Sergeant Johnson was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 503rd Infantry Regiment, 173rd Airborne Brigade, Caserma Ederle, Italy. He was from Palmdale, CA.

MSG Patrick D. Magnani, 38, died September 4, near Bagram, Afghanistan, in a non-combat related incident. Master Sergeant Magnani was assigned to the 31st Medical Support Squadron, Aviano Air Base, Italy. He was from Martinez, CA.

CPL Travis M. Woods, 21, died September 9, from wounds suffered while conducting combat operations in the Northern Helmand province of Afghanistan. Corporal Woods was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, CA. He was from Redding, CA.

PFC Mathew D. Taylor, 21, died September 26, in San Antonio of wounds sustained when an improvised explosive device detonated near his vehicle July 23, in the Sarobi District of Afghanistan. Private First Class Taylor was assigned to the 1st Battalion, Airborne, 503rd Infantry Regiment, 173rd Airborne Brigade Combat Team, Vicenza, Italy. He was from Cameron Park, CA.

SSG Joseph F. Curreri, 27, died October 27, in Siet, Lake Jolo Island, Philippines, from injuries sustained in a non-combat related incident. Staff Sergeant Curreri was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 1st Special Forces Group, Airborne, Fort Lewis, WA. He was from Los Angeles, CA.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE APPROPRIATIONS

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, as chairwoman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, I rise today to notify the Senate that I sponsored an amendment to H.R. 3093, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act that provided $3 million in funding for Teach for America, headquartered in New York, NY, to improve science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the remarks by President George W. Bush at the Presidential Medal of Freedom presentation at the White House on November 5, 2007, honoring Harper Lee of Monroeville, AL.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.

Good morning. Laura and I are thrilled to welcome you to the White House. We welcome the members of Congress, the members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished guests. It's an honor to be with the Medal of Freedom recipients, as well as their family members and friends. We're sure glad you're here.

The Medal of Freedom is the highest civil honor that a President can bestow. By an executive order of John F. Kennedy, the medal is designed to recognize great contributions to national security, the cause of peace and freedom, science, the arts, literature, and many other fields. The eight men and women came to this distinction by very different paths. Each of them, by effort and by character, has earned the respect of the American people, and holds a unique place in the story of our time.

The story of an old order, and the glimmers of humanity that would one day overtake it, was unforgettably told in a book by Miss Harper Lee. Soon after its publication a reviewer said this: ''A hundred pounds of sermons on tolerance, or an equal measure of invective deploring the lack of it, will weigh far less in the scale of enlightenment than a mere 18 ounces of a new fiction bearing the title To Kill a Mockingbird.''

Given her legendary stature as a novelist, you may be surprised to learn that Harper Lee, early in her career, was an airline reservation clerk. Fortunately for all of us, she didn't stick to writing itineraries. Her beautiful book, with its grateful prose and memorable characters, became one of the biggest-selling novels of the 20th century.

Forty-six years after winning the Pulitzer Prize, To Kill a Mockingbird still touches and inspires every reader. We're moved by the story of a man falsely accused—with old prejudice massed against him, and an old sense of honor that rises to his defense. We learn that courage can be a solitary business. As the lawyer Atticus Finch tells his daughter, ''before I can live with other folks I've got to live with myself. The one thing that doesn't abide by majority rule is a person's conscience.''

Years after To Kill a Mockingbird was put to film, the character of Atticus Finch was voted the greatest movie hero of all time. It won Gregory Peck the Oscar. He was said to believe the role ''brought him closest to being the kind of man he aspired to be.'' The great actor counted Harper Lee among his good friends, and we're so pleased that Gregory Peck's wife, Veronique, is with us today. Thank you for coming.

One reason To Kill a Mockingbird succeeded is the wise and kind heart of the author, which comes through on every page. This daughter of Monroeville, Alabama had something to say about honor, and tolerance, and, most of all, love—and it still resonates. Last year Harper Lee received an honorary

doctorate at Notre Dame. As the degree was presented, the graduating class rose as one, held up copies of her book, and cheered for the author they love.

To Kill a Mockingbird has influenced the character of our country for the better. It's been a gift to the entire world. As a model of good writing and humane sensibility, this book will be read and studied forever. And so all of us are filled with admiration for a great American and a lovely lady named Harper Lee.

Thank you all for coming. I hope you've enjoyed this ceremony as much as I have. May God bless you all. Thank you.

PLAIN LANGUAGE IN GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS ACT

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need to write government documents in plain language.

This past Sunday, November 4, 2007, the Washington Post ran an article entitled ''Parsing the Fine Print in Federal Ads.'' This article illustrates exactly why the Federal Government must begin writing in language that the American people can understand.

The Federal Government has a pressing need to recruit skilled employees. Many agencies are understaffed, and more than 50 percent of the Federal workforce will be eligible to retire in the next 5 years. Yet advertisements for Federal jobs are described as ''incomprehensible,'' ''opaque,'' ''dense,'' and ''convoluted.'' The article quotes two different people who have written entire books about applying for Federal jobs, one of whom states that understanding a Federal job announcement can take hours and likens the process to explicating a poem in English class.

It is well known that the Federal hiring process is lengthy and complex. Agencies need to look for ways to streamline and improve the hiring process, especially now that the Federal government is facing a large number of retirements. One easy step that agencies can take is to write announcements in plain language.

Writing Federal job announcements in plain language would save applicants considerable time and energy spent attempting to figure out what a job advertisement means. Plain, clear, accessible ads are much more likely to attract candidates' attention than opaque and incomprehensible ones. By writing job ads in plain language, agencies likely would attract more candidates with strong qualifications, which would go a long way toward addressing the Federal Government's human capital challenges.

I urge my colleagues to support the Plain Language in Government Communications Act of 2007, S. 2291, and I ask unanimous consent that the article from the Washington Post be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 4, 2007]

PARSING THE FINE PRINT ON FEDERAL ADS

(By Mary Ellen Slayter)

Uncle Sam really does want you, even though at times it can be hard to figure out what exactly he wants you to do.

Federal job ads can seem particularly opaque to people looking to make the switch from the private sector. Or as one wannabe fed put it in my online chat recently: ''What gives with USAJobs.com? The job descriptions on that site are incomprehensible to a person (like me) who hasn't worked for a government agency before. Seriously, they don't make any sense.''

''The federal application process is complex to say the least,'' said Dennis Damp, author of The Book of U.S. Government Jobs'' and a retired senior manager for the Federal Aviation Administration. Part of that is for good reason, he said; the process is designed to be fair, judging applicants on the basis of their qualifications, without discrimination or nepotism.

Even when you agree that those are commendable goals, the process can be exasperating. But those frustrations can be overcome with a little patience—and by making that seemingly dense job ad work for you.

Damp's book devotes a chapter to analyzing the job announcement, breaking it down piece by piece and showing applicants how to craft an effective résumé based on the information given. He said a common mistake people make is not reading the whole announcement before throwing their hands up in bewilderment—though he certainly sympathizes with them. ''It's a ton of data that can be very confusing initially. You can't stop at the first paragraph, because if you do, you're probably bypassing positions that you're qualified for.''

He also includes several cross-referenced indexes, which can be particularly helpful to the truly lost hunter who isn't sure if he's even looking at the right types of jobs to match his private-sector skill set.

''The announcement gives you so much content to use, if we slow down and appreciate what's in there,'' said Kathryn Kraemer Troutman, author of the ''Federal Resume Guidebook'' and president of the Resume Place, a consulting firm that specializes in helping applicants for federal jobs.

She offers a simple strategy for making sense of announcements: Start with the ''duties'' section. Count the sentences in the paragraph, and separate each one into a numbered line. Then read each sentence again slowly. Within each sentence, underline the key words.

''Then you will understand the position,'' she said. (This works, but ''simple'' does not mean ''quick.'' It can easily take hours. If you ever had to explicate poems in English class, you get the idea.) Do the same thing with the ''qualifications'' section, which will probably cover five or six things. ''Those key words must be in your résumé,'' Troutman said. ''Don't be creative.''

Something else to keep in mind: If the qualifications don't make sense to you after careful study, perhaps you're just not qualified. ''Private industry people many times do not have the qualifications for federal jobs,'' Troutman said.

If that's the case, your work still wasn't a waste. If you dream of a fed job, make acquiring those qualifications your goals, she said. ''Make this list your list, taking classes, volunteering.''

But lack of qualifications isn't always the problem. Sometimes its just a language barrier—or a cultural one. ''People from the private sector can't understand this language,'' Troutman said. ''They just can't believe it.'' Others just ''don't know how to play this paper game.''

Max Stier, president of the nonprofit Partnership for Public Service, said that job seekers need to remember that all federal agencies are all different—right down to their job ads.

''A lot of agencies still provide descriptions of job openings that are convoluted,'' he said, but not all. ''Some agencies get it. Some understand.''

But if you don't understand, he said, pick up the phone and call the agency. Announcements on USAJobs, the government's primary avenue for advertising new jobs, include contact information for the appropriate human resources officer.

''Even in the age of the Web, finding someone to speak with can help,'' Stier said.

And be patient. ''There are more and more good tools out there,'' he said, ''but obviously it's still not a hiring nirvana.''

TRIBUTE TO DON DIXON

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, it is with mixed emotions that I bid farewell to a longtime member of my staff but, more importantly, a trusted friend of many years. Don Dixon has served as my State director of agriculture for the past 12 years. His service has been exemplary; nothing less can be imagined from Don—he is a man of the highest character, a man whose honesty, trustworthiness, kindness, intelligence, dependability and wisdom are firmly rooted in a foundation of humility. He came to me with a well-established reputation for fairness and extensive knowledge of Idaho agriculture. Throughout more than a decade of public service, I can honestly say that I have learned more from him than he from me. I have the highest regard for Don; he is irreplaceable. Fortunately, it is just Senate employment that he is leaving, and I get to enjoy his friendship and insight for years to come.

As a farmer with firsthand knowledge of the challenges faced by producers, Don has been reliable counsel to the agriculture community, the Idaho delegation and others as he has worked for sound agriculture policy. Don has been recognized for his dedication to agriculture through awards, such as the Governor's Excellence in Agriculture Award and induction in the Eastern Idaho Agricultural Hall of Fame. It is also nearly impossible to find an aspect of Idaho agriculture that Don has not been involved with through membership of organizations and councils, service on boards, and continuous outreach.

In addition to his experience, Don brings contagious enthusiasm and energy to everything he undertakes, and serves as not only a strong advocate

for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, but also provides exemplary counsel to fellow farmers and ranchers. Don's easy going personality is complemented by a sharp mind and quick wit. Idaho agriculture has benefited in incalculable ways from his wisdom, wealth of hard-earned knowledge and his ability to see the bigger picture when it comes to dealing with issues important to Idaho's agriculture community such as water, land use, grazing and animal management, conservation, invasive species and community relations. His has been a voice of reason and calm in the sometimes thorny conflicts that occur between Federal, State and local agriculture regulations and issues. Don has been a tireless spokesman for Idaho's growers and ranchers, a community leader and a good friend to many. It has been an incredible honor and a pleasure to have him on my staff. Don has taught me many things, among them the wisdom of a gate wide enough to accommodate a tiller, and the vast array of Idaho scenery that can be even better appreciated when ''big'' lost in the Little Lost.

Don has been an essential part of my hometown office, in Idaho Falls; as a result, I share office space with Don when I am home. For most of us, the little things that make our offices ours say quite a bit about who we are. Don keeps a supply of Whoppers in his desk, finishes his coffee, cold, in the afternoons, tracks useful information—what Idahoans like to call ''scuttlebutt''—and keeps a dollar bill in his desk drawer. He has created many different storage options for himself in his office, has a reputation as a skilled charades player and color codes activities on his calendar. A little light-hearted personal work space analysis reveals that Don, a whopper of a fellow and true to his farming and ranching roots, is wisely frugal, keeps informed about his community, and is prepared for any emergency. He is creative, inventive and works hard to keep his friendships colorful, nurtured and long-lasting.

I want to thank Don for his many years of service, and thank his wife Georgia for her support as he has worked for me. The schedule isn't always the most family-friendly, and she, like Don, has braved it with a sense of humor and patience.

He has served Idahoans with excellence, and, as he takes the helm of the Idaho State Farm Services Agency, his knowledge, character and wisdom will continue to serve Idaho agriculture. I will miss him on my staff.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

INDIANA SERVICE LEADERS SUMMIT

• Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I wish to tell you about a group of extraordinary young Hoosiers. On October 27, National Make A Difference Day, the fifth annual Service Leaders Summit was held in Indianapolis to honor high school students from across Indiana for their service and dedication to their communities and hopefully to inspire them to continue serving throughout their lives.

The young men and women who were honored have answered the call to service. Some of them have helped build homes, some tutored and mentored younger students, and others have raised money to support cancer research or feed the hungry. Several of the young men and women led service projects on their own to address the problems in their schools and communities. Each one of the students spends hours making a difference in their hometowns. They have impacted the lives of countless Hoosiers.

During the summit, the students heard from Hoosier leaders who have chosen to dedicate their lives to serving others. The speakers highlighted the five pillars of successful service: Inspiration, organization, dedication, evaluation, and reflection. Following the speeches, the students divided into groups and participated in service activities at different sites throughout Indianapolis.

Robert F. Kennedy once said, ''Some men see things as they are and say 'Why?' I dream of things that never were and say, 'Why not?' '' Each one of these young men and women has already asked themselves ''Why not?'' and have worked to make positive changes in their communities. They represent a new generation of promise with the potential to make a real difference across Indiana and the nation.

Mr. President, I would like to thank each one of the following individuals for participating in the summit and for their service to their communities:

Laura Alexander, Kashua Alexander, Alex Anspaugh, Alexis Arnold, Chase Arthur, Tiffany Aylor, Anne Baenziger, Kelsie Ball, Kristin Barnes, Kaitlyn Batt, Brittany Bedwell, Adam Bernaix, Stephanie Bradley, Andrea Bright, Lesley Bright, Margaret Burke, Emily Burnworth, Conner Caudill, Libby Chang, Joshua Clifford, Ashley Clodfelder, Carla Cotton, Victoria Cottrell, Adam Crick, Conner Cunningham, Katie Day, Brittany Dunlavy, Christopher Ellison, Joey Etling, Iris Farries, Lyndsey Fisher, Riley Fitzpatrick, Eva Flick, Emily Friesen, Laura Gadson, Amy Gibson, Cody Goshert, Kimberly Gregory, Megan Haire, Katie Hawkins, Tim Herniak, Shelby Hodge, Cody Hodges, Matthew Hollars, Clinton Horine, Christopher Horn, Nick Horn, Stacey Houmes, Candice Howard-Perry, Kian Hudson, Taylor Jenkins, Ashley Jones, Lyndsey Kellett, Ericka Kelley, Sarah Kelsey, Alison Kocur, George Mammarella, Nicholas Marchi, Nicole McCann, Kristen McMann, Kandace McNeely, Lindsey Meyer, Nicole Miller, Emily Miller, Dennis Moynihan, Kristina Muehr, Benjamin Myers, Megan Noonan, Kayla O'Brien, Michael Padilla, Carmen Perry, Sarah Polk, Shavonda Price, Ravon Price, Chloé Pugh, Alexis Rivera, Sable Robinson, Rachel Rominger, TaMar Shachaf, Emily Shephard, Trevor Shockey, Aaron Smith, Jacob Sowers, Parker Stevens, Colin Stretch, Tha Sung, Jordan Taylor, Jennifer Thilges, Cami Thomas, Jessica Thompson, Vance Torres, Alyssa Vermillion, Tiffany Vogeler, Noah Wahl, Paul Weller, Mackenzie Williams, Lashaa Williams, Becky Wilson, Virginia ''Ginny'' Wright, and Janelle Yaryan.

I would also like to take a moment to express my gratitude to the Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis students who took part in the summit as well. They are role models to younger students, and I am proud to recognize their achievements.

Lauren Bower, Michael Burk, John Burkhardt, Molly Childers, Victoria Easton, Ashley Fry, Paige Gaydos, Sashana Gordon-Jackson, Selene Hernandez-Buquer, Loan Hoang, Jordan Jenkins, Shani Jones, Whitney Kelly, Kyra Kline, David Lane, Janine Mullins, Sharee Myricks, Lauren Nowlin, Pascal Olame, Olutope Omosegbon, Stephanie Pendleton, Megan Prather, Tiffany Reed, Katherine Scheller, Eddie Shmukler, Lygia Vernon, Channe'l Walters, and Brittani Whitmore.•

TRIBUTE TO SHERIFF JAMES HAYES

• Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to Sheriff James Hayes, who passed away on a recent hunting trip. Sheriff Hayes's law enforcement career began at the Etowah County Sheriff's Office in 1972 as a deputy sheriff. In 1986, he was elected sheriff and was subsequently reelected to five more terms, distinguishing him as the longest-serving sheriff in Etowah County history. He was a graduate of the Hokes Bluff High School Class of 1965, and a member of the only undefeated football team in school history in 1964. Sheriff Hayes was a pillar of the law enforcement community, not only in Etowah County, but in the entire State of Alabama and the Nation. In 1994, he carried the distinguished title of president of the Alabama Sheriff's Association, serving both our State and sheriffs across the Nation with distinction. In the course of his career, Sheriff Hayes served on committees and boards throughout Etowah County and the State of Alabama. His unfailing leadership, and his unwavering love of public service, are examples for us all.

During the course of my Senate career, Sheriff Hayes worked closely with me and my staff to bring about positive

change in Alabama. The accomplishment that I am perhaps most grateful to Sheriff Hayes for involves his vision for an immigration detention facility in the State of Alabama. In March of 1998, Sheriff Hayes started pursuing the expansion of the Etowah County Detention Facility. He had a vision for a long-term contract with the Federal Immigration Service, one that would increase the bed capacity in the State, and one that would serve to ensure that Federal immigration laws were more effectively enforced within the borders of our State. It is common knowledge that without bed space, you cannot arrest and deport illegal aliens. With the help of our office, he secured a 15-year agreement with the Immigration Service and an $8.4 million expansion grant. This grant added over 300 detention beds, more than doubling the number in the existing facility.

When the Immigration Service turned over control of the facility to its New Orleans Field Office after September 11, 2001, Sheriff Hayes further demonstrated his commitment to a successful immigration enforcement system in Alabama by initiating a movement to return oversight for the Etowah County Federal Detention Facility to Immigration Services' Atlanta Field Office. He firmly believed that the beds would be used more effectively under the direction of the Atlanta Field Office, which was hundreds of miles closer and wanted to use the facility for short term, instead of long-term, immigration detainees. Just 2 weeks before his death, I received notification from the Immigration Service that his multiple year-long effort was not in vain. DHS had fully evaluated his position, and had decided to grant his request. My office was able to communicate the good news that his persistence had been met with success to Sheriff Hayes just before his passing.

I am confident that Sheriff Hayes' diligent efforts over the last several years have ensured a more effective Federal partnership with law enforcement in Alabama for years to come. As I read the recent newspaper articles and messages reacting to Sheriff Hayes's death, I was touched to realize that the appreciation of Etowah County's citizens for Sheriff Hayes's unrelenting public service is only surpassed by their love for him as a husband, father, grandfather, brother and friend who will be missed tremendously. Alabama was indeed lucky to claim him as one of her own.

So, in closing, I want to let Sheriff Hayes' family know how much I appreciate his service, his professionalism, and his dedication to the people of Etowah County and the State of Alabama. I know that words cannot adequately express the loss being felt right now in Etowah County, but we can all be assured that Etowah County and our State are better places because of Sheriff Hayes' leadership. Let his life be a example for those of us who continue to serve in public office.●

TRIBUTE TO DR. GEORGE V. IRONS, JR., M.D.

● Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, today I commend Dr. George V. Irons, Jr., M.D., native Alabamian, for his outstanding achievements as one of our Nation's foremost cardiologists.

Dr. Irons has treated the hearts of Americans for over five decades. He graduated from the Medical College of Alabama, earning the highest grades ever recorded in the school's history, straight A-plus. Since that time, his professional accomplishments have been many.

While at the Medical College of Alabama, he was selected by the American Medical Association as one of the top two medical students in the nation. For his superior scholastic record, leadership and service, he won the Stuart Graves Award, as the Medical School's top student.

After military duty as a flight surgeon, Captain, U.S. Air Force, internship and residency, chief resident in cardiology, Dr. Irons joined the Duke University Medical School Faculty in 1964, where he was named fellow in cardiovascular diseases.

Dr. Irons' career has truly been notable. Since 1966, he has been in active practice in Charlotte, NC, as the first board certified cardiologist in western North Carolina. Dr. Irons was Founder and is president of Mid-Carolina Cardiology, a premiere coronary care provider.

As a high school junior, Irons won the prestigious Bausch & Lomb Award, as America's top science student—a nationwide science talent search based on competitive examinations sponsored by the University of Rochester, NY. As the winner, he was offered a substantial scholarship, which he declined, to attend Samford University.

He graduated from Woodlawn High School with a perfect academic record, first in his class, and served as president of the student body. At Howard College—now Samford University—he continued his course, finishing a rigorous 4 year pre-med curriculum in 35 months with a perfect 3.0—first in his class. For his excellence, he was awarded the John R. Mott Trophy and as the outstanding graduating senior, he won the Birmingham Exchange Club Trophy, Danforth Award, and the ODK National Leadership Award. He also found time to letter in varsity track and win the conference championship in his event.

As a distinguished cardiologist, he was inducted as fellow into the American College of Cardiology and received a special Award of Merit with Citation from the National Association of Cardiologists for his distinctive research contributions to the science of coronary disease. Only eight physicians have been so honored in the Association's history. Dr. Irons' research has been published worldwide in leading medical journals.

This year, Dr. Irons was named one of Samford University's Distinguished Alumnus. Samford University is one of America's finest liberal arts universities, founded and serving in the Christian tradition. To be selected Distinguished Alumnus, the nominee must be distinguished in their professional career, community and church involvement.

I would like to commend Dr. Irons, achievements, research, and devotion to superior patient care. He exhibits tremendous dedication to the science of coronary disease to provide a better life for our citizens through more improved medical technology and treatment.

I proudly salute Dr. Irons, one of Alabama's great native sons, for his extraordinary service to medicine and this latest honor as a Samford University Distinguished Alumnus.●

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 4:41 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 bill:

H.R. 2546. An act to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Asheville, North Carolina, as the ''Charles George Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center''.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

At 5:20 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House disagrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3222) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes; it agrees to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MURTHA, Mr. DICKS, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BOYD of Florida, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. OBEY, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. WICKER, Mr. KINGSTON, and Mr. LEWIS of California as managers of the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill and joint resolution, without amendment.

S. 2206. An act to provide technical corrections to Public Law 109–116 (2 U.S.C. 2131a

note) to extend the time period for the Joint Committee on the Library to enter into an agreement to obtain a statue of Rosa Parks, and for other purposes.

S.J. Res. 7. Joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Roger W. Sant as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 513. An act to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to enhance the protection of credit ratings of members of the reserve component who serve on active duty in support of a contingency operation, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1567. An act to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide increased assistance for the prevention, treatment, and control of tuberculosis, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2949. An act to authorize grants to the Eurasia Foundation, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 60. Concurrent resolution expressing support for the goals of Veterans Educate Today's Students (VETS) Day, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 513. An act to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to enhance the protection of credit ratings of members of the reserve component who serve on active duty in support of a contingency operation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2949. An act to authorize grants to the Eurasia Foundation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The following concurrent resolution was read, and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 60. Concurrent resolution expressing support for the goals of Veterans Educate Today's Students (VETS) Day, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 1567. An act to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide increased assistance for the prevention, treatment, and control of tuberculosis, and for other purposes.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BAUCUS, from the Committee on Finance, without amendment:

S. 2113. A bill to implement the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following executive report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. LEAHY for the Committee on the Judiciary.

*Michael B. Mukasey, of New York, to be Attorney General.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

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. AKAKA:

S. 2309. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify the service treatable as service engaged in combat with the enemy for utilization of non-official evidence for proof of service-connection in a combat-related disease or injury; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. CLINTON (for herself and Mr. NELSON of Florida):

S. 2310. A bill to establish a National Catastrophic Risks Consortium and a National Homeowners' Insurance Stabilization Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 2311. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for the amendment or repeal of monographs, to expand the Food and Drug Administration's authority to regulate drug advertising, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions .

By Mr. ALEXANDER:

S. 2312. A bill to amend title VI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide for State student achievement contracts; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 2313. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to enhance efforts to address antimicrobial resistance; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SALAZAR (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. TESTER):

S. 2314. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make geothermal heat pump systems eligible for the energy credit and the residential energy efficient property credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. SMITH, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. BIDEN, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. CASEY):

S. Res. 367. A resolution commemorating the 40th anniversary of the mass movement for Soviet Jewish freedom and the 20th anniversary of the Freedom Sunday rally for Soviet Jewry on the National Mall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KERRY (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, and Mr. STEVENS):

S. Res. 368. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that, at the 20th Regular Meeting of the International Commission on the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, the United States should pursue a moratorium on the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery to ensure control of the fishery and further facilitate recovery of the stock, pursue strengthened conservation and management measures to facilitate the recovery of the Atlantic bluefin tuna, and seek a review of compliance by all Nations with the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas' conservation and management recommendation for Atlantic bluefin tuna and other species, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CHAMBLISS (for himself, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mrs. LINCOLN):

S. Res. 369. A resolution designating November 25, 2007, as ''Drive Safer Sunday''; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. DOLE (for herself and Mr. NELSON of Florida):

S. Res. 370. A resolution supporting and encouraging greater support for Veterans Day each year; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 311

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 311, a bill to amend the Horse Protection Act to prohibit the shipping, transporting, moving, delivering, receiving, possessing, purchasing, selling, or donation of horses and other equines to be slaughtered for human consumption, and for other purposes.

S. 329

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 329, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage for cardiac rehabilitation and pulmonary rehabilitation services.

S. 368

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 368, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to enhance the COPS ON THE BEAT grant program, and for other purposes.

S. 431

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 431, a bill to require convicted sex offenders to register online identifiers, and for other purposes.

S. 714

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S.

714, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to ensure that all dogs and cats used by research facilities are obtained legally.

S. 819

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 819, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand tax-free distributions from individual retirement accounts for charitable purposes.

S. 1012

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1012, a bill to amend the Consumer Credit Protection Act to assure meaningful disclosures of the terms of rental-purchase agreements, including disclosures of all costs to consumers under such agreements, to provide certain substantive rights to consumers under such agreements, and for other purposes.

S. 1239

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1239, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the new markets tax credit through 2013, and for other purposes.

S. 1492

At the request of Mr. INOUYE, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1492, a bill to improve the quality of federal and state data regarding the availability and quality of broadband services and to promote the deployment of affordable broadband services to all parts of the Nation.

S. 1514

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1514, a bill to revise and extend provisions under the Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Act.

S. 1661

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1661, a bill to communicate United States travel policies and improve marketing and other activities designed to increase travel in the United States from abroad.

S. 1775

At the request of Mr. BURR, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 1775, a bill to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to ensure that no child is left behind.

S. 1782

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1782, a bill to amend chapter 1 of title 9 of United States Code with respect to arbitration.

S. 1800

At the request of Mr. BAYH, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1800, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require emergency contraception to be available at all military health care treatment facilities.

S. 1852

At the request of Mr. INOUYE, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 1852, a bill to designate the Friday after Thanksgiving of each year as ''Native American Heritage Day'' in honor of the achievements and contributions of Native Americans to the United States.

S. 1943

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1943, a bill to establish uniform standards for interrogation techniques applicable to individuals under the custody or physical control of the United States Government.

S. 2035

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2035, a bill to maintain the free flow of information to the public by providing conditions for the federally compelled disclosure of information by certain persons connected with the news media.

S. 2051

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2051, a bill to amend the small rural school achievement program and the rural and low-income school program under part B of title VI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

S. 2053

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. NELSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2053, a bill to amend part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to improve elementary and secondary education.

S. 2119

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) were added as cosponsors of S. 2119, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of veterans who became disabled for life while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States.

S. 2123

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2123, a bill to provide collective bargaining rights for public safety officers employed by States or their political subdivisions.

S. 2140

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2140, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Francis Collins, in recognition of his outstanding contributions and leadership in the fields of medicine and genetics.

S. 2168

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2168, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to enable increased federal prosecution of identity theft crimes and to allow for restitution to victims of identity theft.

S. 2225

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2225, a bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to clarify the tariff rate for certain mechanics' work gloves.

S. 2238

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2238, a bill to amend the National Dam Safety Program Act to establish a program to provide grant assistance to States for the rehabilitation and repair of deficient dams.

S. 2246

At the request of Mr. COLEMAN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2246, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to extend eligibility for Federal TRIO programs to members of the reserve components serving on active duty in support of contingency operations.

S. 2256

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2256, a bill to establish an Office of International and Domestic Product Safety and a Product Safety Coordinating Council to improve the management, coordination, promotion, and oversight of product safety responsibilities, develop a centralized public database for product recalls, advisories, and alerts, and for other purposes.

S. 2257

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2257, a bill to impose sanctions on officials of the State Peace and Development Council in Burma, to amend the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act

of 2003 to prohibit the importation of gemstones and hardwoods from Burma, to promote a coordinated international effort to restore civilian democratic rule to Burma, and for other purposes.

S. 2262

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2262, a bill to authorize the Preserve America Program and Save America's Treasures Program, and for other purposes.

S. 2275

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2275, a bill to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or distribution in commerce of certain children's products and child care articles that contain phthalates, and for other purposes.

S. 2277

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2277, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the limitation on the issuance of qualified veterans' mortgage bonds for Alaska, Oregon, and Wisconsin and to modify the definition of qualified veteran.

S. 2289

At the request of Mr. ALEXANDER, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2289, a bill to amend chapter 111 of title 28, United States Code, to limit the duration of Federal consent decrees to which State and local governments are a party, and for other purposes.

S. 2303

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2303, a bill to amend section 435(o) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 regarding the definition of economic hardship.

S. RES. 299

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 299, a resolution recognizing the religious and historical significance of the festival of Diwali.

S. RES. 321

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 321, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the Israeli-Palestinian peace process.

S. RES. 356

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 356, a resolution affirming that any offensive military action taken against Iran must be explicitly approved by Congress before such action may be initiated.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. AKAKA:

S. 2309. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify the service treatable as service engaged in combat with the enemy for utilization of non-official evidence for proof of service-connection in a combat-related disease or injury; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, today I introduce the proposed Compensation for Combat Veterans Act. This legislation would remove a barrier to the fair adjudication of claims for VA benefits filed by veterans who have disabilities incurred or aggravated by their military service in combat areas. Under existing law, veterans who can establish that they served in combat do not have to produce official military records to support their claim for disabilities related to that service.

At present, some veterans, disabled by their service in Iraq and Afghanistan as well as those who served earlier in Korea and Vietnam, are unable to benefit from this liberalizing evidentiary requirement because they have difficulty proving personal participation in combat by official military documents.

Under an opinion of the Department of Veterans Affairs General Counsel, VA GC Opinion 12–99, veterans must establish by official military records or decorations that they ''personally participated in events constituting an actual fight or encounter with a military foe or hostile unit or instrumentality.'' Oversight visits by Committee staff to VA regional offices have found claims denied as a result of this policy because those who served in combat zones were not able to produce official military documentation of their personal participation in an actual fight.

Some of these cases include a Marine Combat Engineer serving in Iraq who encountered IEDs, an Army veteran accidently shot in Iraq by a fellow servicemember, and an Army Infantryman whose records showed participation in the Tet offensive of 1968, but not ''personal participation in an actual fight.'' In other cases, extensive delays in claims processing occur while VA adjudicators attempt to obtain official military documents showing that a Marine who served in Bagdad or Fallujah was personally exposed to IEDs.

The legislation I am introducing would overturn the General Counsel precedent opinion. I believe that the requirement in that opinion is inconsistent with the original intent of Congress in liberalizing the requirements for proof of service-connection in cases involving veterans who served in combat areas. As the Senate noted in 1941, in the report on the original bill providing special consideration for combat veterans:

> The absence of an official record of care or treatment in many of such cases is readily explained by the conditions surrounding the service of combat veterans. It was emphasized in the hearings that the establishment of records of care or treatment of veterans in other than combat areas, and particularly in the States, was a comparatively simple matter as compared with the veteran who served in combat. Either the veteran attempted to carry on despite his disability to avoid having a record made lest he might be separated from his organization or, as in many cases, the records themselves were lost.

S. Rep. 77–902 to H.R. 4905 at 2.

While some improvements have been made since 1941 in obtaining and maintaining records in combat areas, record keeping and transmittal of records in combat areas remains problematic.

This bill would require that, in cases in which the veteran can demonstrate service in a recognized combat area and alleges disabilities related to that service the relaxed evidentiary principles intended by the Congress would apply, with no requirement for further evidence from the veteran regarding his or her specific activity.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this measure, so that combat veterans of the current conflicts, as well as those who served in earlier conflicts, can receive the benefits they deserve in a timely manner.

By Mr. ALEXANDER:

S. 2312. A bill to amend title VI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide for State student achievement contracts; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, Senators KENNEDY and ENZI have recently said that early in 2008 the Senate will consider whether to authorize No Child Left Behind.

That law, which was enacted in 2001 as a part of the regular 5-year reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, required every State to set standards for math and reading and to test each child once a year in grades 3 through 8, and once in high school, in order to measure their progress toward meeting these State standards. In addition, the law requires States to report the results in a disaggregated way, meaning according to racial, ethnic, socioeconomic status, disability, and limited English proficiency, report the status of the children so it would be clearer whether groups of children are being left behind in their academic progress.

So my purpose today is, first, to announce my support for the reauthorization of the No Child Left Behind Act but ask that we find a better way to do the job of reporting results. We should be trying to catch schools doing things

right rather than seeming to penalize them for doing things wrong.

Second, to introduce legislation providing for greater flexibility in administering the law for up to a dozen States, if those States agree to maintain a high level or increase the rigor of the program, their standard-setting process, and reporting requirements.

Third, to express my concerns about early drafts and proposals of reauthorizing legislation that seem to require more Federal control and less State responsibility for results—the reverse of what we should be seeking to achieve.

Finally, I wish to call attention to several parts of the legislation that need to be strengthened and expanded: Support for teaching American history; the Teacher Incentive Fund; charter schools, which I know the Presiding Officer has been very interested in for a long time; and State collection of data to aid States in measuring student progress.

First, support for reauthorization. I have decided to cosponsor the No Child Left Behind Act of 2007, which has been authored by Senators Burr and Gregg, because I believe it represents a sound foundation for eventual reauthorization of the legislation. This legislative draft leaves in place the framework of the 2001 law: high goals, State standards, and disaggregated reporting of results, and it addresses some obvious deficiencies in the existing legislation, including more flexibility in helping children learn English, in measuring the progress of children with disabilities, and in how to report the progress of children who make great progress but still fall behind their goals. This bill—the Burr-Gregg bill—does not retreat from the bold goal that all children will be proficient in reading and math according to each State's standards by the 2013–2014 school year. Some have argued that sets schools up for failure. I would argue it is the American way to set high goals and then to attempt to reach them. Our Declaration of Independence does not say ''life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness'' for 80 percent of us. Our national character is not that some things are possible. Rightly or wrongly, we Americans uniquely believe that anything is possible for all of us, and much of our politics and debates in this body are about dealing with the disappointment of not reaching high goals that we set for ourselves, and then, of course, we set out and try again to achieve them.

I do think we would be wise to find a different way to talk about the progress of schools in reaching those high goals. Most schools, at least today, are succeeding in reaching their State's No Child Left Behind standards. There are more than 100,000 schools in the United States. According to the U.S. Department of Education, over 20 percent of those—21,000—did not make adequate yearly progress. Of those 21,000 schools, about one-fourth missed their goals by one subgroup of students.

The same is true in Tennessee. According to our Department of Education, there are 1,710 public schools. There were 245—or 15 percent—which did not make adequate yearly progress. Of those, 127 didn't do it because of one subgroup.

Therefore, I suggest we find a different way to talk about progress. Schools that reach their goals might be called ''high-achieving schools.'' Schools that do so for more than 1 year in a row might be called the ''highest achieving schools.'' Schools that, on the other hand, miss their goal by only one subgroup might be called ''achieving schools,'' and those that do not do as well might be called priority schools.

Second: A new State contract for flexibility. I am introducing today the State Student Achievement Contract which I will work to make a part of No Child Left Behind. The idea is simple: Now that we have 5 years of experience with No Child Left Behind, we should toss the ball back to at least some States and see whether those States can implement the law with at least as much rigor in reporting, more flexibility, and more innovation.

I know if the Presiding Officer and I were still Governors of our respective States, we would want to try that over the next 5 years.

This proposal would allow up to 12 States to negotiate with the U.S. Secretary of Education to enter into a State student achievement contract, which would permit States to improve their own systems of accountability, and in exchange, receive the necessary flexibility to innovate on finding ways to close the achievement gap.

In other words, instead of saying: ''Do it exactly this way'' to the States, the Federal Government would be saying: ''Give us results, and we will give you more flexibility.''

In determining which States would be eligible for this new contract, the Secretary would expect States to increase their standards, assessments, and expectations of students.

Washington, DC, itself is not going to make schools better in Wilmington, Maryville, Kansas City, and Sacramento. This can only happen locally, when parents, teachers, communities, and State officials take charge. In fact, No Child Left Behind is simply an extension of the State standards movement that began in the 1980s in most States. While it requires the setting of standards and requires public reporting, the solution to the problem of low-achieving students is left in the hands of communities, where it must be left. In fact, only 8 percent of funding of public schools comes from the Federal Government.

So this proposal seeks to recognize that solutions are local, to encourage those States that are trying the boldest programs, and to permit the flexibility needed to achieve those results.

Third, creeping Federal control. One reason I have introduced the State contract proposal is I don't want the reauthorization of No Child Left Behind to become a vehicle for increased Federal control of local schools. In fact, now that the first 5 years of confusion and learning the new law are completed, there ought to be fewer Federal requirements, not more. After all, the law is essentially a requirement for State standards and reporting disaggregated results.

But, unfortunately, Washington doesn't work that way. Our motto seems to be: Once we have stuck our noses into something, we will meddle with it forever. In some of the early drafts of No Child Left Behind, I have seen examples of increased Federal regulation that in my view offer the prospect of more Federal control and less local accountability. It ought to be the other way around.

Finally, there are three special provisions of No Child Left Behind that, based upon the first 5 years' experience, need to be expanded.

One, teaching American history. The late Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, once said the rationale for a public school is to teach immigrant children the three Rs and what it means to be an American, with the hope they would go home and teach their parents. Yet the lowest test scores for American high school seniors is not math or reading or science, it is U.S. history. Senators KENNEDY, ENZI, and I have worked to create some new provisions for this reauthorization which would encourage putting the teaching of American history back in its rightful place in our schools so our children can grow up learning what it means to be an American. These provisions include: The teaching traditional American history provision. That was put in 5 years ago. It is a program of grants to school districts to encourage professional development and teaching of American history. It has been very successful. Senator KENNEDY and Senator BYRD have had a major part in this law.

Next, Presidential and congressional academies. The pilot programs for these summer academies for outstanding teachers and students of American history have been low cost and very successful. It is my hope that in a partnership with States and the private sector, these can be expanded to a total of 100 each summer. They are very much similar to the Governors' schools many States have for students and for teachers. David McCullough has suggested perhaps we can match up the 10-year centennial program for national parks with these summer programs for students and teachers of U.S. history. Imagine what it would be like

for a group of U.S. history teachers to spend a week with David McCullough at the Adams House in Quincy, MA.

Finally, a 10-State pilot program in U.S. history NAEP. Currently, the National Assessment of Education Progress—the Nation's report card—only measures student achievement in history every 4 years. We don't get State-level data; only a national sample of student achievement. Senator KENNEDY and I have offered legislation to create a 10-State pilot program so there can be State-level data for 10 States, which will reflect the importance of this subject to our Nation and call attention to student progress or lack thereof in American history.

A second area of special emphasis that ought to be considered when we reauthorize No Child Left Behind is the Teacher Incentive Fund. After parents, nothing is more important to a child's success than the classroom teacher. In every hearing we have in the Senate, a witness emphasizes the need to attract specially equipped teachers for math, for science, for children with disabilities, for inner-city schools, for gifted students, and other special needs. Yet we struggle in this country with an across-the-board pay mentality that will not allow schools to lift themselves up when it comes to attracting and keeping outstanding classroom teachers.

Finding fair ways to pay teachers more for teaching well is not easy. I have tried it. But during the last 5 years, the Teacher Incentive Fund has helped at least three dozen cities, usually working with local teachers' unions, to find new ways to train and reward outstanding teachers and principals. We need to do as much of this as we possibly can. I wish to thank and acknowledge Senator DURBIN of Illinois, the Democratic whip, for working with me to make certain that appropriations for this program continue.

Then, charter schools. I mentioned earlier the Presiding Officer was a national leader on charter schools when he was Governor of Delaware. Last year, I visited a charter school in Memphis. It was the Easter holiday, except those ninth graders weren't on vacation, they were in class. To be specific, they were in a ninth grade advanced placement biology class. What was special was these children had come from so-called low-performing schools. To be blunt, they were labeled the least likely to succeed, except they were succeeding. This was because they were getting extra help during holidays, longer school days, Saturdays, and from special teachers.

The idea of a public charter school is simply to give teachers the freedom to use their common sense and their skills to help the children who are presented to them—freedom from Federal, State, and union rules so they can do it. It is nonsensical to me that we don't encourage, rather than discourage, such public charter schools.

Most of our children are learning, but for the 15 percent or so who are having genuinely special challenges in learning, it will take different kinds of schools, even better teachers and different methods. In this reauthorization of No Child Left Behind, we must do all of these things to cause that to happen.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill and a letter addressed to Senator KENNEDY be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2312

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

SECTION 1. STATE STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT CONTRACTS.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Title VI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7301 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating part C (20 U.S.C. 7371 et seq.) as part D;

(2) by redesignating sections 6301 and 6302 (20 U.S.C. 7371, 7372) as sections 6401 and 6402, respectively; and

(3) by inserting after part B (20 U.S.C. 7341 et seq.) the following:

"PART C—STATE STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT CONTRACTS

"SEC. 6301. SHORT TITLE.

"This part may be cited as the 'State Student Achievement Contracts Act'.

"SEC. 6302. PURPOSE.

"The purpose of this part is to allow not more than 12 State educational agencies, that establish and implement challenging and rigorous academic standards, academic assessments, and accountability systems, greater flexibility to—

"(1) improve their academic achievement standards, academic assessments, and State accountability systems;

"(2) increase the academic achievement of all students;

"(3) narrow achievement gaps between the lowest- and highest-achieving groups of students; and

"(4) eliminate barriers to implementing effective education reforms.

"SEC. 6303. STATE STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT CONTRACTS.

"(a) AUTHORITY.—In accordance with this part, the Secretary shall establish and implement procedures that permit the Secretary to enter into a State student achievement contract, on a competitive basis, with not more than 12 State educational agencies, under which such a State educational agency may—

"(1) waive any statutory or regulatory requirement of any program under this Act (other than a requirement of this part) under which the Secretary awards funds to States on the basis of a formula, including such a requirement applicable to any local educational agency or school within the State, except those requirements relating to—

"(A) maintenance of effort;

"(B) comparability of services;

"(C) equitable participation of students and professional staff in private schools;

"(D) allocation or distribution of funds to local educational agencies, subject to paragraph (2);

"(E) serving eligible school attendance areas in rank order under section 1113(a)(3);

"(F) the selection of a school attendance area or school under subsections (a) and (b) of section 1113, except that such a State educational agency may grant a waiver to allow a school attendance area or school to participate in activities under part A of title I if the percentage of children from low-income families in the school attendance area or who attend such school is not less than 10 percentage points below the lowest percentage of such children for any school attendance area or school in the State that meets the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of section 1113;

"(G) use of Federal funds to supplement, not supplant, non-Federal funds;

"(H) applicable civil rights requirements; and

"(I) prohibitions regarding—

"(i) State aid described in section 9522;

"(ii) use of funds for religious worship or instruction described in section 9505; and

"(iii) uses of funds for activities described in section 9526;

"(2) use funds made available to the State for State-level activities under section 1004, paragraph (4) or (5) of section 1202(d), section 2113(a)(3), section 2412(a)(1), subsection (a)(1) (with the agreement of the chief executive officer of the State), (b)(2), or (c)(1) of section 4112, section 4202(c), or section 5112(b), to carry out the uses of funds under 1 or more of such sections, paragraphs, or subsections, or under part A of title I, except that any such funds so used shall not be subject to allocation or distribution requirements under such sections, paragraphs, subsections, or part;

"(3) allow local educational agencies in the State to use funds made available under section 2121, 2412(a)(2)(A), 4112(b)(1), or 5112(a) to carry out the uses of funds under 1 or more of such sections or under part A of title I, except that any such funds so used shall not be subject to allocation or distribution requirements under such sections or part; and

"(4) require local educational agencies identified under subsection (b)(5)(C) to use funds in accordance with paragraph (3) in order to effectively implement the intervention described in subsection (b)(5)(D).

"(b) STATE APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible to enter into a State student achievement contract under this part, a State educational agency shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may reasonably require. The application shall demonstrate that the State is in full compliance with all requirements of part A of title I, as such part was in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the State Student Achievement Contracts Act, relating to academic standards, assessments, and accountability, and shall include the following:

"(1) EVIDENCE.—Evidence that the proposed contract was reviewed by independent experts with knowledge and expertise in educational standards, assessments, and accountability.

"(2) STANDARDS.—A demonstration, consistent with section 1111(b)(1)(A), through a documented and validated standards-setting process, including an independent, external review, that the State academic content standards, State student academic achievement standards, and educational objectives under paragraph (12), are—

"(A) fully articulated and aligned across kindergarten through grade 12, and include college and career-ready standards for secondary school graduation, including aligned course-level outcomes, developed in consultation with the State agency responsible

for higher education, institutions of higher education, and representatives of the business community; or

''(B) at least as rigorous as national or international education standards and objectives measuring long-term trends and student academic achievement standards and objectives.

''(3) ASSESSMENTS.—

''(A) ASSURANCES.—An assurance that the State will—

''(i) assess students in the subjects and grades described in section 1111(b)(3)(C)(v) and (vii), conduct such assessment annually, and comply with section 1111(b)(7);

''(ii) demonstrate to the Secretary that any assessment used by the State and conducted under subparagraph (A) meets the requirements of clauses (i) through (iv) and (vi) through (xv) of section 1111(b)(3)(C); and

''(iii) describe any other student academic assessments the State educational agency will use, consistent with section 1111(b)(4), as part of the State's accountability system described in paragraph (5).

''(B) INFORMATION.—Information demonstrating that the State is administering assessments that are aligned with the standards described in paragraph (2), or will administer such aligned assessments in the next school year.

''(4) DISAGGREGATION.—An assurance that—

''(A) the State will disaggregate data in the same manner as data are disaggregated under section 1111(b)(2)(C)(v)(II); and

''(B) student performance data will be disaggregated in the same manner as data are disaggregated under section 1111(b)(3)(C)(xiii).

''(5) ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM.—An explanation of how the State will use the State's authority described in subsection (a) to develop and implement—

''(A) statewide annual measurable objectives which shall—

''(i) be set separately for all assessments used by the State under paragraph (3);

''(ii) be the same for all schools and local educational agencies in the States;

''(iii) identify a single minimum percentage of students who are required to meet or exceed the proficient level on the academic assessments that applies separately to each group of students described in section 1111(b)(2)(C)(v)(II); and

''(iv) ensure that all students will meet or exceed the State's proficient level of academic achievement on the State assessments within the State's timeline described in paragraph (6).

''(B) a single, statewide accountability system consistent with the requirements of section 1111(b)(2);

''(C) a comprehensive, uniform system for identifying schools and local educational agencies for intervention based on achievement towards meeting proficiency targets established under paragraph (6) for students and subgroups that are disaggregated under paragraph (4); and

''(D) a comprehensive, uniform system for providing intervention to schools and local educational agencies identified under subparagraph (C), including a specific description and explanation of—

''(i) specific interventions that will be provided to all schools and local educational agencies so identified—

''(I) which shall include providing options to students in schools so identified, including options regarding—

''(aa) supplemental educational services that will be provided consistent with 1116(e); or

''(bb) public school choice that will be provided consistent with section 1116(b)(1)(E); and

''(II) which may include—

''(aa) targeted intervention by the State or local educational agency;

''(bb) replacement of school personnel; and

''(cc) conversion of a public school into a public charter school;

''(ii) how the State or local educational agency will monitor local educational agency or school performance over time and impose more stringent measures on local educational agencies or schools, respectively, the longer local educational agencies or schools, respectively, do not make adequate yearly progress; and

''(iii) how the State will ensure that local educational agencies or schools that do not make adequate yearly progress for 5 consecutive school years undertake alternate governance arrangements.

''(6) STUDENT PROFICIENCY TARGETS.—A demonstration and explanation of the State trajectory that is in place for all students to meet proficiency targets—

''(A) by the timelines established in sections 1111(b)(2)(E) and 1111(b)(2)(F); or

''(B) in not more than 3 years and upon graduation from secondary school.

''(7) TEACHER QUALITY.—An assurance that the State has rigorous teacher quality standards, which may include State determined teacher effectiveness standards, that reflect clear and fair measures of teacher and principal performance based on demonstrated improvements in student academic achievement.

''(8) DATA SYSTEMS.—A demonstration that the State educational agency has an effective data system capable of reporting classroom and school level data.

''(9) WAIVERS.—A list of any statutory or regulatory requirements that the State intends to waive for local educational agencies and schools within the State as part of the State student achievement contract and the process the State educational agency will use to evaluate and grant such waivers.

''(10) STATE APPROVAL.—An assurance that the proposed State student achievement contract was developed by the State educational agency in consultation with local educational agencies, teachers, principals, pupil services personnel, administrators (including administrators of programs described in parts A through H of title I), and parents, and was approved by not less than 1 of the following:

''(A) The Governor of the State.

''(B) The State legislature.

''(11) DURATION.—A statement that the duration of the State student achievement contract shall be for a period of not more than 5 years.

''(12) EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES PLAN.—A plan, for the duration of the State student achievement contract, that describes the educational objectives the State educational agency plans to achieve, which objectives shall meet requirements similar to the requirements of clauses (i) through (v) of section 1111(b)(2)(G).

''(13) CONSOLIDATED FUNDS.—A description of the funds the State educational agency intends to use in accordance with subsection (a)(2) and how the funds will be used.

''(14) STATE REPORT CARD.—An assurance that the State will disseminate the information, including school and school district level information, required in section 6304 to all parents in the State.

''(c) STATES THAT PLAN TO ADOPT MORE RIGOROUS STANDARDS AND ASSESSMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A State educational agency that does not meet the requirements of subsection (b)(2) or (3) may apply for and (subject to the limit on the number of States that may be approved under this part pursuant to subsection (a)) be granted waiver authority under paragraph (2) if the State educational agency—

''(A) meets the requirements of paragraph (1) and paragraphs (4) through (14) of subsection (b); and

''(B) includes a plan, satisfactory to the Secretary, to meet the requirements of subsection (b)(2) or (3).

''(2) WAIVER.—A State educational agency described in paragraph (1) whose application is approved under this part is authorized to waive statutory and regulatory requirements applicable to local educational agencies and schools (other than any such requirement described in subparagraphs (A) through (I) of subsection (a)(1)) under the following programs:

''(A) Part A of title I, other than for sections 1111 and 1116.

''(B) Subpart 3 of part B, and parts C, D, and F, of title I.

''(C) Subparts 2 and 3 of part A of title II.

''(D) Subpart 1 of part D of title II.

''(E) Part A of title III.

''(F) Subpart 1 of part A of title IV.

''(G) Part A of title V.

''(d) APPROVAL OF STATE STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT CONTRACTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the receipt of a State student achievement contract application submitted by the State educational agency, the Secretary shall—

''(A) receive recommendations from the peer review panel established in paragraph (2); and

''(B) approve the State student achievement contract or provide the State educational agency with a written explanation of the reasons the State student achievement contract fails to satisfy a purpose, goal, or a requirement of this part.

''(2) PEER-REVIEW PROCESS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

''(A) establish an independent peer review panel to evaluate, and make recommendations for approval or disapproval of, State student achievement contract applications; and

''(B) appoint individuals to the peer review panel who are—

''(i) knowledgeable of, and have expertise in, educational standards, assessments, and accountability; and

''(ii) representative of State educational agencies and organizations representing State agencies or Governors.

''(3) DISAPPROVAL OF CONTRACT.—If the Secretary disapproves a State's student achievement contract application, then the State educational agency shall have 60 days to resubmit a revised State student achievement contract. Subject to the 12 State educational agency limitation described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall approve the revised State student achievement contract within 60 days of receipt of the revised contract or provide the State with a written determination that the revised State student achievement contract fails to satisfy a purpose, goal, or requirement of this part.

''(e) AMENDMENT TO ACHIEVEMENT CONTRACT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A State educational agency may submit to the Secretary amendments to the State student achievement contract, on an annual basis. The Secretary shall submit the amendments to the peer review panel.

''(2) REVIEW OF AMENDMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the receipt of a proposed State student achievement contract amendment submitted by a State educational agency, the Secretary shall receive recommendations from the peer review panel and approve the amendment or provide the State educational agency with a written determination that the amendment fails to satisfy a purpose, goal, or requirement of this part.

''(B) TREATMENT AS APPROVED.—Each amendment for which the Secretary fails to take the action required in subparagraph (A) in the time period described in such subparagraph shall be considered approved.

''SEC. 6304. ANNUAL REPORTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the execution of a State student achievement contract under this part, and annually thereafter, each State educational agency executing such a contract shall disseminate widely to parents, the general public, and the Secretary, a report that includes a description, in an understandable manner, of how the State educational agency has used Federal funds under the contract to improve academic achievement, narrow the achievement gap, and improve educational opportunities for the disadvantaged. Each such report shall include—

''(1) information, in the aggregate, on student achievement at each proficiency target described in section 6303(b)(6) on the State academic assessments, disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender, disability status, migrant status, English proficiency, and status as economically disadvantaged, except that such disaggregation shall not be required in a case in which the number of students in a category is insufficient to yield statistically reliable information or the results would reveal personally identifiable information about an individual student;

''(2) information that provides a comparison between—

''(A) the actual achievement levels of each group of students described in section 1111(b)(2)(C)(v); and

''(B) the State's annual measurable objectives for each such group of students on each of the academic assessments described in the educational objectives plan described in section 6303(b)(12);

''(3) the percentage of students not tested (disaggregated by the same categories and subject to the same exception described in paragraph (1));

''(4) the graduation rates for secondary school students (disaggregated by the same categories and subject to the same exception described in paragraph (1));

''(5) information on the performance of local educational agencies in the State regarding student academic achievement, including schools not meeting proficiency targets described in section 6303(b)(6);

''(6) the professional qualifications of teachers in the State, and the percentage of classes in the State not taught by a teacher meeting State qualifications, in the aggregate and disaggregated by high-poverty compared to low-poverty schools which, for the purpose of this paragraph, means schools in the top quartile of poverty and the bottom quartile of poverty, respectively, in the State;

''(7) a description of improvement methods used to assist local educational agencies and schools in meeting the proficiency targets described in section 6303(b)(6); and

''(8) a description of the State's accountability system described in section 6303(b)(5), including a description of the criteria by which the State evaluates school performance, and the criteria that the State has established to determine the progress of schools in meeting the goals established by the State.

''(b) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall submit the reports received under subsection (a) to Congress, together with any other information the Secretary considers appropriate.

''SEC. 6305. PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND EARLY TERMINATION.

''(a) REVIEW.—For each State having in effect a State student achievement contract under this part, the peer review panel established in section 6303(d)(2) shall carry out a review of the contract, after completion of the second school year of the contract, in order to—

''(1) determine whether the State has met the terms of the contract described in section 6303; and

''(2) make recommendations to the Secretary.

''(b) EARLY TERMINATION.—After taking into consideration the recommendations received under subsection (a)(2) from the peer review panel and after providing a State educational agency with notice and an opportunity for a hearing, the Secretary shall—

''(1) terminate a State student achievement contract, before the contract expires, if the State does not, for 3 consecutive school years, meet the terms of the contract described in section 6303; or

''(2) withhold funds under this Act.

''SEC. 6306. EVALUATION.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall enter into a contract, with an independent organization outside of the Department, for a 5-year, rigorous, scientifically valid, quantitative evaluation of this part.

''(b) PROCESS.—The evaluation under subsection (a) shall be conducted by an organization that is capable of designing and carrying out an independent evaluation that identifies the effects of activities carried out by State educational agencies and local educational agencies under this part on improving student academic achievement.

''(c) ANALYSIS.—The evaluation under subsection (a) shall include an analysis of the following:

''(1) The implementation of activities assisted under this part and the impact of such implementation on increasing student academic achievement (particularly in schools with high concentrations of children living in poverty), relative to the goal of all students reaching the proficient level of academic achievement based on State academic assessments, challenging State academic content standards, and challenging State student academic achievement standards under section 6303.

''(2) Each participating State educational agency's method of identifying schools under 6303(b)(5)(C), including—

''(A) the impact on schools, local educational agencies, and the State;

''(B) the number of schools and local educational agencies so identified; and

''(C) the changes in the identification of schools and local educational agencies as a result of such identification.

''(3) How schools, local educational agencies, and participating States educational agencies have used the flexibility under section 6303(a) and Federal, State, and local educational agency funds and resources to support schools and provide technical assistance to improve the academic achievement of students in low-performing schools, including the impact of the technical assistance on such academic achievement.

''(4) The extent to which interventions described in section 6303(b)(5)(D) are implemented by the participating State educational agencies and local educational agencies to improve the academic achievement of students in low-performing schools, and the effectiveness of the implementation of such interventions, including the following:

''(A) The number of schools and local educational agencies identified under section 6303(b)(5)(C) and how many years the schools or local educational agencies remain so identified.

''(B) The types of support provided by the State educational agency and local educational agency to schools and local educational agencies respectively, so identified, and the impact of such support on student academic achievement.

''(C) The implementation and impact of actions that are taken with regard to schools and local educational agencies under section 6303(b)(5)(D)(iii).

''(d) REPORTS.—

''(1) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the State Student Achievement Contracts Act, the Secretary shall transmit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives, an interim report on the analysis conducted under this subsection.

''(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of the State Student Achievement Contracts Act, the Secretary shall transmit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives, a final report on the analysis conducted under this subsection.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 2 of such Act (20 U.S.C. 6301 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating the item relating to part C of title VI as the item relating to part D of title VI;

(2) by redesignating the items relating to sections 6301 and 6302 as the items relating to sections 6401 and 6402, respectively; and

(3) by inserting after the item relating to section 6324 the following:

''PART C—STATE STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT CONTRACTS

''Sec. 6301. Short title.
''Sec. 6302. Purpose.
''Sec. 6303. State student achievement contracts.
''Sec. 6304. Annual reports.
''Sec. 6305. Performance review and early termination.
''Sec. 6306. Evaluation.''.

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, DC, October 2, 2007.

Senator EDWARD KENNEDY,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN KENNEDY: As the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions continues to consider legislative changes to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, I am writing to express my concerns about efforts to further federalize control of decisions regarding education policy that are best made at the state and local level. Over the past 5 years, state and school district leaders, teachers, parents, and students have made great efforts to increase accountability and improve student achievement as they have worked to comply with

the No Child Left Behind Act. I worry about efforts to inappropriately increase federal control of decisions regarding education policy that are best made at the state and local level in the name of greater accountability. Unfortunately, in many respects, more mandates from Washington may also lead to less accountability. The worst outcome for this Congress would be to reauthorize the law with more federal control and less actual accountability.

I believe we have a responsibility to provide the utmost flexibility to states and local school districts, while still ensuring accountability for all students. Despite the common desire to use the power of Washington to override what we may think are bad decisions by individual states, we must refrain from acting as a national school board and imposing one-size-fits-all decisions from here in Washington. States must maintain the necessary flexibility to reach the broad goals we ask them to achieve; they should not be treated as experimental sites for our good ideas.

The past five years since enactment of NCLB have proven effective in transforming the landscape of education across the country, and we cannot afford to turn away from decades of standards based reform and the use of rigorous state assessments to measure school accountability. However, in light of recent proposals made public by the House Committee on Education and Labor, as well as those by many in the advocacy community, I am concerned about the desire to exert greater federal control over decisions best left at the state and local level at the expense of accountability. I am particularly concerned about the following concepts.

Federally Mandated 'n' Size: I believe that we should continue to allow states to set uniform 'n' sizes for accountability. An 'n' size is the minimum number of students that must be present in a group or subgroup before a school has to be held accountable for that group's academic progress. Proposals have been put forth to establish a maximum 'n' size for accountability purposes. States currently have 'n' sizes ranging from 5 to 200. I understand the intent of such proposals given isolated abuses of the provision by individual states. But the law gives states flexibility to take into account various elements such as the complexity of the state data system, the diversity of the student population, school size, district size, the rigor of state assessments, and other factors when making decisions about their use of an 'n' size. Mandating a maximum number from Washington not only runs afoul of the intended state-level decision making in the law, but may jeopardize statistical reliability in some states. Moreover, by legislating a number that may be significantly higher than some states have already set, we may be sending a mixed signal and encouraging those states to set higher 'n' sizes and thus reduce accountability in their states.

Federally Mandated Confidence Intervals: I believe that we should continue to allow states to establish confidence intervals on their data. A confidence interval, similar to a margin of error on a poll, is another statistical methodology to ensure the reliability of data. States currently have confidence intervals that range between 95 percent and 99 percent, and some use other figures for measuring growth, safe harbor, and other decisions. States are responsible for setting these numbers and including them in their state plan which was reviewed by the U.S. Department of Education. Mandating a specific number from Washington would again reduce flexibility for each state to take into account the special circumstances within its borders and develop a comprehensive data plan based on those circumstances. A federal mandate could also lead to the unintended consequence of reducing accountability in those states that would face internal pressure to lower their standards to meet whatever level is placed in the statute.

Adequate Yearly Progress: I believe that we should allow states to use growth models based on reaching 'proficient' targets to measure progress. One of the driving forces behind No Child Left Behind, and its primary success, is the focus across the country toward getting all students to a 'proficient' level of achievement by the 2013–2014 school year. This is a tough goal, and one that we know many schools find difficult to achieve. As a nation we tend to set high goals, almost unachievable goals, and then work hard to try to reach them. Because of the rigor of the 2013–2014 goal, proposals have been put forth to give schools credit for students reaching 'basic' levels of achievement as opposed to 'proficient' achievement. This should be considered a wholesale retreat from the core principle of the law of accountability for all students.

'Basic' performance on a test is usually not considered sufficient to ensure high school graduation or attain college enrollment without remediation. I support giving states and school districts flexibility to meet the overriding goal of getting all students to 'proficient' levels of achievement. To do that we should follow the lead of states like North Carolina, Tennessee, Delaware, and Maryland and allow states to use growth models to track individual progress over time towards proficiency.

Early Childhood Program: I believe that we should not create a duplicative early childhood program that would compete with the existing federal programs Before asking what a new federal early childhood program should look like, we should be asking whether current programs are adequately funded and whether they are effective. According to the General Accountability Office there are 69 early childhood education and care programs, administered by 10 different federal agencies, receiving over $20 billion. We should be looking at how we enhance the efficiency of these programs before we layer another on.

High School Reform: I believe that Congress should authorize a competitive program with a matching requirement to states to help them reform our nation's high schools and that it would be a mistake to mandate specific reforms from Washington on all our nation's high schools. Tremendous effort is underway at the state and local level to transform our nation's high schools. Many of our nation's governors and school district officials are working diligently with philanthropic organizations like the Gates Foundation and Broad Foundation to learn how to improve high schools and build on successful research to develop promising models of reform. While there is some valuable research that shows some promising methods, it is inappropriate for Congress to assume that there is a limited set of choices on how to transform our nation's high schools. Instead of prescribing a limited set of reforms and mandating those reforms upon the states, we should find ways to encourage these continued efforts at the state and local level. It would be preferable to offer a competitive program where the states or local school districts find matching resources from the business community or philanthropic organizations, rather than develop a limited formula program that tries to proscribe reform without sufficient resources to actually provide it.

High School Graduation: I believe that Congress should not put into law a complex definition or graduation outcome requirements that interferes with current state leadership efforts on improving high school graduation results. Our nation faces significant problems with low high school graduation rates and poor student performance in our nation's postsecondary education institutions. State and local educational leaders are working diligently to address those problems. But proposals have been put forth to improve high school graduation rates by imposing a complex definition and goal setting process that do not reflect the efforts already underway.

We should instead allow states to develop their own goals for improving high school graduation rates as part of their comprehensive state plan. We must be mindful of the leadership already being offered by the states. The National Governors Association has demonstrated strong commitment towards developing a uniform definition of graduation rate, and Congress should not interfere or override those efforts. If Congress were to override the efforts already being taken by the NGA, or override the efforts of individual governors in working with such leaders as the Diploma Project, we would lose valuable years of work and effort by leaders in the states.

I understand that staff discussions have been ongoing for several months regarding proposals for the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and that many of these areas are still open for improvement. I appreciate the hard work and diligent effort of the staff, but I hope to have at least ten business days to review any final draft legislation so that I can consult with education leaders in my state and across the country so that I can provide suggested comments and revisions before this Committee is to markup a bill. It would be helpful for me to have that opportunity as I determine whether the bill meets my priorities for ensuring state and local control of education decisions.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

LAMAR ALEXANDER,
U.S. Senator.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 2313. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to enhance efforts to address antimicrobial resistance; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, today, I am introducing the Strategies to Address Antimicrobial Resistance Act. This bill, also known as the STAAR Act, is meant to reinvigorate efforts to combat antimicrobial resistance—efforts that accelerated in the late 90s but then stalled.

I want to thank Senator HATCH for his leadership on this issue and for introducing this bill with me. I look forward to working with him to ensure it passage.

Antibiotics are the cornerstone of modern medicine, relied on to treat countless diseases and responsible for some of the great advances in public

health in the 20th century. But over time, bacteria, viruses, and other pathogens have mutated to develop resistance to antibiotic drugs. This is a dangerous setback for modern medicine. Infections caused by drug-resistant bacteria can cause serious, prolonged, and debilitating illnesses, and even death.

Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus, MRSA, is a drug resistant infection that can be contracted not only in hospitals but in community settings such as gyms and playgrounds. A study that was published in the Journal of the American Medical Association last month projected that the number of deaths from MRSA exceeded the number from AIDS in 2005. That statistic alone should be a wake-up call for America. We need to respond quickly to this problem, because it will only grow worse with time.

We are creating these deadly infections. We create them by using antibiotics when we do not need to and by not following through on the full regimen of antibiotic therapies as prescribed. More consistent and thorough hand washing in health care settings can also make a huge difference.

Several of our Government agencies are involved in efforts to address antimicrobial resistance. However, we need more coordination among all the federal agencies involved. This bill seeks to facilitate that coordination by establishing an Office of Antimicrobial Resistance at the Department of Health and Human Services. The bill also reauthorizes an interagency task force that has already done significant legwork on this issue so that, spearheaded by the coordinating office, Federal agencies can turn that legwork into action. The STAAR Act calls for a comprehensive research plan that would identify knowledge gaps and recommend strategies for filling those gaps. It would significantly improve surveillance by establishing a multisite surveillance network and working to ensure uniformity in State collection of antimicrobial resistance data.

Drug-resistant infections set back the clock on medical progress. They cost money and more importantly, they take lives. We need to take antimicrobial resistance seriously and fight it with as much passion as we fight any potential killer.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, as recent events in neighboring Virginia have made all too clear, this country faces a number of troubling questions about whether we are prepared to address the growing problem of drug-resistant, bacterial infections. Indeed, while recent media reports have raised the visibility of this issue, infectious disease doctors have been sounding the alarm for years.

Now, Senator BROWN and I are sounding the alarm as well.

Data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention show that resistant strains of infections have spread rapidly. This alarming trend continues to grow and treatment options are sorely lacking.

Senator BROWN and I have collaborated to develop legislation that takes a science-based approach to this problem. This legislation, the Strategies to Address Antimicrobial Resistance Act or STAAR Act S. 2313, should be seen as a measure to catalyze a greater Government focus on a frightening, growing, public health problem which should be of concern to each and every one of us in this Nation.

One of the things that Senator BROWN and I have found in our considerable study of this issue is that there is not adequate infrastructure developed within the Government to collect the data, to coordinate the research, and to conduct the surveillance necessary to stop drug-resistant infections in their tracks.

We believe that jump-starting a greater, stronger, organizational focus at the Department of Health and Human Services will help our Government and our scientists develop an infrastructure that can grow as science develops.

At the same time, we make perfectly clear that our bill is not the sole answer to the complex, vexing problem of antibiotic resistance. At a minimum we need better testing, better hospital controls, better medications, and better funding to support these efforts, particularly the work of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The Infectious Diseases Society of America, the Institute of Medicine, the Resources for the Future, the Centers for Disease Control, and many others have been sounding the alarm about the growing threat from resistant microorganisms.

Congress must listen.

In fact, it its seminal report, ''Bad Bugs, No Drugs'', the Infectious Diseases Society, IDSA, said:

> Drug-resistant bacterial infections kill tens of thousands of Americans every year and a growing number of individuals are succumbing to community-acquired infections. An epidemic may harm millions. Unless Congress and the Administration move with urgency to address these infections now, there is a very good chance that U.S. patients will suffer greatly in the future.

Indeed, the seminal IDSA report points out a number of compelling facts.

As the report notes, infections caused by resistant bacteria can strike anyone, young and old, rich or poor, healthy or ill. However, the problem of antibiotic resistance is especially acute for patients with compromised immune systems, such as persons living with HIV/AIDS.

The scope of the problem is equally of note. As IDSA has calculated, about 2 million people acquire bacterial infections in U.S. hospitals each year and as many as 90,000 die as a result. More and more, public health experts are finding infections developed in the home or community as well. Infections in both settings are increasing, and the resultant drug resistance shows no sign of lessening.

This is a costly problem, costly for patients, for society, and potentially threatening to our global security.

And, in fact, health care providers are running out of treatments as the resistance problem grows.

Nobel Laureate Joshua Lederberg said it well: ''We are running out of bullets for dealing with a number of bacterial, infections. Patients are dying because we no longer in many cases have antibiotics that work.''

Indeed, last week, noted Utah infectious disease expert Dr. Andy Pavia told me about a 14-year-old boy he had treated who had bone, muscle and lung infections from MRSA, an aggressive, difficult to treat, form of staph that has spread rapidly within communities. Half of the children he sees with severe MRSA infections acquired their infection at home.

This young man, Dr. Pavia relates, was forced to undergo multiple surgeries and 6 weeks of intravenous antibiotics. MRSA infections are steadily increasing in Utah, as well as across all other States.

Fortunately, that young man is on the road to recovery. But the statistics indicate it is just as likely that he would not be.

We are not only talking about MRSA. Dr. Pavia also cites the real crisis growing with resistant gram-negative bacteria, which he calls the ''Rodney Dangerfield of the infectious disease world''—in other words, ''it don't get no respect.''

We are also seeing increases in extensively drug-resistant, XDR, tuberculosis. There are numerous reports of soldiers returning home from Iraq with Acinetobactor—a resistant infection that is especially difficult to treat, and the only option is a very toxic antibiotic.

Senator BROWN and I have worked on this issue for many months, starting with our collaboration on provisions in the Food and Drug Act Amendments recently signed into law by the President. We are also working with our colleagues in the House, foremost among them Utah Congressman JIM MATHESON, author of the House STAAR Act.

Our conclusion is that the solutions to this problem are manifold, but they must start with a stronger Government effort. That is the genesis of the STAAR Act.

Let me review briefly what our legislation does.

The bill makes a series of congressional findings which layout the problem and the need to address it.

In particular, we note that while the advent of the antibiotic era has saved millions of lives and allowed for incredible medical progress, the increased use

and overuse of antimicrobial drugs have correlated with an increase in the rates of antimicrobial resistance.

An important component to this problem is the fact that scientific evidence suggests the source of antimicrobial resistance in people is not only the overuse of human drugs, but also it may be from food-producing animals, which are exposed to antimicrobial drugs.

As scientists have found, nearly 70 percent of hospital-acquired bacterial infections in the U.S. are resistant to at least one drug; in some cases, the rate is much higher. In fact, each year nearly 2 million people contract bacterial infections in the hospital, and it is estimated that 90,000 of them die from the infections.

There seem to be no recent data on the costs associated with this problem, but a 1995 report by the Office of Technology Assessment found that six different antimicrobial-resistant strains of bacteria accounted for $1.3 billion in nationwide hospital costs—almost $1.9 billion in 2006 dollars!

Here is how our bill attempts to address the problems I have just laid out.

First, the bill establishes a new Office of Antimicrobial Resistance in the Department of Health and Human Services. That Office will work with the Task Force to issue biennial updates to the Public Health Action Plan to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance, including enhanced plans for addressing the problem here and abroad. As appropriate, the Office's Director will establish benchmarks for achieving the plan's goals, assess patterns of antimicrobial resistance emergence and their impact on clinical outcomes, determine how antimicrobial products are being used in humans, animals and plants, and recommend where additional federally-supported studies may be beneficial.

Second, we renew the Antimicrobial Resistance Task Force authorized in section 319E of the Public Health Service Act. The Task Force, whose authorization lapsed last year, is comprised of representatives from the following Federal agencies and offices, plus any others the Secretary deems necessary: the new Office of Antimicrobial Resistance established in the bill; the Assistant Secretary of Preparedness and Response; the Centers for Disease Control; the Food and Drug Administration; the National Institutes of Health; the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; the Health Resources and Services Administration; the Environmental Protection Agency; and the Departments of Agriculture, Education, Defense, Veterans Affairs, Homeland Security, and State.

It is important to note that Senator BROWN and I gave careful consideration to the location of this new Office.

We considered locating it at the CDC, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH), and in the Office of the Secretary, OS. There are benefits and drawbacks to each. Indeed, had OASH its previous organizational structure, that is, line authority over the Public Health Service agencies, that decision would have been easy. But since a change was made many years ago to devolve most of the OASH functions to the separate PHS agencies, OASH was not the natural locus for the new Office, we decided. Our final conclusion was that it was most appropriate to locate the new office in OS, both for reasons of prominence and flexibility.

Third, S. 2313 establishes a Public Health Antimicrobial Advisory Board, a panel of outside experts who will advise the Secretary on ways to encourage an adequate supply of antimicrobial products that are both safe and effective; help determine what research priorities should be, what data and surveillance are necessary to be collected, and assess how the action plan can be updated and strengthened.

It is very important to Senator BROWN, if I may speak for him, and to me that our measure be seen as a collaborative effort that draws on the strengths of existing organizations and catalyzes their efforts for greater good.

So, fourth, our bill requires the Secretary—working through the new Office, the CDC and the NIH, in consultation with other appropriate agencies—to develop a antimicrobial resistance strategic research plan that strengthens existing epidemiological, interventional, clinical, behavioral, translational and basic research efforts to advance our understanding of the emergence of resistance and how best to address it.

Fifth, the bill authorizes establishment of at least 10 Antimicrobial Resistance Clinical Research and Public Health Network sites, geographically dispersed across the U.S. The sites will monitor the emergence of resistant pathogens in individuals, study the epidemiology of such pathogens and evaluate the efficacy of interventions, and study problems associated with antimicrobial use. In addition, we are asking the network to assess the feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and appropriateness of surveillance and screening programs in differing health care and institutional settings, such as schools, and evaluate current treatment protocols and make appropriate recommendations on best practices for treating drug resistant infections. It is my hope the network will be able to take into account successful models for surveillance and screening such as inpatient programs of the Veterans Health Administration, work done in States such as Illinois, New York and the Utah Aware program, and experience overseas in countries such as the Netherlands, Denmark and Finland. Our bill authorizes $45 million for these networks in fiscal year 2008, $65 million next year, and $120 million in fiscal year 2010.

Finally, I would like to speak about data collection activities in S. 2313.

It has become obvious to me that there is a pressing need for better surveillance of antibiotic resistance and better data collection that is shared both within States and across States. From my long work on public health issues, it is equally clear to me that there is a need for the government to give guidance—guidance, not a mandate—on uniform ways in which those data should be collected so that all of the agencies are talking the same talk, so speak.

Our bill asks the Office of Antimicrobial Research to work with the Task Force and member agencies to develop those uniform standards for data collection. In drafting S. 2313, Senator BROWN and I were very sensitive to the jurisdictional needs of other Committees. At the same time, it is clear that any serious effort to address antimicrobial resistance must be spread across the many agencies of Government, each of which has a role to play in our collaborative effort. It is for that reason that our bill asks the Office and Task Force to work with the other agencies, some of which do not fall within the jurisdiction of the HELP Committee. If this language needs to be strengthened as consideration of S. 2313 progresses, it is our hope to work with the other committees which have an interest in the bill.

A second issue related to data collection is the fact that there is a pressing need for epidemiologists and other public health experts to begin to see data showing how many antibiotics are being distributed and used by patients so that they can evaluate the amount of resistance that is emerging. In writing our bill, we were sensitive to the need to provide scientists with these data, while at the same time working to make any new reporting provisions the least burdensome possible, while protecting both the national security and propriety aspects of those data. For that reason, our bill builds on current reporting to the FDA of pharmaceutical distribution data. Those data are currently submitted by manufacturers on the anniversary date of the product's approval. Our bill would move that reporting date to 60 days after the beginning of each calendar year, thus allowing epidemiologists to compare data from year to year. Our second concern, that of potentially harmful release of data, was addressed in the following way. Our bill precludes the release of data which are proprietary in nature and whose release could have the perverse result of providing a disincentive to antibiotic development. This strong section, section 7 of the bill, also precludes release of data which could be harmful to our national defense.

In closing, I wish to commend S. 2313 to my colleagues and ask for their serious consideration of this measure. For those who doubt the need for this legislation, if there are any doubters among us, I ask the following questions:

Where do we begin to get serious to address this concern?

Where do we begin to recognize that it will take literally years to develop an effective response?

What are we doing to develop the collaboration across agencies to assure the American public we are developing an action plan to combat the problem?

It is our hope that STAAR Act will begin to catalyze that response.

That is the motive behind our introduction of this legislation.

We look forward to working with our colleagues on the Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee as consideration of this legislation begins and we remain available to our colleagues to answer any questions or concerns they may have about this legislation.

By Mr. SALAZAR (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. TESTER):

S. 2314. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make geothermal heat pump systems eligible for the energy credit and the residential energy efficient property credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, today I am joining my colleague Senator INHOFE in introducing the bipartisan Geothermal Heat Pump Development Act of 2007, which would provide American homes and businesses with tax credits to promote greater use of geothermal heat pumps, GHPs. Geothermal heat pumps are electrically-powered devices that use the earth's natural heat storage ability to heat and cool homes and meet energy demands.

Buildings account for 39 percent of the primary energy consumption in the U.S. and 71 percent of U.S. electricity consumption. The lion's share of this energy usage is for heating, cooling, and hot water. Making our buildings more energy efficient will therefore pay large energy dividends. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, GHPs are the most energy-efficient and environmentally clean space-conditioning systems currently in use. GHPs can reduce site energy consumption for climate control and water heating by as much as 40 percent compared to air-source heat pumps and as much as 70 percent compared to a fossil fuel heating system and air-conditioner.

However, in the absence of Federal tax credits to help mitigate the comparatively high installation costs associated with geothermal heat pump systems, American homeowners and businesses are reluctant to tap into this reliable technology. The SALAZAR-INHOFE bill would help overcome these cost barriers by amending current tax code to make geothermal heat pump systems eligible for the energy tax credit and the residential energy efficient property tax credit, for businesses and consumers, respectively.

Specifically, businesses could claim an investment tax credit in the amount of 10 percent of the installed cost of a new geothermal heat pump system, and could claim an accelerated 3-year depreciation on such equipment. For example, a business owner that spends $30,000 on a new GHP system would get a $3,000 tax credit and the accelerated depreciation provision would allow that business greater flexibility in reporting this capital expense. Consumers could claim a credit in the amount of 30 percent of the installed cost of a new geothermal heat pump system up to a maximum credit of $2,000, so that, for example, a home owner who purchases a $15,000 GHP system would receive a $2,000 tax credit. This consumer tax credit would be allowable against the alternative minimum tax.

Geothermal heat pumps are proven renewable energy technologies with significant energy efficiency gains and long-term cost-savings potential compared to conventional climate control systems. Geothermal heat pumps typically cost more than twice as much as a conventional fossil fuel furnace, but GHPs' impressive efficiency gains allow a home or business owner to recoup their up-front costs within about ten years.

Since their introduction in the 1980s, over 1 million GHPs have been installed in a wide variety of buildings, and in a diverse range of climates, across the U.S. Senator INHOFE and I are optimistic that the widespread adoption of geothermal heat pumps will not only save energy, but also create good local jobs. Because GHP systems can be deployed virtually anywhere, the demand for qualified engineers who can install and maintain these systems would surely expand.

Geothermal heat pumps should be an important element of our efforts to enhance our buildings' energy efficiency. By making it easier for American homes and business to embrace these extremely effective energy technologies, we will help develop a more secure, efficient and sustainable domestic energy program founded on clean, renewable and reliable energy alternatives.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 367—COMMEMORATING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASS MOVEMENT FOR SOVIET JEWISH FREEDOM AND THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FREEDOM SUNDAY RALLY FOR SOVIET JEWRY ON THE NATIONAL MALL

Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. SMITH, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. BIDEN, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 367

Whereas Jews living in the former Soviet Union were an oppressed cultural minority who faced systematic, state-sponsored discrimination and difficulties in exercising their religion and culture, including the study of the Hebrew language;

Whereas, in 1964, the American Jewish Conference on Soviet Jewry (AJCSJ) was founded to spearhead a national campaign on behalf of Soviet Jewry;

Whereas, in 1964, the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry was founded to demand freedom for Soviet Jewry;

Whereas, in 1964, thousands of college students rallied on behalf of Soviet Jewry in front of the United Nations;

Whereas Israel's victory in the 1967 Six-Day War inspired Soviet Jews to intensify their efforts to win the right to emigrate;

Whereas, in 1967, the Soviet Union began an anti-Zionist propaganda campaign in the state-controlled mass media and a crackdown on Jewish autonomy, galvanizing a mass advocacy movement in the United States;

Whereas the Union of Councils for Soviet Jewry was founded in 1970 as a coalition of local grassroots ''action'' councils supporting freedom for the Jews of the Soviet Union;

Whereas, in 1971, the severe sentences, including death, meted out to 9 Jews from Leningrad who attempted to hijack a plane to flee the Soviet Union spurred worldwide protests;

Whereas, in 1971, the National Conference on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ) succeeded the AJCSJ;

Whereas, in 1971, mass emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union began;

Whereas, in 1974, Senator Henry ''Scoop'' Jackson and Congressman Charles Vanik successfully attached an amendment to the Trade Act of 1974 linking trade benefits, now known as Normal Trade Relations, to the emigration and human rights practices of Communist countries, including the Soviet Union;

Whereas, in 1975, President Gerald R. Ford signed into law the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the Trade Act of 1974, after both houses of Congress unanimously backed it;

Whereas, in 1978, the Congressional Wives for Soviet Jewry was founded;

Whereas, in 1982, President Ronald Reagan signed into law House Joint Resolution 373 (subsequently Public Law 97–157), expressing the sense of the Congress that the Soviet Union should cease its repressive actions

against those who seek the freedom to emigrate or to practice their religious or cultural traditions, drawing special attention to the hardships and discrimination imposed upon the Jewish community in the Soviet Union;

Whereas, in 1983, the bipartisan Congressional Human Rights Caucus was founded to advance the cause of human rights;

Whereas, in 1984, the Congressional Coalition for Soviet Jews was founded;

Whereas, on December 6, 1987, an estimated 250,000 people demonstrated on the National Mall in Washington, DC in support of freedom for Soviet Jews, in advance of a summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan;

Whereas, in 1989, the former Soviet Union opened its doors to allow the millions of Soviet Jews who had been held as virtual prisoners within their own country to leave the country;

Whereas, in 1991, the Supreme Soviet passed a law that codified the right of every citizen of the Soviet Union to emigrate, precipitating massive emigration by Jews, primarily to Israel and the United States;

Whereas, since 1975, more than 500,000 refugees from areas of the former Soviet Union—many of them Jews, evangelical Christians, and Catholics—have resettled in the United States;

Whereas the Soviet Jewish community in the United States today numbers between 750,000 and 1,000,000, though some estimates are twice as high;

Whereas Jewish immigrants from the former Soviet Union have greatly enriched the United States in areas as diverse as business, professional sports, the arts, politics, and philanthropy;

Whereas, in 1992, Congress passed the Freedom Support Act, making aid for the 15 independent states of the former Soviet Union contingent on progress toward democratic self-government and respect for human rights;

Whereas, since 2000, more than 400 independent Jewish cultural organizations and 30 Jewish day schools have been established in the independent states of the former Soviet Union; and

Whereas the National Conference on Soviet Jewry and its partner organizations continue to work to promote the safety and human rights of Jews in the independent states of the former Soviet Union: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the significant contributions of American citizens of Jewish descent who emigrated from the Soviet Union;

(2) commemorates the 40th anniversary of the mass movement for freedom by and on behalf of Soviet Jewry;

(3) commemorates the 20th anniversary of the December 6, 1987, Freedom Sunday rally, a major landmark of Jewish activism in the United States; and

(4) condemns incidents of anti-Semitism, xenophobia, and religious persecution wherever they may occur in the independent states of the former Soviet Union and encourages the development and deepening of democracy, religious freedom, rule of law, and human rights in those states.

SENATE RESOLUTION 368—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT, AT THE 20TH REGULAR MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS, THE UNITED STATES SHOULD PURSUE A MORATORIUM ON THE EASTERN ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN BLUEFIN TUNA FISHERY TO ENSURE CONTROL OF THE FISHERY AND FURTHER FACILITATE RECOVERY OF THE STOCK, PURSUE STRENGTHENED CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES TO FACILITATE THE RECOVERY OF THE ATLANTIC BLUEFIN TUNA, AND SEEK A REVIEW OF COMPLIANCE BY ALL NATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS' CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION FOR ATLANTIC BLUEFIN TUNA AND OTHER SPECIES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. KERRY (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, and Mr. STEVENS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 368

Whereas Atlantic bluefin tuna are a valuable commercial and recreational fishery of the United States and many other countries;

Whereas the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas entered into force on March 21, 1969;

Whereas the Convention established the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas to coordinate international research and develop, implement, and enforce compliance of the conservation and management recommendations on the Atlantic bluefin tuna and other highly migratory species in the Atlantic Ocean and the adjacent seas, including the Mediterranean Sea;

Whereas in 1974, the Commission adopted its first conservation and management recommendation to ensure the sustainability of Atlantic bluefin tuna throughout the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, while allowing for the maximum sustainable catch for food and other purposes;

Whereas in 1981, for management purposes, the Commission adopted a working hypothesis of 2 Atlantic bluefin tuna stocks, with 1 occurring west of 45 degrees west longitude (hereinafter referred to as the ''western Atlantic stock'') and the other occurring east of 45 degrees west longitude (hereinafter referred to as the ''eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean stock'');

Whereas, despite scientific recommendations intended to maintain bluefin tuna populations at levels that will permit the maximum sustainable yield and ensure the future of the stocks, the total allowable catch quotas have been consistently set at levels significantly higher than the recommended levels for the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean stock;

Whereas despite the establishment by the Commission of fishing quotas based on total allowable catch levels for the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery that exceed scientific recommendations, compliance with such quotas by parties to the Convention that harvest that stock has been extremely poor, most recently with harvests exceeding such total allowable catch levels by more than 50 percent for each of the last 4 years;

Whereas insufficient data reporting in combination with unreliable national catch statistics has frequently undermined efforts by the Commission to assign quota overharvests to specific countries;

Whereas the failure of many Commission members fishing east of 45 degrees west longitude to comply with other Commission recommendations to conserve and control the overfished eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna stock has been an ongoing problem;

Whereas the Commission's Standing Committee on Research and Statistics noted in its 2006 report that the fishing mortality rate for the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean stock may be more than 3 times the level that would permit the stock to stabilize at the maximum sustainable catch level, and continuing to fish at the level of recent years ''is expected to drive the spawning biomass to a very low level'' giving ''rise to a high risk of fishery and stock collapse'';

Whereas the Standing Committee has recommended that the annual harvest levels for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna be reduced from 32,000 metric tons to approximately 15,000 metric tons to halt decline of the resource and initiate rebuilding, and the United States supported this recommendation at the 2006 Commission meeting;

Whereas in 2006, the Commission adopted the ''Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean'' containing a wide range of management, monitoring, and control measures designed to facilitate the recovery of the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna stock;

Whereas the Recovery Plan is inadequate and allows overfishing and stock decline to continue, and initial information indicates that implementation of the plan in 2007 by many eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna harvesting countries has been poor;

Whereas since 1981, the Commission has adopted additional and more restrictive conservation and management recommendations for the western Atlantic bluefin tuna stock, and these recommendations have been implemented by Nations fishing west of 45 degrees west longitude, including the United States,

Whereas despite adopting, fully implementing, and complying with a science-based rebuilding program for the western Atlantic bluefin tuna stock by countries fishing west of 45 degrees west longitude, catches and catch rates remain very low;

Whereas many scientists believe that mixing occurs between the western Atlantic bluefin tuna stock and the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean stock, and as such, poor management and noncompliance with recommendations for one stock are likely to have an adverse effect on the other stock;

Whereas additional research on stock mixing will improve the understanding of the relationship between eastern and western bluefin tuna stocks and other fisheries, which will assist in the conservation, recovery, and management of the species throughout its range: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States delegation to the 20th Regular Meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, should—

(1) seek the adoption of a harvesting moratorium, which includes appropriate mechanisms to ensure compliance, on the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery of sufficient duration to begin the process of stock recovery and allow for the development and implementation of an effective program of monitoring and control on the fishery when the moratorium ends;

(2) seek to strengthen the conservation and management of the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna by making recommendations to halt the decline of the stock and begin to rebuild it;

(3) reevaluate the implementation, effectiveness, and relevance of the Commission recommendation entitled ''Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean'' (Recommendation 06–05), and seek from Commission members that have failed to fully implement the terms of the recommendations detailed justification for their lack of compliance;

(4) pursue a review and assessment of compliance with conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission and in effect for the 2006 eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery, occurring east of 45 degrees west longitude, and other fisheries that are subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, including data collection and reporting requirements;

(5) seek to address noncompliance by parties to the Convention with such measures through appropriate actions, including, as appropriate, deducting a portion of a future quota for a party to compensate for such party exceeding its quota in prior years; and

(6) pursue additional research on the relationship between the western Atlantic and eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna stocks and the extent to which the populations intermingle.

SENATE RESOLUTION 369—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 25, 2007, AS ''DRIVE SAFER SUNDAY''

Mr. CHAMBLISS (for himself, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mrs. LINCOLN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 369

Whereas motor vehicle travel is the primary means of transportation in the United States;

Whereas everyone traveling on the roads and highways needs to drive more safely to reduce deaths and injuries resulting from motor vehicle accidents;

Whereas, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, wearing a seat belt saved 15,434 lives in 2004, 15,632 lives in 2005, and 15,383 lives in 2006;

Whereas Secretary of Transportation Mary Peters wants all people of the United States to understand the life-saving importance of wearing a seat belt and encourages motorists to drive safely, not just during the holiday season, but every time they get behind the wheel; and

Whereas the Sunday after Thanksgiving is the busiest highway traffic day of the year: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) encourages—

(A) high schools, colleges, universities, administrators, teachers, primary schools, and secondary schools to launch campus-wide educational campaigns to urge students to be careful about safety when driving;

(B) national trucking firms to alert their drivers to be especially focused on driving safely during the heaviest traffic day of the year, and to publicize the importance of the day using Citizen's Band (CB) radios and in truck stops across the Nation;

(C) clergy to remind their members to travel safely when attending services and gatherings;

(D) law enforcement personnel to remind drivers and passengers to drive particularly safely on the Sunday after Thanksgiving; and

(E) all people of the United States to use the Sunday after Thanksgiving as an opportunity to educate themselves about highway safety; and

(2) designates November 25, 2007, as ''Drive Safer Sunday''.

SENATE RESOLUTION 370—SUPPORTING AND ENCOURAGING GREATER SUPPORT FOR VETERANS DAY EACH YEAR

Mrs. DOLE (for herself and Mr. NELSON of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 370

Whereas veterans of service in the United States Armed Forces have served the Nation with honor and at great personal sacrifice;

Whereas the American people owe the security of the Nation to those who have defended it;

Whereas, on Memorial Day each year, the Nation honors those who have lost their lives in service to the Nation;

Whereas, on Veterans Day each year, the Nation honors those who have defended democracy by serving in the Armed Forces;

Whereas the observance of Memorial Day and Veterans Day is an expression of faith in democracy, faith in American values, and faith that those who fight for freedom will defeat those whose cause is unjust;

Whereas section 116(a) of title 36, United States Code, provides that ''The last Monday in May is Memorial Day'' and section 116(b) of that title requests the President to issue a proclamation each year calling on the people of the United States to observe Memorial Day by praying, according to their individual religious faith, for permanent peace, designating a period of time on Memorial Day during which the people may unite in prayer for a permanent peace, calling on the people of the United States to unite in prayer at that time, and calling on the media to join in observing Memorial Day and the period of prayer;

Whereas section 4 of the National Moment of Remembrance Act (Public Law 106–579) provides, ''The minute beginning at 3:00 p.m. (local time) on Memorial Day each year is designated as the 'National Moment of Remembrance' ''; and

Whereas Section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, provides that ''Memorial Day, the last Monday in May'' and ''Veteran's Day, November 11'' are legal public holidays: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate

(1) encourages the people of the United States to demonstrate their support for veterans on Veterans Day each year by treating that day as a special day of reflection; and

(2) encourages schools and teachers to educate students on the great contributions veterans have made to the country and its history, both while serving as members of the United States Armed Forces and after completing their service.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3502. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KERRY, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. DODD, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BIDEN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. SALAZAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3503. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3504. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3505. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3506. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. CASEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. INOUYE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3507. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mrs. BOXER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3508. Mr. REID (for Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. TESTER)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, supra.

SA 3509. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3508 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. TESTER)) to the amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, supra.

SA 3510. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2419, supra.

SA 3511. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3510 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 2419, supra.

SA 3512. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2419, supra.

SA 3513. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3512 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 2419, supra.

SA 3514. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3513 proposed by Mr. REID to the amendment SA 3512 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 2419, supra.

SA 3515. Mr. STEVENS (for himself and Mrs. MCCASKILL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3516. Mr. TESTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment

SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3517. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3518. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3519. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3520. Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3521. Mr. CASEY (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3522. Mr. CASEY (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3523. Ms. STABENOW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3524. Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself and Mr. SPECTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3525. Ms. MIKULSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3526. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3527. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, MR. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3528. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3529. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3530. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, MR. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3531. Mr. KOHL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3532. Mr. KOHL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3533. Mr. KOHL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3534. Mr. KOHL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3535. Mr. KOHL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3536. Mr. KOHL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3537. Mr. KOHL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3538. Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3539. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3540. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3541. Mr. CRAIG (for himself, Mr. ALLARD, and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3542. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. THUNE, Mr. NELSON, of Nebraska, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. SALAZAR, and Mr. COLEMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3543. Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. CASEY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. COLEMAN, and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3502. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KERRY, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. DODD, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BIDEN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. SALAZAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 82____. PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL LOGGING PRACTICES.

The Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 are amended—

(1) in section 2 (16 U.S.C. 3371)—

(A) by striking subsection (f) and inserting the following:

''(f) PLANT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'plant' means any wild member of the plant kingdom, including roots, seeds, parts, and products thereof.

''(2) EXCLUSIONS.—The term 'plant' excludes any common food crop or cultivar that is a species not listed—

''(A) on the most recent appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, done at Washington on March 3, 1973 (27 UST 1087; TIAS 8249); or

''(B) as an endangered or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).'';

(B) in subsection (h), by inserting ''also'' after ''plants the term''; and

(C) by striking subsection (j) and inserting the following:

''(j) TAKE.—The term 'take' means—

''(1) to capture, kill, or collect; and

''(2) with respect to a plant, also to harvest, cut, log, or remove.'';

(2) in section 3 (16 U.S.C. 3372)—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (2), by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) any plant—

''(i) taken, transported, possessed, or sold in violation of any law or regulation of any State or any foreign law that protects plants or that regulates—

''(I) the theft of plants;

''(II) the taking of plants from a park, forest reserve, or other officially protected area;

''(III) the taking of plants from an officially designated area; or

''(IV) the taking of plants without, or contrary to, required authorization;

''(ii) taken, transported, or exported without the payment of royalties, taxes, or stumpage fees required by any law or regulation of any State or any foreign law; or

''(iii) exported or transshipped in violation of any law or regulation of any State or any foreign law; or''; and

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) to possess any plant—

''(i) taken, transported, possessed, or sold in violation of any law or regulation of any State or any foreign law that protects plants or that regulates—

''(I) the theft of plants;

''(II) the taking of plants from a park, forest reserve, or other officially protected area;

''(III) the taking of plants from an officially designated area; or

''(IV) the taking of plants without, or contrary to, required authorization;

''(ii) taken, transported, or exported without the payment of royalties, taxes, or stumpage fees required by any law or regulation of any State or any foreign law; or

''(iii) exported or transshipped in violation of any law or regulation of any State or any foreign law; or''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(f) PLANT DECLARATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective 180 days from the date of enactment of this subsection and except as provided in paragraph (3), it shall be unlawful for any person to import any plant unless the person files upon importation where clearance is requested a declaration that contains—

''(A) the scientific name of any plant (including the genus and species of the plant) contained in the importation;

''(B) a description of—

''(i) the value of the importation; and

''(ii) the quantity, including the unit of measure, of the plant; and

''(C) the name of the country from which the plant was taken.

''(2) DECLARATION RELATING TO PLANT PRODUCTS.—Until the date on which the Secretary promulgates a regulation under paragraph (6), a declaration relating to a plant product shall—

''(A) in the case in which the species of plant used to produce the plant product that is the subject of the importation varies, and the species used to produce the plant product is unknown, contain the name of each species of plant that may have been used to produce the plant product; and

''(B) in the case in which the species of plant used to produce the plant product that is the subject of the importation is commonly taken from more than 1 country, and the country from which the plant was taken and used to produce the plant product is unknown, contain the name of each country from which the plant may have been taken.

''(3) EXCLUSIONS.—The declaration requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply to plants used exclusively as wood and paper packaging materials used to support, protect, or carry a commodity, unless the wood and paper packaging materials are the commodity being imported.

''(4) REVIEW.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall review the implementation of each requirement described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

''(B) REVIEW OF EXCLUDED WOOD AND PAPER PACKAGING MATERIALS.—The Secretary—

''(i) shall, in conducting the review under subparagraph (A), consider the effect of excluding the materials described in paragraph (3); and

''(ii) may limit the scope of the exclusions under paragraph (3) if the Secretary determines, based on the review, that the limitations in scope are warranted.

''(5) REPORT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary completes the review under paragraph (4), the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report containing—

''(i) an evaluation of—

''(I) the effectiveness of each type of information required under paragraphs (1) and (2) in assisting enforcement of section 3; and

''(II) the potential to harmonize each requirement described in paragraphs (1) and (2) with other applicable import regulations in existence as of the date of the report;

''(ii) recommendations for such legislation as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to assist in the identification of plants that are imported into the United States in violation of section 3; and

''(iii) an analysis of the effect of the provisions of subsection (a) and (f) on—

''(I) the cost of legal plant imports; and

''(II) the extent and methodology of illegal logging practices and trafficking.

''(B) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—In conducting the review under paragraph (4), the Secretary shall provide public notice and an opportunity for comment.

''(6) PROMULGATION OF REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary completes the review under paragraph (4), the Secretary may promulgate regulations—

''(A) to limit the applicability of any requirement described in paragraph (2) to specific plant products; and

''(B) to make any other necessary modification to any requirement described in paragraph (2), as determined by the Secretary based on the review under paragraph (4).''; and

(3) in section 7(a)(1) (16 U.S.C. 3376(a)(1)), by striking ''section 4'' and inserting ''section 3(f), section 4,''.

SA 3503. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XI, add the following:

SEC. 1107__. PENNINGTON BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH CENTER.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Pennington Biomedical Research Center (referred to in this section as the ''Center'') is an outstanding facility, several investigators employed by which have positive international reputations; and

(2)(A) Congress has directed the Secretary, acting through the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, to collaborate with the Center—

(i) to establish a human nutrition research program with the Center; and

(ii) to employ scientists of the Agricultural Research Service focusing on obesity at the state-of-the-art facilities of the Center; but

(B) concern exists regarding the promptness with which the Secretary has—

(i) integrated the Center into the human nutrition research program of the Agricultural Research Service; and

(ii) provided funding to the Center.

(b) DESIGNATION AND FUNDING.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) officially designate the Center as an ''Agricultural Research Service Human Nutrition Center''; and

(2) provide to the Center adequate funding in accordance with the formula used by the Secretary to provide funding to other Agricultural Research Service Human Nutrition Centers.

(c) EFFECT ON OTHER CENTERS.—The provision of funds to the Center pursuant to subsection (b)(2) shall not unjustly reduce the amount provided to any other Agricultural Research Service Human Nutrition Center by the Secretary under any other law (including regulations).

SA 3504. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE ____DOMESTIC PET TURTLE MARKET ACCESS

SEC. ____. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Domestic Pet Turtle Market Access Act of 2007''.

SEC. ____. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Pet turtles less than 10.2 centimeters in diameter have been banned for sale in the United States by the Food and Drug Administration since 1975 due to health concerns.

(2) The Food and Drug Administration does not ban the sale of iguanas or other lizards, snakes, frogs, or other amphibians or reptiles that are sold as pets in the United States that carry salmonella bacteria. The Food and Drug Administration also does not require that these animals be treated for salmonella bacteria before being sold as pets.

(3) The technology to treat turtles for salmonella, and make them safe for sale, has greatly advanced since 1975. Treatments exist that can nearly eradicate salmonella from turtles, and individuals are more aware of the causes of salmonella, how to treat salmonella poisoning, and the seriousness associated with salmonella poisoning.

(4) University research has shown that these turtles can be treated in such a way that they can be raised, shipped, and distributed without having a recolonization of salmonella.

(5) University research has also shown that pet owners can be equipped with a treatment regimen that allows the turtle to be maintained safe from salmonella.

(6) The Food and Drug Administration should allow the sale of turtles less than 10.2 centimeters in diameter as pets as long as the sellers are required to use proven methods to treat these turtles for salmonella.

SEC. ____. SALE OF BABY TURTLES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Food and Drug Administration shall not restrict the sale by a turtle farmer, wholesaler, or commercial retail seller of a turtle that is less than 10.2 centimeters in diameter as a pet if—

(1) the State or territory in which the pet turtle farmer of the turtle is located has developed a regulatory process by which pet turtle farmers are required to have a State license to breed, hatch, propagate, raise, grow, receive, ship, transport, export, or sell pet turtles or pet turtle eggs;

(2) such State or territory requires certification of sanitization that is signed by a veterinarian who is licensed in the State or territory, and approved by the State or territory agency in charge of regulating the sale of pet turtles;

(3) the certification of sanitization requires each turtle to be sanitized or treated for diseases, including salmonella, and is dependant upon using the Siebeling method, or other such proven nonantibiotic method, to make the turtle salmonella-free; and

(4) the turtle farmer or commercial retail seller includes, with the sale of such a turtle, a disclosure to the buyer that includes—

(A) information regarding—

(i) the possibility that salmonella can recolonize in turtles;

(ii) the dangers, including possible severe illness or death, especially for at-risk people who may be susceptible to salmonella poisoning, such as children, pregnant women, and others who may have weak immune systems, that could result if the turtle is not properly handled and safely maintained;

(iii) the proper handling of the turtle, including an explanation of proper hygiene such as handwashing after handling a turtle; and

(iv) the proven methods of treatment that, if properly applied, keep the turtle safe from salmonella;

(B) a detailed explanation of how to properly treat the turtle to keep it safe from salmonella, using the proven methods of treatment referred to under subparagraph (A), and how the buyer can continue to purchase the tools, treatments, or any other required item to continually treat the turtle; and

(C) a statement that buyers of pet turtles should not abandon the turtle or abandon the turtle outside, as the turtle may become an invasive species to the local community, but should instead return the turtle to a commercial retail pet seller or other organization that would accept turtles no longer wanted as pets.

(b) FDA REVIEW OF STATE PROTECTIONS.—The Commissioner of Food and Drugs may, after providing an opportunity for the affected State to respond, restrict the sale of a turtle only if the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines that the actual implementation of State health protections described in subsection (a) are insufficient to protect consumers against infections diseases acquired from such turtle at the time of sale.

SA 3505. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the miscellaneous title, insert the following:

SEC. _____. LEAFY GREEN VEGETABLES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) unique requirements exist with respect to the production of safe, nutritious, and healthy leafy green vegetables; and

(2) it is necessary to regulate the production of leafy green vegetables under 1 marketing order that encompasses all leafy green vegetable production in the United States.

(b) NATIONAL MARKETING ORDERS.—Section 8c of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608c), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (8)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and indenting the clauses appropriately;

(B) by striking the paragraph designation and heading and all that follows through ''Except'' and inserting the following:

''(8) ORDERS WITH MARKETING AGREEMENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B) and except''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) LEAFY GREEN VEGETABLES.—

''(i) DEFINITION OF LEAFY GREEN VEGETABLE.—In this subparagraph, the term 'leafy green vegetable' includes—

''(I) arugula;

''(II) baby leaf lettuce (immature lettuce or leafy greens);

''(III) butter lettuce;

''(IV) chard;

''(V) endive (excluding Belgian endive);

''(VI) escarole;

''(VII) green leaf lettuce;

''(VIII) green, red, and savoy cabbage;

''(IX) iceberg lettuce;

''(X) kale;

''(XI) red leaf lettuce;

''(XII) romaine lettuce;

''(XIII) spinach; and

''(XIV) spring mix.

''(ii) APPROVAL BY HANDLERS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary may establish a national marketing order for leafy green vegetables only on approval by—

''(I) ⅔ of the total number of handlers of leafy green vegetables in all States that participate in an election held by the Secretary for purposes of the approval; or

''(II) handlers of leafy green vegetables that, as determined by the Secretary, handle not less than ⅔ of the volume of leafy green vegetables handled by the total number of handlers of leafy green vegetables in all States that participate in an election held by the Secretary for purposes of the approval.

''(iii) CONTENTS.—A marketing order established pursuant to this subparagraph may provide quality requirements relating to food safety in the production and processing of leafy green vegetables.

''(iv) PERIOD OF EFFECTIVENESS.—A marketing order established pursuant to this subparagraph shall remain in effect until the earlier of—

''(I) the date of termination of the marketing order under paragraph (16)(B)(ii); and

''(II) the date on which the Secretary of Health and Human Services assumes responsibility, pursuant to Federal law, for safe handling in the leafy green vegetable industry.''; and

(2) in paragraph (16)(B)—

(A) by striking ''(B) The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(B) TERMINATION OF MARKETING AGREEMENTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Secretary''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(ii) LEAFY GREEN VEGETABLES.—Notwithstanding clause (i), the Secretary may terminate a marketing order established pursuant to paragraph (8)(B) only on approval by—

''(I) ½ of the total number of handlers of leafy green vegetables in all States that participate in an election held by the Secretary for purposes of the approval; or

''(II) handlers of leafy green vegetables that, as determined by the Secretary, handle more than ½ of the volume of leafy green vegetables handled by the total number of handlers of leafy green vegetables in all States that participate in an election held by the Secretary for purposes of the approval.''.

(c) LIMITATIONS ON IMPORTATION.—Section 8e(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608e–1(a)), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, is amended in the first sentence by inserting ''leafy green vegetables,'' after ''pistachios,''.

SA 3506. Ms. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. CASEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. INOUYE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part II of subtitle A of title XI, insert the following:

SEC. 1103_____. RESTORATION OF IMPORT AND ENTRY AGRICULTURAL INSPECTION FUNCTIONS TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(a) REPEAL OF TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.—Sections 310 and 421 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 190, 231) are repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO FUNCTION OF SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—Section 402 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 202) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (7); and

(2) by redesignating paragraph (8) as paragraph (7).

(c) TRANSFER AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the effective date described in subsection (g), the Secretary and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall enter into an agreement to effectuate the return of functions required by the amendments made by this section.

(2) USE OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES.—The agreement may include authority for the Secretary to use employees of the Department of Homeland Security to carry out authorities delegated to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service regarding the protection of domestic livestock and plants.

(d) RESTORATION OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE EMPLOYEES.—Not later than the effective date described in subsection (g), all full-time equivalent positions of the Department of Agriculture transferred to the Department of Homeland Security under section 310 or 421(g) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 190, 231(g)) (as in effect on the day before the effective date described in subsection (g)) shall be restored to the Department of Agriculture.

(e) AUTHORITY OF APHIS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall establish within the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service a program, to be known as the ''International Agricultural Inspection Program'', under which the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (referred to in this subsection as the ''Administrator'') shall carry out import and entry agricultural inspections.

(2) INFORMATION GATHERING AND INSPECTIONS.—In carrying out the program under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall have full access to—

(A) each secure area of any terminal for screening passengers or cargo under the control of the Department of Homeland Security on the day before the date of enactment of this Act for purposes of carrying out inspections and gathering information; and

(B) each database (including any database relating to cargo manifests or employee and business records) under the control of the Department of Homeland Security on the day before the date of enactment of this Act for purposes of gathering information.

(3) INSPECTION ALERTS.—The Administrator may issue inspection alerts, including by indicating cargo to be held for immediate inspection.

(4) INSPECTION USER FEES.—The Administrator may, as applicable—

(A) continue to collect any agricultural quarantine inspection user fee; and

(B) administer any reserve account for the fees.

(5) CAREER TRACK PROGRAM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish a program, to be known as the ''import and entry agriculture inspector career track program'', to support the development of long-term career professionals with expertise in import and entry agriculture inspection.

(B) STRATEGIC PLAN AND TRAINING.—In carrying out the program under this paragraph, the Administrator, in coordination with the Secretary, shall—

(i) develop a strategic plan to incorporate import and entry agricultural inspectors into the infrastructure protecting food, fiber, forests, bioenergy, and the environment of the United States from animal and plant pests, diseases, and noxious weeds; and

(ii) as part of the plan under clause (i), provide training for import and entry agricultural inspectors participating in the program not less frequently than once each year to improve inspection skills

(f) DUTIES OF SECRETARY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(A) develop standard operating procedures for inspection, monitoring, and auditing relating to import and entry agricultural inspections, in accordance with recommendations from the Comptroller General of the United States and reports of interagency advisory groups, as applicable; and

(B) ensure that the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has a national electronic system with real-time tracking capability for monitoring, tracking, and reporting inspection activities of the Service.

(2) FEDERAL AND STATE COOPERATION.—

(A) COMMUNICATION SYSTEM.—The Secretary shall develop and maintain an integrated, real-time communication system with respect to import and entry agricultural inspections to alert State departments of agriculture of significant inspection findings of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

(B) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a committee, to be known as the ''International Trade Inspection Advisory Committee'' (referred to in this subparagraph as the ''committee''), to advise the Secretary on policies and other issues relating to import and entry agricultural inspection.

(ii) MODEL.—In establishing the committee, the Secretary shall use as a model the Agricultural Trade Advisory Committee.

(iii) MEMBERSHIP.—The committee shall be composed of members representing—

(I) State departments of agriculture;

(II) directors of ports and airports in the United States;

(III) the transportation industry;

(IV) the public; and

(V) such other entities as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(3) REPORT.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report containing an assessment of—

(A) the resource needs for import and entry agricultural inspection, including the number of inspectors required;

(B) the adequacy of—

(i) inspection and monitoring procedures and facilities in the United States; and

(ii) the strategic plan developed under subsection (e)(5)(B)(i); and

(C) new and potential technologies and practices, including recommendations regarding the technologies and practices, to improve import and entry agricultural inspection.

(4) FUNDING.—The Secretary shall pay the costs of each import and entry agricultural inspector employed by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service from amounts made available to the Department of Agriculture for the applicable fiscal year.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 3507. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mrs. BOXER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 563, between lines 15 and 16, insert the following:

SEC. 3205. QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR CLEMENTINES.

Section 8e(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608e–1(a)), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, is amended in the matter preceding the first proviso in the first sentence by inserting ''clementines,'' after ''nectarines,''.

SA 3508. Mr. REID (for Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. TESTER)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; as follows:

Beginning on page 187, strike line 8 and all that follows through page 209, line 18, and insert the following:

SEC. 1703. PAYMENT LIMITATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1001 of the Food Security of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting the following:

''(1) ENTITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'entity' means—

''(i) an organization that (subject to the requirements of this section and section 1001A) is eligible to receive a payment under a provision of law referred to in subsection (b) or (c);

''(ii) a corporation, joint stock company, association, limited partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, charitable organization, estate, irrevocable trust, grantor of a revocable trust, or other similar entity (as determined by the Secretary); and

''(iii) an organization that is participating in a farming operation as a partner in a general partnership or as a participant in a joint venture.

''(B) EXCLUSION.—The term 'entity' does not include a general partnership or joint venture.

''(C) ESTATES.—In promulgating regulations to define the term 'entity' as the term applies to estates, the Secretary shall ensure that fair and equitable treatment is given to estates and the beneficiaries of estates.

''(D) IRREVOCABLE TRUSTS.—In promulgating regulations to define the term 'entity' as the term applies to irrevocable trusts, the Secretary shall ensure that irrevocable trusts are legitimate entities that have not been created for the purpose of avoiding a payment limitation.

''(2) INDIVIDUAL.—The term 'individual' means—

''(A) a natural person, and any minor child of the natural person (as determined by the Secretary), who, subject to the requirements of this section and section 1001A, is eligible to receive a payment under a provision of law referred to in subsection (b), (c), or (d); and

''(B) a natural person participating in a farming operation as a partner in a general partnership, a participant in a joint venture, a grantor of a revocable trust, or a participant in a similar entity (as determined by the Secretary).'';

(2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) LIMITATION ON DIRECT PAYMENTS.—The total amount of direct payments that an individual or entity may receive, directly or indirectly, during any crop year under part I or III of subtitle A of title I of the Food and Energy Security Act of 2007 for 1 or more covered commodities and peanuts, or average crop revenue payments determined under section 1401(b)(2) of that Act, shall not exceed $20,000.'';

(3) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

''(c) LIMITATION ON COUNTER-CYCLICAL PAYMENTS.—The total amount of counter-cyclical payments that an individual or entity may receive, directly or indirectly, during any crop year under part I or III of subtitle A or C of title I of the Food and Energy Security Act of 2007 for 1 or more covered commodities and peanuts, or average crop revenue payments determined under section 1401(b)(3) of that Act, shall not exceed $30,000.'';

(4) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

''(d) LIMITATIONS ON MARKETING LOAN GAINS, LOAN DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS, AND COMMODITY CERTIFICATE TRANSACTIONS.—The total amount of the following gains and payments that an individual or entity may receive during any crop year may not exceed $75,000:

''(1)(A) Any gain realized by a producer from repaying a marketing assistance loan for 1 or more loan commodities and peanuts under part II of subtitle A of title I of the Food and Energy Security Act of 2007 at a lower level than the original loan rate established for the loan commodity under that subtitle.

''(B) In the case of settlement of a marketing assistance loan for 1 or more loan commodities and peanuts under that subtitle by forfeiture, the amount by which the loan amount exceeds the repayment amount for the loan if the loan had been settled by repayment instead of forfeiture.

''(2) Any loan deficiency payments received for 1 or more loan commodities and peanuts under that subtitle.

''(3) Any gain realized from the use of a commodity certificate issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation for 1 or more loan commodities and peanuts, as determined by the Secretary, including the use of a certificate for the settlement of a marketing assistance loan made under that subtitle or section 1307 of that Act (7 U.S.C. 7957).'';

(5) by striking subsection (e);

(6) by redesignating subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (i) and (j), respectively;

(7) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

''(e) PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES.—Notwithstanding, subsections (b) through (d), an individual or entity may receive, directly or indirectly, through all ownership interests of the individual or entity, from all sources, payments or gains (as applicable) for a crop year that shall not exceed an amount equal to twice the applicable

dollar amounts specified in subsections (b), (c), and (d).

''(f) SINGLE FARMING OPERATION.—Notwithstanding subsections (b) through (d), if an individual or entity participates only in a single farming operation and receives, directly or indirectly, any payment or gain covered by this section through the farming operation, the total amount of payments or gains (as applicable) covered by this section that the individual or entity may receive during any crop year shall not exceed an amount equal to twice the applicable dollar amounts specified in subsections (b), (c), and (d).

''(g) SPOUSAL EQUITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsections (b) through (f), except as provided in paragraph (2), if an individual and the spouse of the individual are covered by paragraph (2) and receive, directly or indirectly, any payment or gain covered by this section, the total amount of payments or gains (as applicable) covered by this section that the individual and spouse may jointly receive during any crop year may not exceed an amount equal to twice the applicable dollar amounts specified in subsections (b), (c), and (d).

''(2) EXCEPTIONS.—

''(A) SEPARATE FARMING OPERATIONS.—In the case of a married couple in which each spouse, before the marriage, was separately engaged in an unrelated farming operation, each spouse shall be treated as a separate individual with respect to a farming operation brought into the marriage by a spouse, subject to the condition that the farming operation shall remain a separate farming operation, as determined by the Secretary.

''(B) ELECTION TO RECEIVE SEPARATE PAYMENTS.—A married couple may elect to receive payments separately in the name of each spouse if the total amount of payments and benefits described in subsections (b), (c), and (d) that the married couple receives, directly or indirectly, does not exceed an amount equal to twice the applicable dollar amounts specified in those subsections.

''(h) ATTRIBUTION OF PAYMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall issue such regulations as are necessary to ensure that all payments or gains (as applicable) are attributed to an individual by taking into account the direct and indirect ownership interests of the individual in an entity that is eligible to receive such payments or gains (as applicable).

''(2) PAYMENTS TO AN INDIVIDUAL.—Every payment made directly to an individual shall be combined with the individual's pro rata interest in payments received by an entity or entities in which the individual has a direct or indirect ownership interest.

''(3) PAYMENTS TO AN ENTITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Every payment or gain (as applicable) made to an entity shall be attributed to those individuals who have a direct or indirect ownership in the entity.

''(B) ATTRIBUTION OF PAYMENTS.—

''(i) PAYMENT LIMITS.—Except as provided by clause (ii), payments or gains (as applicable) made to an entity shall not exceed twice the amounts specified in subsections (b) through (d).

''(ii) EXCEPTION.—Payments or gains (as applicable) made to a joint venture or a general partnership shall not exceed, for each payment or gain (as applicable) specified in subsections (b) through (d), the amount determined by multiplying twice the maximum payment amount specified in subsections (b), (c), and (d) by the number of individuals and entities (other than joint ventures and general partnerships) that comprise the ownership of the joint venture or general partnership.

''(4) 4 LEVELS OF ATTRIBUTION FOR EMBEDDED ENTITIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Attribution of payments or gains (as applicable) made to entities shall be traced through 4 levels of ownership in entities.

''(B) FIRST LEVEL.—Any payments or gains (as applicable) made to an entity (a first-tier entity) that is owned in whole or in part by an individual shall be attributed to the individual in an amount that represents the direct ownership in the first-tier entity by the individual.

''(C) SECOND LEVEL.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Any payments or gains (as applicable) made to a first-tier entity that is owned in whole or in part by another entity (a second-tier entity) shall be attributed to the second-tier entity in proportion to the ownership interest of the second-tier entity in the first-tier entity.

''(ii) OWNERSHIP BY INDIVIDUAL.—If the second-tier entity is owned in whole or in part by an individual, the amount of the payment made to the first-tier entity shall be attributed to the individual in the amount the Secretary determines to represent the indirect ownership in the first-tier entity by the individual.

''(D) THIRD AND FOURTH LEVELS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Secretary shall attribute payments or gains (as applicable) at the third and fourth tiers of ownership in the same manner as specified in subparagraph (C).

''(ii) FOURTH-TIER OWNERSHIP BY ENTITY.—If the fourth-tier of ownership is that of a fourth-tier entity, the Secretary shall reduce the amount of the payment to be made to the first-tier entity in the amount that the Secretary determines to represent the indirect ownership in the first-tier entity by the fourth-tier entity.''; and

(8) in subsection (i) (as redesignated by paragraph (6)), by striking ''person'' and inserting ''individual or entity''.

(b) SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; PAYMENTS LIMITED TO ACTIVE FARMERS.—Section 1001A of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308–1) is amended—

(1) by striking the section designation and heading and all that follows through the end of subsection (a) and inserting the following:

''SEC. 1001A. SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; PAYMENTS LIMITED TO ACTIVE FARMERS.

''(a) SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of the application of limitations under this section, the Secretary shall not approve any change in a farming operation that otherwise would increase the number of individuals or entities (as defined in section 1001(a)) to which the limitations under this section apply, unless the Secretary determines that the change is bona fide and substantive.

''(2) FAMILY MEMBERS.—For the purpose of paragraph (1), the addition of a family member (as defined in subsection (b)(2)(A)) to a farming operation under the criteria established under subsection (b)(3)(B) shall be considered to be a bona fide and substantive change in the farming operation.

''(3) PRIMARY CONTROL.—To prevent a farm from reorganizing in a manner that is inconsistent with the purposes of this Act, the Secretary shall promulgate such regulations as the Secretary determines to be necessary to simultaneously attribute payments for a farming operation to more than 1 individual or entity, including the individual or entity that exercises primary control over the farming operation, including to respond to—

''(A)(i) any instance in which ownership of a farming operation is transferred to an individual or entity under an arrangement that provides for the sale or exchange of any asset or ownership interest in 1 or more entities at less than fair market value; and

''(ii) the transferor is provided preferential rights to repurchase the asset or interest at less than fair market value; or

''(B) a sale or exchange of any asset or ownership interest in 1 or more entities under an arrangement under which rights to exercise control over the asset or interest are retained, directly or indirectly, by the transferor.'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive, directly or indirectly, payments or benefits described as being subject to limitation in subsection (b) through (d) of section 1001 with respect to a particular farming operation, an individual or entity (as defined in section 1001(a)) shall be actively engaged in farming with respect to the farming operation, in accordance with paragraphs (2), (3), and (4).'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B) and inserting the following:

''(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

''(i) ACTIVE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT.—The term 'active personal management' means, with respect to an individual, administrative duties carried out by the individual for a farming operation—

''(I) that are personally provided by the individual on a regular, substantial, and continuing basis; and

''(II) relating to the supervision and direction of—

''(aa) activities and labor involved in the farming operation; and

''(bb) onsite services directly related and necessary to the farming operation.

''(ii) FAMILY MEMBER.—The term 'family member', with respect to an individual participating in a farming operation, means an individual who is related to the individual as a lineal ancestor, a lineal descendant, or a sibling (including a spouse of such an individual).

''(B) ACTIVE ENGAGEMENT.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), for purposes of paragraph (1), the following shall apply:

''(i) An individual shall be considered to be actively engaged in farming with respect to a farming operation if—

''(I) the individual makes a significant contribution, as determined under subparagraph (E) (based on the total value of the farming operation), to the farming operation of—

''(aa) capital, equipment, or land; and

''(bb) personal labor and active personal management;

''(II) the share of the individual of the profits or losses from the farming operation is commensurate with the contributions of the individual to the operation; and

''(III) a contribution of the individual is at risk.

''(ii) An entity shall be considered to be actively engaged in farming with respect to a farming operation if—

''(I) the entity makes a significant contribution, as determined under subparagraph (E) (based on the total value of the farming operation), to the farming operation of capital, equipment, or land;

''(II)(aa) the stockholders or members that collectively own at least 51 percent of the combined beneficial interest in the entity each make a significant contribution of personal labor and active personal management to the operation; or

''(bb) in the case of an entity in which all of the beneficial interests are held by family members, any stockholder or member (or household comprised of a stockholder or member and the spouse of the stockholder or member) who owns at least 10 percent of the beneficial interest in the entity makes a significant contribution of personal labor or active personal management; and

''(III) the entity meets the requirements of subclauses (II) and (III) of clause (i).'';

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''and the standards provided'' and all that follows through ''active personal management'' and inserting ''the partners or members making a significant contribution of personal labor or active personal management and meeting the standards provided in subclauses (II) and (III) of subparagraph (B)(i)''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(E) SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL LABOR OR ACTIVE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), for purposes of subparagraph (B), an individual shall be considered to be providing, on behalf of the individual or an entity, a significant contribution of personal labor or active personal management, if the total contribution of personal labor and active personal management is at least equal to the lesser of—

''(I) 1,000 hours; and

''(II) a period of time equal to—

''(aa) 50 percent of the commensurate share of the total number of hours of personal labor and active personal management required to conduct the farming operation; or

''(bb) in the case of a stockholder or member (or household comprised of a stockholder or member and the spouse of the stockholder or member) that owns at least 10 percent of the beneficial interest in an entity in which all of the beneficial interests are held by family members, 50 percent of the commensurate share of hours of the personal labor and active personal management of all family members required to conduct the farming operation.

''(ii) MINIMUM LABOR HOURS.—For the purpose of clause (i), the minimum number of labor hours required to produce a commodity shall be equal to the number of hours that would be necessary to conduct a farming operation for the production of each commodity that is comparable in size to the commensurate share of an individual or entity in the farming operation for the production of the commodity, based on the minimum number of hours per acre required to produce the commodity in the State in which the farming operation is located, as determined by the Secretary.'';

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(A) LANDOWNERS.—An individual or entity that is a landowner contributing owned land, and that meets the requirements of subclauses (II) and (III) of paragraph (2)(B)(i), if, as determined by the Secretary—

''(i) the landowner share-rents the land at a rate that is usual and customary; and

''(ii) the share received by the landowner is commensurate with the share of the crop or income received as rent.'';

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in the first sentence—

(aa) by striking ''persons, a majority of whom are individuals who'' and inserting ''individuals who are family members, or an entity the majority of the stockholders or members of which''; and

(bb) by striking ''standards provided in clauses (ii) and (iii) of paragraph (2)(A)'' and inserting ''requirements of subclauses (II) and (III) of paragraph (2)(B)(i)''; and

(II) by striking the second sentence; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''standards provided in clauses (ii) and (iii) of paragraph (2)(A)'' and inserting ''requirements of subclauses (II) and (III) of paragraph (2)(B)(i), and who was receiving payments from the landowner as a sharecropper prior to the effective date of the Food and Energy Security Act of 2007'';

(D) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''PERSONS'' and inserting ''INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES'';

(ii) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''persons'' and inserting ''individuals and entities''; and

(iii) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) OTHER INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES.—Any other individual or entity, or class of individuals or entities, that fails to meet the requirements of paragraphs (2) and (3), as determined by the Secretary.'';

(E) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (6) and (7), respectively;

(F) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

''(5) PERSONAL LABOR AND ACTIVE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT.—No stockholder or member may provide personal labor or active personal management to meet the requirements of this subsection for individuals or entities that collectively receive, directly or indirectly, an amount equal to more than twice the applicable limits under subsections (b), (c), and (d) of section 1001.''; and

(G) in paragraph (6) (as redesignated by subparagraph (E))—

(i) in the first sentence—

(I) by striking ''A person'' and inserting ''An individual or entity''; and

(II) by striking ''such person'' and inserting ''the individual or entity''; and

(ii) by striking the second sentence; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) NOTIFICATION BY ENTITIES.—To facilitate the administration of this section, each entity that receives payments or benefits described as being subject to limitation in subsection (b), (c), or (d) of section 1001 with respect to a particular farming operation shall—

''(1) notify each individual or other entity that acquires or holds a beneficial interest in the farming operation of the requirements and limitations under this section; and

''(2) provide to the Secretary, at such times and in such manner as the Secretary may require, the name and social security number of each individual, or the name and taxpayer identification number of each entity, that holds or acquires such a beneficial interest.''.

(c) SCHEMES OR DEVICES.—Section 1001B of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308–2) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(a) IN GENERAL.—'' before ''If'';

(2) in subsection (a) (as designated by paragraph (1)), by striking ''person'' each place it appears and inserting ''individual or entity''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) EXTENDED INELIGIBILITY.—If the Secretary determines that an individual or entity, for the benefit of the individual or entity or of any other individual or entity, has knowingly engaged in, or aided in the creation of fraudulent documents, failed to disclose material information relevant to the administration of this subtitle requested by the Secretary, or committed other equally serious actions as identified in regulations issued by the Secretary, the Secretary may for a period not to exceed 5 crop years deny the issuance of payments to the individual or entity.

''(c) FRAUD.—If fraud is committed by an individual or entity in connection with a scheme or device to evade, or that has the purpose of evading, section 1001, 1001A, or 1001C, the individual or entity shall be ineligible to receive farm program payments described as being subject to limitation in subsection (b), (c), or (d) of section 1001 for—

''(1) the crop year for which the scheme or device is adopted; and

''(2) the succeeding 5 crop years.

''(d) JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY.—Any individual or entity that participates in a scheme or device described in subsection (a) or (b) shall be jointly and severally liable for any and all overpayments resulting from the scheme or device, and subject to program ineligibility resulting from the scheme or device, regardless of whether a particular individual or entity was a payment recipient.

''(e) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may fully or partially release an individual or entity from liability for repayment of program proceeds under subsection (d) if the individual or entity cooperates with the Department of Agriculture by disclosing a scheme or device to evade section 1001, 1001A, or 1001C or any other provision of law administered by the Secretary that imposes a payment limitation.

''(2) DISCRETION.—The decision of the Secretary under this subsection is vested in the sole discretion of the Secretary.''.

(d) FOREIGN INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES MADE INELIGIBLE FOR PROGRAM BENEFITS.—Section 1001C of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308–3) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**PERSONS**'' and inserting ''**INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES**'';

(2) in subsection (a), by striking ''person'' each place it appears and inserting ''individual'';

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''CORPORATION OR OTHER''; and

(B) in the first sentence—

(i) by striking ''a corporation or other entity shall be considered a person that'' and inserting ''an entity''; and

(ii) by striking ''persons'' both places it appears and inserting ''individuals''; and

(4) in subsection (c), by striking ''person'' and inserting ''entity or individual''.

(e) TREATMENT OF MULTIYEAR PROGRAM CONTACT PAYMENTS.—Section 1001F of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308–5) is repealed.

On page 233, strike lines 6 through 13 and insert the following:

(4) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

''(e) FUNDING.—Of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Secretary shall use to carry out this section—

''(1) $5,000,000 for fiscal year 2008; and

''(2) $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2012.''.

On page 239, strike lines 8 through 14 and insert the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out this section, to remain available until expended—

''(A) not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Food and Energy Security Act of 2007, $22,000,000; and

''(B) on October 1, 2011, $3,000,000.''.

On pages 445, strike lines 18 through 25 and insert the following:

''(5) The farmland protection program under subchapter B of chapter 2, using, to the maximum extent practicable—

''(A) $97,000,000 for fiscal year 2008;

''(B) $114,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 and 2010;

''(C) $115,000,000 for fiscal year 2011; and

''(D) $97,000,000 for fiscal year 2012.

''(6) The grassland reserve program under subchapter C of chapter 2, using, to the maximum extent practicable, $285,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2012.

Beginning on page 574, strike line 23 and all that follows through page 575, line 3 and insert the following:

''(2) AMOUNTS.—In addition to the amounts made available under paragraph (1), from amounts made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary shall use to carry out this subsection—

''(A) $110,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012; and

''(B) $63,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2017.''.

On page 662, strike lines 2 through 7 and insert the following:

(a) EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE.—Section 204(a)(1) of the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 (7 U.S.C. 7508(a)(1)) is amended in the first sentence by striking ''$60,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2003 through 2007'' and inserting ''$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2008, $113,000,000 for fiscal year 2009, $114,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2010 and 2011, $115,000,000 for fiscal year 2012, and $100,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter''.

On page 692, strike lines 6 through 17 and insert the following:

(1) section 4101;

(2) section 4102;

(3) section 4104;

(4) section 4107;

(5) section 4109;

(6) section 4701(a)(3); and

(7) section 4903.

On page 715, strike lines 6 through 9 and insert the following:

''(1) FUNDING.—

''(A) MANDATORY FUNDING.—Of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Secretary shall use to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2012, to remain available until expended.

''(B) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012.

On page 744, line 6, strike ''$100,000,000'' and insert ''$200,000,000''.

On page 746, strike lines 12 through 18 and insert the following:

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Secretary shall make available for payments and debt relief in satisfaction of claims against the United States under subsection (b) and for any actions under subsection (g), to remain available until expended—

(A) $120,000,000 for fiscal year 2008; and

(B) $40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 and 2010.

Beginning on page 787, strike line 22 and all that follows through page 788, line 2, and insert the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Secretary shall use to carry out this section, $40,000,000 for each of fiscal year 2008 and 2009, to remain available until expended.

On page 993, strike lines 16 through 18 and insert the following:

''(h) FUNDING.—Of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Secretary shall use to carry out this section, $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2012, to remain available until expended.''.

SA 3509. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3508 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. TESTER)) to the amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of the amendment add the following:

This section shall take effect 1 day after enactment.

SA 3510. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of the bill add the following:

This section shall take effect 3 days after the date of enactment.

SA 3511. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3510 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; as follows:

In the amendment strike 3 and insert 4.

SA 3512. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of the bill add the following:

This section shall take effect 5 days after the date of enactment.

SA 3513. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3512 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; as follows:

In the motion strike 5 and insert 6.

SA 3514. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3513 proposed by Mr. REID to the amendment SA 3512 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; as follows:

In the amendment strike 6 and insert 7.

SA 3515. Mr. STEVENS (for himself and Mrs. MCCASKILL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 884, line 16, strike ''or''.

On page 884, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following:

''(6) competitive grants, for public television stations or a consortium of public television stations, to provide education, outreach, and assistance, in cooperation with community groups, to rural communities and vulnerable populations with respect to the digital television transition, and particularly the acquisition, delivery, and installation of the digital-to-analog converter boxes described in section 3005 of the Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Act of 2005 (47 U.S.C. 309 note); or

On page 884, line 17, strike ''(6)'' and insert ''(7)''.

SA 3516. Mr. TESTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 850, strike line 23 and all that follows through page 851, line 6, and insert the following:

''(b) LOANS.—In addition to any other funds or authorities otherwise made available under this Act, the Secretary may make electric loans under this title for—

''(1) electric generation from renewable energy resources for resale to rural and nonrural residents;

''(2) transmission lines principally for the purpose of wheeling power from 1 or more renewable energy sources; and

''(3) a project to capture, transport, and store carbon dioxide at an eligible facility, except that funds from a loan made available for such a project may be used only—

''(A) to carry out carbon dioxide capture, including purification and compression;

''(B) to provide for the cost of transportation and injection of carbon dioxide; or

''(C) to incorporate within the project a comprehensive measurement, monitoring, and validation program.

SA 3517. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 313, strike line 21 and all that follows through page 320, line 22, and insert the following:

(e) PILOT PROGRAM FOR ENROLLMENT OF WETLAND, SHALLOW WATER AREAS, AND BUFFER ACREAGE IN CONSERVATION RESERVE.—Section 1231 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3831) is amended by striking subsection (h) and inserting the following:

''(h) PILOT PROGRAM FOR ENROLLMENT OF WETLAND, SHALLOW WATER AREAS, AND BUFFER ACREAGE IN CONSERVATION RESERVE.—

''(1) PROGRAM.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—During the 2008 through 2012 calendar years, the Secretary shall carry out a program in each State under which the Secretary shall enroll eligible acreage described in paragraph (2).

''(B) PARTICIPATION AMONG STATES.—The Secretary shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that owners and operators

in each State have an equitable opportunity to participate in the pilot program established under this subsection.

''(2) ELIGIBLE ACREAGE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), an owner or operator may enroll in the conservation reserve under this subsection—

''(i)(I) a wetland (including a converted wetland described in section 1222(b)(1)(A)) that had a cropping history during at least 3 of the immediately preceding 10 crop years;

''(II) a shallow water area that was devoted to a commercial pond-raised aquaculture operation any year during the period of calendar years 2002 through 2007; or

''(III) an agricultural drainage water treatment wetland that receives flow from a row crop agricultural drainage system and is designed to provide nitrogen removal in addition to other wetland functions; and

''(ii) buffer acreage that—

''(I) is contiguous to a wetland or shallow water area described in clause (i);

''(II) is used to protect the wetland or shallow water area described in clause (i); and

''(III) is of such width as the Secretary determines to be necessary to protect the wetland or shallow water area described in clause (i) or to enhance the wildlife benefits, including through restoration of bottomland hardwood habitat, taking into consideration and accommodating the farming practices (including the straightening of boundaries to accommodate machinery) used with respect to the cropland that surrounds the wetland or shallow water area.

''(B) PROGRAM LIMITATIONS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enroll in the conservation reserve under this subsection not more than—

''(I) 100,000 acres in any 1 State referred to in paragraph (1); and

''(II) not more than a total of 1,000,000 acres.

''(ii) RELATIONSHIP TO PROGRAM MAXIMUM.—Subject to clause (iii), for the purposes of subsection (d), any acreage enrolled in the conservation reserve under this subsection shall be considered acres maintained in the conservation reserve.

''(iii) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ENROLLED ACREAGE.—Acreage enrolled under this subsection shall not affect for any fiscal year the quantity of—

''(I) acreage enrolled to establish conservation buffers as part of the program announced on March 24, 1998 (63 Fed. Reg. 14109); or

''(II) acreage enrolled into the conservation reserve enhancement program announced on May 27, 1998 (63 Fed. Reg. 28965).

''(iv) REVIEW; POTENTIAL INCREASE IN ENROLLMENT ACREAGE.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Food and Energy Security Act of 2007, the Secretary shall—

''(I) conduct a review of the program under this subsection with respect to each State that has enrolled land in the program; and

''(II) notwithstanding clause (i)(I), increase the number of acres that may be enrolled by a State under clause (i)(I) to not more than 150,000 acres, as determined by the Secretary.

''(C) OWNER OR OPERATOR LIMITATIONS ON BUFFER ACREAGE.—The maximum size of any buffer acreage described in subparagraph (A)(ii) of an owner or operator enrolled in the conservation reserve under this subsection shall be determined by the Secretary, in consultation with the State Technical Committee.

''(3) DUTIES OF OWNERS AND OPERATORS.—Under a contract entered into under this subsection, during the term of the contract, an owner or operator of a farm or ranch shall agree—

''(A) to restore the hydrology of the wetland within the eligible acreage to the maximum extent practicable, as determined by the Secretary;

''(B) to establish vegetative cover (which may include emerging vegetation in water and bottomland hardwoods, cypress, and other appropriate tree species in shallow water areas) on the eligible acreage, as determined by the Secretary;

''(C) to a general prohibition of commercial use of the enrolled land, except for hunting leases and other environmental services; and

''(D) to carry out other duties described in section 1232.

''(4) DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), in return for a contract entered into by an owner or operator under this subsection, the Secretary shall make payments based on rental rates for cropland and provide assistance to the owner or operator in accordance with sections 1233 and 1234.

''(B) CONTINUOUS SIGNUP.—The Secretary shall use continuous signup under section 1234(c)(2)(B) to determine the acceptability of contract offers and the amount of rental payments under this subsection.

''(C) INCENTIVES.—The amounts payable to owners and operators in the form of rental payments under contracts entered into under this subsection shall reflect incentives that are provided to owners and operators to enroll filterstrips in the conservation reserve under section 1234.''.

SA 3518. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 793, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following:

SEC. 6_____. GRANTS TO IMPROVE TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND QUALITY OF RURAL HEALTH CARE FACILITIES.

Subtitle D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1981 et seq.) (as amended by section 6028) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 379F. GRANTS TO IMPROVE TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND QUALITY OF RURAL HEALTH CARE FACILITIES.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—The term 'health information technology' includes total expenditures incurred for—

''(A) purchasing, leasing, and installing computer software and hardware, including handheld computer technologies, and related services;

''(B) making improvements to computer software and hardware;

''(C) purchasing or leasing communications capabilities necessary for clinical data access, storage, and exchange;

''(D) services associated with acquiring, implementing, operating, or optimizing the use of computer software and hardware and clinical health care informatics systems;

''(E) providing education and training to rural health facility staff on information systems and technology designed to improve patient safety and quality of care; and

''(F) purchasing, leasing, subscribing, or servicing support to establish interoperability that—

''(i) integrates patient-specific clinical data with well-established national treatment guidelines;

''(ii) provides continuous quality improvement functions that allow providers to assess improvement rates over time and against averages for similar providers; and

''(iii) integrates with larger health networks.

''(2) RURAL AREA.—The term 'rural area' means any area of the United States that is not—

''(A) included in the boundaries of any city, town, borough, or village, whether incorporated or unincorporated, with a population of more than 20,000 residents; or

''(B) an urbanized area contiguous and adjacent to such a city, town, borough, or village.

''(3) RURAL HEALTH FACILITY.—The term 'rural health facility' means any of—

''(A) a hospital (as defined in section 1861(e) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(e)));

''(B) a critical access hospital (as defined in section 1861(mm) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(mm)));

''(C) a Federally qualified health center (as defined in section 1861(aa) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(aa))) that is located in a rural area;

''(D) a rural health clinic (as defined in that section (42 U.S.C. 1395x(aa)));

''(E) a medicare-dependent, small rural hospital (as defined in section 1886(d)(5)(G) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(d)(5)(G)));

''(F) a physician or physician group practice that is located in a rural area; and

''(G) a governmental or nongovernmental ground or air ambulance service licensed or recognized by a State.

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall establish a program under which the Secretary shall provide grants to rural health facilities for the purpose of assisting the rural health facilities in—

''(1) purchasing health information technology to improve the quality of health care or patient safety; or

''(2) otherwise improving the quality of health care or patient safety, including through the development of—

''(A) quality improvement support structures to assist rural health facilities and professionals—

''(i) to increase integration of personal and population health services; and

''(ii) to address safety, effectiveness, patient- or community-centeredness, timeliness, efficiency, and equity; and

''(B) innovative approaches to the financing and delivery of health services to achieve rural health quality goals.

''(c) AMOUNT OF GRANT.—The Secretary shall determine the amount of a grant provided under this section.

''(d) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—A rural health facility that receives a grant under this section shall provide to the Secretary such information as the Secretary may require—

''(1) to evaluate the project for which the grant is used; and

''(2) to ensure that the grant is expended for the purposes for which the grant was provided.

''(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section not more than $30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012.''.

SA 3519. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XI, add the following:

SEC. 11_____. RURAL FIREFIGHTERS AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

Section 6405 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 2655) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6405. RURAL FIREFIGHTERS AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

"(a) DEFINITION OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE.—In this section:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'emergency medical service' means any resource used by a qualified public or private entity, or by any other entity recognized as qualified by the State involved, to deliver medical care outside of a medical facility under emergency conditions that occur as a result of—

"(A) the condition of the patient; or

"(B) a natural disaster or similar situation.

"(2) INCLUSIONS.—The term 'emergency medical service' includes (compensated or volunteer) services delivered by an emergency medical service provider or other provider recognized by the State involved that is licensed or certified by the State as an emergency medical technician or the equivalent (as determined by the State), a registered nurse, a physician assistant, or a physician that provides services similar to services provided by such an emergency medical service provider.

"(b) GRANTS.—The Secretary shall award grants to eligible entities—

"(1) to enable the entities to provide for improved emergency medical services in rural areas; and

"(2) to pay the cost of training firefighters and emergency medical personnel in firefighting, emergency medical practices, and responding to hazardous materials and bioagents in rural areas.

"(c) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall—

"(1) be—

"(A) a State emergency medical services office;

"(B) a State emergency medical services association;

"(C) a State office of rural health;

"(D) a local government entity;

"(E) an Indian tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b));

"(F) a State or local ambulance provider; or

"(G) any other entity determined to be appropriate by the Secretary; and

"(2) prepare and submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, that includes—

"(A) a description of the activities to be carried out under the grant; and

"(B) an assurance that the applicant will comply with the matching requirement of subsection (f).

"(d) USE OF FUNDS.—An entity shall use amounts received under a grant made under subsection (b) only in rural areas—

"(1) to hire or recruit emergency medical service personnel;

"(2) to recruit or retain volunteer emergency medical service personnel;

"(3) to train emergency medical service personnel in emergency response, injury prevention, safety awareness, and other topics relevant to the delivery of emergency medical services;

"(4) to fund training to meet Federal or State certification requirements;

"(5) to provide training for firefighters and emergency medical personnel for improvements to the training facility, equipment, curricula, and personnel;

"(6) to develop new ways to educate emergency health care providers through the use of technology-enhanced educational methods (such as distance learning);

"(7) to acquire emergency medical services vehicles, including ambulances;

"(8) to acquire emergency medical services equipment, including cardiac defibrillators;

"(9) to acquire personal protective equipment for emergency medical services personnel as required by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; and

"(10) to educate the public concerning cardiopulmonary resuscitation, first aid, injury prevention, safety awareness, illness prevention, and other related emergency preparedness topics.

"(e) PREFERENCE.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give preference to—

"(1) applications that reflect a collaborative effort by 2 or more of the entities described in subparagraphs (A) through (G) of subsection (c)(1); and

"(2) applications submitted by entities that intend to use amounts provided under the grant to fund activities described in any of paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (d).

"(f) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may not make a grant under this section to an entity unless the entity agrees that the entity will make available (directly or through contributions from other public or private entities) non-Federal contributions toward the activities to be carried out under the grant in an amount equal to 5 percent of the amount received under the grant.

"(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section not more than $30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012.

"(2) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Not more than 10 percent of the amount appropriated under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year may be used for administrative expenses.".

SA 3520. Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subchapter B of chapter 2 of subtitle D of title II, add the following:

SEC. 23____. AIR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Under the environmental quality section of the program established under this subchapter, the Secretary shall promote air quality by providing cost-share payments and incentive payments to individual producers for use in addressing air quality concerns associated with agriculture.

(b) ELIGIBLE PRACTICES, COST-SHARE.—

(1) REDUCTION OF EMISSIONS OF AIR POLLUTANTS AND PRECURSORS OF AIR POLLUTANTS.—In addition to practices eligible for cost-share payments under the environmental quality section of the program established under this subchapter, the Secretary shall provide cost-share payments to producers under this section for mobile or stationary equipment (including engines) used in an agricultural operation that would reduce emissions and precursors of air pollutants.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In evaluating applications for cost-share assistance for equipment described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall prioritize assistance for equipment that—

(A) is the most cost-effective in addressing air quality concerns; and

(B) would assist producers in meeting Federal, State, or local regulatory requirements relating to air quality.

(c) LOCATIONS.—To receive a payment for a project under this section, a producer shall carry out the project in a county—

(1) that is in nonattainment with respect to ambient air quality standards;

(2) in which there is air quality degradation, recognized by a State or local agency, to which agricultural emissions significantly contribute.

(d) PRIORITY.—The Secretary shall give priority to projects that—

(1) involve multiple producers implementing eligible conservation activities in a coordinated manner to promote air quality; or

(2) are designed to encourage broad adoption of innovative approaches, including approaches involving the use of innovative technologies and integrated pest management, on the condition that the technologies do not have the unintended consequence of compromising other environmental goals.

SA 3521. Mr. CASEY (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1362, between lines 19 and 20, insert the following:

SEC. 11072. INVASIVE PEST AND DISEASE EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUNDING CLARIFICATION.

The Secretary may provide funds on an emergency basis to States to assist the States in combating invasive pest and disease outbreaks for any appropriate period of years after the date of initial detection by a State of an invasive pest or disease outbreak, as determined by the Secretary.

SA 3522. Mr. CASEY (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the nutrition title, insert the following:

SEC. _____. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE FOOD STAMP NUTRITION EDUCATION PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) nutrition education under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2007 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)

plays an essential role in improving the dietary and physical activity practices of low-income people in the United States, helping to reduce food insecurity, prevent obesity, and reduce the risks of chronic disease;

(2) expert organizations, such as the Institute of Medicine, indicate that dietary and physical activity behavior change is more likely to result from the combined application of public health approaches and education than from education alone; and

(3) State programs are implementing nutrition education using effective strategies, including direct education, group activities, and social marketing.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary should support and encourage the most effective interventions for nutrition education under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2007 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), including public health approaches and traditional education, to increase the likelihood that recipients of food and nutrition program benefits and people who are potentially eligible for those benefits will choose diets and physical activity practices consistent with the Dietary Guidelines for Americans; and

(2) to promote the most effective implementation of publicly-funded programs, State nutrition education activities under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2007 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)—

(A) should be coordinated with other federally-funded food assistance and public health programs; and

(B) should leverage public/private partnerships to maximize the resources and impact of the programs.

SA 3523. Ms. STABENOW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 672, strike line 7 and all that follows through page 673, line 4, and insert the following:

SEC. 4904. BUY AMERICAN REQUIREMENTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Federal law requires that commodities and products purchased with Federal funds be, to the extent practicable, of domestic origin.

(2) Federal Buy American statutory requirements seek to ensure that purchases made with Federal funds benefit domestic producers.

(3) The Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) requires the use of domestic food products for all meals served under the program, including foods products for all meals served under the program, including foods products purchased with local funds.

(b) BUY AMERICAN STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS.—The Department of Agriculture should undertake training, guidance, and enforcement of the various current Buy American statutory requirements and regulations, including those of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) and the Department of Defense fresh fruit and vegetable distribution program.

SA 3524. Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself and Mr. SPECTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1045, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 7505. STUDIES AND REPORTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ON FOOD PRODUCTS FROM CLONED ANIMALS.

(a) STUDY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary''), in coordination with the Economic Research Service, and after consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services (acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs), shall conduct a study on the economic and trade impact of agricultural exports of food products from cloned animals.

(2) CONTENT OF STUDY.—The study under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an analysis of the domestic agricultural and international trade economic implications of permitting commercialization of milk and meat from cloned animals and their progeny into the food supply, with special attention to—

(i) the impact on Federal agricultural expenditures; and

(ii) meat and milk exports shifts that would take place as other countries react to that commercialization, including the potential for other countries to ban exports from the United States; and

(B) estimates of the consumer and exporter behavioral responses that must be factored into both the economic impact analysis and the health impact analysis required under this section.

(b) STUDY WITH THE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE ON MONITORING FOOD PRODUCTS FROM CLONED ANIMALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordination with Comptroller General of the United States, shall conduct a study on the programs in place at the Department of Agriculture to monitor food products from cloned animals if such products enter the food supply.

(2) CONTENT OF STUDY.—The study under paragraph (1) shall include an evaluation of the processes in place at the Department of Agriculture to monitor food products from cloned animals throughout the food supply. The study shall also include a review of existing studies and literature, from the United States and other countries and organizations, that relate to the evaluation of the safety of food products from cloned animals and methods for monitoring such products in the food supply.

(c) STUDY WITH THE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE ON THE HEALTH EFFECTS AND COSTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO MILK FROM CLONED ANIMALS IN THE FOOD SUPPLY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services (acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs), and in coordination with Comptroller General of the United States, shall conduct a study on the health effects and costs attributable to milk from cloned animals in the food supply.

(2) CONTENT OF STUDY.—The study under paragraph (1) shall include an evaluation and measurement of the potential public health effects and associated health care costs, including any consumer behavior changes and negative impacts on nutrition, and prevention of osteoporosis and other chronic disease that result from any decrease in milk consumption, attributable to the commercialization of milk from cloned animals and their progeny.

(d) STUDY WITH THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall contract with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study and report to Congress regarding the safety of food products derived from cloned animals.

(2) CONTENT OF STUDY.—The study under paragraph (1) shall include a review and an assessment of whether the studies (including peer review studies), data, and analysis used in the draft risk assessment issued by the Food and Drug Administration entitled *Animal Cloning: A Draft Risk Assessment* (issued on December 28, 2006) supported the conclusions drawn by such draft risk assessment and—

(A) whether there were a sufficient number of studies to support such conclusions; and

(B) whether additional pertinent studies and data exist which were not considered in the draft risk assessment and how this additional information affects the conclusions drawn in such draft risk assessment.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to impede ongoing scientific research in artificial reproductive health technologies.

(f) TIMEFRAME FOR STUDIES.—The Secretary shall complete the studies required under this section prior to issuance by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs of the final risk assessment on the safety of cloned animals and food products derived from cloned animals.

(g) CONTINUANCE OF MORATORIUM.—The voluntary moratorium on introducing food from cloned animals or their progeny into the food supply, as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, shall remain in effect at least until the date that the Secretary of Health and Human Services (acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs) issues the final risk assessment described in subsection (f).

SA 3525. Ms. MIKULSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle B of title XI, insert the following:

SEC. 11___. CLONED FOOD LABELING.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 403 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 343) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(z)(1) If it contains cloned product unless it bears a label that provides notice in accordance with the following:

''(A) A notice as follows: 'THIS PRODUCT IS FROM A CLONED ANIMAL OR ITS PROGENY'.

''(B) The notice required in clause (A) is of the same size as would apply if the notice provided nutrition information that is required in paragraph (q)(1).

''(C) The notice required under clause (A) is clearly legible and conspicuous.

''(2) For purposes of this paragraph:

''(A) The term 'cloned animal' means—

''(i) an animal produced as the result of somatic cell nuclear transfer; and

''(ii) the progeny of such an animal.

''(B) The term 'cloned product' means a product or byproduct derived from or containing any part of a cloned animal.

''(3) This paragraph does not apply to food that is a medical food as defined in section 5(b) of the Orphan Drug Act.

''(4)(A) The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall require that any person that prepares, stores, handles, or distributes a cloned product for retail sale maintain a verifiable recordkeeping audit trail that will permit the Secretary to verify compliance with this paragraph and paragraph (aa).

''(B) The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall publish in the Federal Register the procedures established by such Secretaries to verify compliance with the recordkeeping audit trail system required under clause (A).

''(C) The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall, on annual basis, submit to Congress a report that describes the progress and activities of the recordkeeping audit trail system and compliance verification procedures required under this subparagraph.

''(aa) If it bears a label indicating (within the meaning of paragraph (z)) that it does not contain cloned product, unless the label is in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary. With respect to such regulations:

''(1) The regulations may not require such a label to include any statement indicating that the fact that a food does not contain such product has no bearing on the safety of the food for human consumption.

''(2) The regulations may not prohibit such a label on the basis that, in the case of the type of food involved, there is no version of the food in commercial distribution that does contain such product.''.

(2) CIVIL PENALTIES.—Section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333) is amended by adding at the end the following subsection:

''(h)(1) With respect to a violation of section 301(a), 301(b), or 301(c) involving the misbranding of food within the meaning of section 403(z) or 403(aa), any person engaging in such a violation shall be liable to the United States for a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed $100,000 for each such violation.

''(2) Paragraphs (5) through (7) of subsection (f) apply with respect to a civil penalty under paragraph (1) of this subsection to the same extent and in the same manner as such paragraphs (5) through (7) apply with respect to a civil penalty under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (f).''.

(3) GUARANTY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 303(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333(d)) is amended—

(i) by striking ''(d)'' and inserting ''(d)(1)''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following paragraph:

''(2) Subject to section 403(z)(4), no person shall be subject to the penalties of subsection (a)(1) or (h) for a violation of section 301(a), 301(b), or 301(c) involving the misbranding of food within the meaning of section 403(z) and 403(aa) if such person (referred to in this paragraph as the 'recipient') establishes a guaranty or undertaking signed by, and containing the name and address of, the person residing in the United States from whom the recipient received in good faith the food to the effect that (within the meaning of section 403(z)) the food does not contain any cloned product.''.

(B) FALSE GUARANTY.—Section 301(h) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 331(h)) is amended by inserting ''or 303(d)(2)'' after ''303(c)(2)''.

(4) CITIZEN SUITS.—Chapter III of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 331 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following section:

''SEC. 311. CITIZEN SUITS REGARDING MISBRANDING OF FOOD WITH RESPECT TO PRODUCT FROM CLONED ANIMALS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c), any person may on his or her behalf commence a civil action in an appropriate district court of the United States against—

''(1) a person who is alleged to have engaged in a violation of section 301(a), 301(b), or 301(c) involving the misbranding of food within the meaning of section 403(z) or 403(aa); or

''(2) the Secretary where there is alleged a failure of the Secretary to perform any act or duty under section 403(z) or 403(aa) that is not discretionary.

''(b) RELIEF.—In a civil action under subsection (a), the district court involved may, as the case may be—

''(1) enforce the compliance of a person with the applicable provisions referred to paragraph (1) of such subsection; or

''(2) order the Secretary to perform an act or duty referred to in paragraph (2) of such subsection.

''(c) LIMITATIONS.—

''(1) NOTICE TO SECRETARY.—A civil action may not be commenced under subsection (a)(1) prior to 60 days after the plaintiff has provided to the Secretary notice of the violation involved.

''(2) RELATION TO ACTIONS OF SECRETARY.—A civil action may not be commenced under subsection (a)(2) if the Secretary has commenced and is diligently prosecuting a civil or criminal action in a district court of the United States to enforce compliance with the applicable provisions referred to in subsection (a)(1).

''(d) RIGHT OF SECRETARY TO INTERVENE.—In any civil action under subsection (a), the Secretary, if not a party, may intervene as a matter of right.

''(e) AWARD OF COSTS; FILING OF BOND.—In a civil action under subsection (a), the district court involved may award costs of litigation (including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees) to any party whenever the court determines such an award is appropriate. The court may, if a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction is sought, require the filing of a bond or equivalent security in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

''(f) SAVINGS PROVISION.—This section does not restrict any right that a person (or class of persons) may have under any statute or common law to seek enforcement of the provisions referred to subsection (a)(1), or to seek any other relief (including relief against the Secretary).''.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION ACT.—

(1) REQUIREMENTS FOR LABELING REGARDING CLONED MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS.—The Federal Meat Inspection Act is amended by inserting after section 7 (21 U.S.C. 607) the following:

''SEC. 7A. REQUIREMENTS FOR LABELING REGARDING CLONED MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) CLONED ANIMAL.—The term 'cloned animal' means—

''(A) an animal produced as the result of somatic cell nuclear transfer; and

''(B) the progeny of such an animal.

''(2) CLONED PRODUCT.—The term 'cloned product' means a product or byproduct derived from or containing any part of a cloned animal.

''(3) CLONED MEAT FOOD PRODUCT.—The term 'cloned meat food product' means a meat food product that contains a cloned product.

''(b) LABELING REQUIREMENT.—

''(1) REQUIRED LABELING TO AVOID MISBRANDING.—

''(A) INVOLVEMENT OF CLONED MEAT FOOD PRODUCT.—For purposes of sections 1(n) and 10, a meat food product is misbranded if the meat food product—

''(i) is a cloned meat food product; and

''(ii) does not bear a label (or include labeling, in the case of a meat food product that is not packaged in a container) that provides, in a clearly legible and conspicuous manner, the notice described in subsection (c).

''(B) NO INVOLVEMENT OF CLONED MEAT FOOD PRODUCT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of sections 1(n) and 10, a meat food product is misbranded if the meat food product bears a label indicating that the meat food product is not a cloned meat food product, unless the label is in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary.

''(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—In promulgating regulations referred to in clause (i), the Secretary may not—

''(I) require a label to include any statement indicating that the fact that a meat food product is not a cloned meat food product has no bearing on the safety of the food for human consumption; or

''(II) prohibit a label on the basis that, in the case of the type of meat food product involved, there is no version of the meat food product in commercial distribution that is not a cloned meat food product.

''(2) AUDIT VERIFICATION SYSTEM.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall require that any person that manufactures, produces, distributes, stores, or handles a meat food product maintain a verifiable recordkeeping audit trail that will permit the Secretary to verify compliance with the labeling requirements described in paragraph (1).

''(B) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall publish in the Federal Register the procedures established by the Secretaries to verify compliance with the recordkeeping audit trail system required under subparagraph (A).

''(C) REPORT.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall, on annual basis, submit to Congress a report that describes the progress and activities of the recordkeeping audit trail system and compliance verification procedures required under this paragraph.

''(c) SPECIFICS OF LABEL NOTICE.—

''(1) REQUIRED NOTICE.—The notice referred to in subsection (b)(1)(A)(ii) is the following: 'THIS PRODUCT IS FROM A CLONED ANIMAL OR ITS PROGENY'.

''(2) SIZE.—The notice required in paragraph (1) shall be of the same size as if the notice provided nutrition information that is required under section 403(q)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 343(q)(1)).

''(d) GUARANTY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b)(2) and paragraph (2), a person engaged in the business of manufacturing or processing meat food products, or selling or serving meat food products at retail or through a

food service establishment (referred to in this subsection as the 'recipient') shall not be considered to have violated this section with respect to the labeling of a meat food product if the recipient establishes a guaranty or undertaking signed by, and containing the name and address of, the person residing in the United States from whom the recipient received in good faith the meat food product or the animal from which the meat food product was derived, or received in good faith food intended to be fed to the animal, to the effect that the meat food product, or the animal, or the meat food product, respectively, does not contain a cloned product or was not produced with a cloned product.

''(2) AUDIT VERIFICATION SYSTEM.—In the case of recipients who establish guaranties or undertakings in accordance with paragraph (1), the Secretary may exempt the recipients from the requirement under subsection (b)(2) regarding maintaining a verifiable recordkeeping audit trail.

''(3) FALSE GUARANTY.—It is a violation of this Act for a person to give a guaranty or undertaking in accordance with paragraph (1) that the person knows or has reason to know is false.

''(e) CIVIL PENALTIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may assess a civil penalty against a person that violates subsection (b) or (c) in an amount not to exceed $100,000 for each violation.

''(2) NOTICE AND OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A civil penalty under paragraph (1) shall be assessed by the Secretary by an order made on the record after opportunity for a hearing provided in accordance with this paragraph and section 554 of title 5, United States Code.

''(B) WRITTEN NOTICE.—Before issuing an order under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

''(i) give written notice to the person to be assessed a civil penalty under the order of the proposal of the Secretary to issue the order; and

''(ii) provide the person an opportunity for a hearing on the order.

''(C) AUTHORIZATIONS.—In the course of any investigation, the Secretary may issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence that relates to the matter under investigation.

''(3) CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING AMOUNT OF PENALTY.—In determining the amount of a civil penalty under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider—

''(A) the nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of the 1 or more violations; and

''(B) with respect to the violator—

''(i) ability to pay;

''(ii) effect on ability to continue to do business;

''(iii) any history of prior violations;

''(iv) the degree of culpability; and

''(v) such other matters as justice may require.

''(4) CERTAIN AUTHORITIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may compromise, modify, or remit, with or without conditions, any civil penalty under paragraph (1).

''(B) DEDUCTION FROM SUMS OWED.—The amount of a civil penalty under this subsection, when finally determined, or the amount agreed upon in compromise, may be deducted from any sums owing by the United States to the person charged.

''(5) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Any person who requested, in accordance with paragraph (2), a hearing respecting the assessment of a civil penalty under paragraph (1) and who is aggrieved by an order assessing a civil penalty may file a petition for judicial review of the order with—

''(i) the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit; or

''(ii) any other circuit in which the person resides or transacts business.

''(B) FILING DEADLINE.—A petition described in subparagraph (A) may only be filed within the 60-day period beginning on the date the order making the assessment was issued.

''(6) FAILURE TO PAY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall recover the amount assessed under a civil penalty (plus interest at prevailing rates from the date of the expiration of the 60-day period referred to in paragraph (5)(B) or the date of the final judgment, as appropriate) in an action brought in any appropriate district court of the United States if a person fails to pay the assessment—

''(i) after the order making the assessment becomes final, if the person does not file a petition for judicial review of the order in accordance with paragraph (5)(A); or

''(ii) after a court in an action brought under paragraph (5) has entered a final judgment in favor of the Secretary;

''(B) EXEMPTIONS FROM REVIEW.—In an action described in subparagraph (A), the validity, amount, and appropriateness of the civil penalty shall not be subject to review.

''(f) CITIZEN SUITS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), any person may on his or her behalf commence a civil action in an appropriate district court of the United States against—

''(A) a person who is alleged to have engaged in a violation of subsection (b) or (c); or

''(B) the Secretary in a case in which there is alleged a failure of the Secretary to perform any act or duty under subsection (b) or (c) that is not discretionary.

''(2) RELIEF.—In a civil action under paragraph (1), the district court involved may, as appropriate—

''(A) enforce the compliance of a person with the applicable provisions referred to paragraph (1)(A); or

''(B) order the Secretary to perform an act or duty referred to in paragraph (1)(B).

''(3) LIMITATIONS.—

''(A) NOTICE TO SECRETARY.—A civil action may not be commenced under paragraph (1)(A) prior to 60 days after the date on which the plaintiff provided to the Secretary notice of the violation involved.

''(B) RELATION TO ACTIONS OF SECRETARY.—A civil action may not be commenced under paragraph (1)(B) if the Secretary has commenced and is diligently prosecuting a civil or criminal action in a district court of the United States to enforce compliance with the applicable provisions referred to in paragraph (1)(A).

''(4) RIGHT OF SECRETARY TO INTERVENE.—In any civil action under paragraph (1), the Secretary, if not a party, may intervene as a matter of right.

''(5) AWARD OF COSTS; FILING OF BOND.—

''(A) AWARD OF COSTS.—In a civil action under paragraph (1), the district court involved may award costs of litigation (including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees) to any party in any case in which the court determines such an award is appropriate.

''(B) FILING OF BOND.—The court may, if a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction is sought, require the filing of a bond or equivalent security in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

''(6) SAVINGS PROVISION.—This subsection does not restrict any right that a person (or class of persons) may have under any statute or common law—

''(A) to seek enforcement of the provisions referred to in paragraph (1)(A); or

''(B) to seek any other relief (including relief against the Secretary).''.

(2) INCLUSION OF LABELING REQUIREMENTS IN DEFINITION OF MISBRANDED.—Section 1(n) of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601(n)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''or'' at the end of paragraph (11);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (12) and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(13) if it fails to bear a label or labeling as required by section 7A.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect upon the expiration of the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 3526. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 6023.

SA 3527. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 6025 and insert the following:

SEC. 6025. HISTORIC BARN PRESERVATION.

Section 379A of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2008o) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(4)—

(A) by striking ''There are'' and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—There are''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) LIMITATION.—If, at any time during the 2–year period preceding the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, Congress has provided supplemental agricultural assistance to agricultural producers or the President has declared an agricultural-related emergency—

''(i) none of the funds made available to carry out this section shall be used for the program under this section; and

''(ii) the funds made available to carry out this section shall be—

''(I) used to carry out programs that address the agricultural emergencies identified by Congress or the President; or

''(II) returned to the Treasury of the United States for debt reduction to offset the costs of the emergency agricultural spending.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(d) REPEAL.—If, during each of 5 consecutive fiscal years, Congress has provided supplemental agricultural assistance to agricultural producers or the President has declared an agricultural-related emergency, this section is repealed.''.

SA 3528. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 7312 and insert the following:

SEC. 7312. NATIONAL ARBORETUM.

The Act of March 4, 1927 (20 U.S.C. 191 et seq.), is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 7. CONSTRUCTION OF A CHINESE GARDEN AT NATIONAL ARBORETUM.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—A Chinese Garden may be constructed at the National Arboretum established under this Act with—

''(1) funds accepted under section 5; and

''(2) authorities provided to the Secretary of Agriculture under section 6.

''(b) LIMITATION.—No Federal funds shall be used for the construction and maintenance of the Chinese Garden authorized under subsection (a).''.

SA 3529. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the countinuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XI, insert the following:

SEC. 11_____. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE TRANSPARENCY.

(a) REPORTS ON CONFERENCE EXPENDITURES.—For fiscal year 2008 and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Inspector General of the Department of Agriculture quarterly reports that describe the costs and contracting procedures relating to each conference or meeting held by the Department of Agriculture during the quarter covered by the report for which the cost to the Federal Government was more than $20,000.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall include, for each conference and meeting covered by the report—

(1) a description of the number participants attending, and the purpose of those participants for attending, the conference or meeting;

(2) a detailed statement of the costs incurred by the Federal Government relating to that conference or meeting, including—

(A) the cost of any food or beverages;

(B) the cost of any audio-visual services;

(C) the cost of all related travel; and

(D) a discussion of the methodology used to determine which costs relate to that conference or meeting; and

(3) a description of the contracting procedures relating to that conference or meeting, including—

(A) whether contracts were awarded on a competitive basis; and

(B) a discussion of any cost comparison conducted by the Department of Agriculture in evaluating potential contractors for any conference or meeting.

(c) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—

(1) DEFINITION OF CONFERENCE.—In this subsection, the term ''conference'' means a meeting that—

(A) is held for consultation, education, awareness, or discussion;

(B) includes participants who are not all employees of the same agency;

(C) is not held entirely at an agency facility;

(D) involves costs associated with travel and lodging for some participants; and

(E) is sponsored by 1 or more agencies, 1 or more organizations that are not agencies, or a combination of those agencies or organizations.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than September 30 of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate, and post on the public website of the Department of Agriculture in a searchable, electronic format, a report on each conference for which the Department of Agriculture paid travel expenses during the fiscal year covered by the report, including—

(A) a description of—

(i) the itemized expenses paid by the Department of Agriculture, including travel expenses and any other expenditures to support the conference;

(ii) the primary sponsor of the conference; and

(iii) the location of the conference; and

(B) in the case of a conference for which the Department of Agriculture was the primary sponsor, a statement that—

(i) justifies the location selected;

(ii) demonstrates the cost efficiency of the location;

(iii) specifies the date or dates of the conference;

(iv) includes a brief explanation of the ways in which the conference advanced the mission of the Department of Agriculture; and

(v) specifies the total number of individuals whose travel or attendance at the conference was paid for, in whole or in part, by the Department of Agriculture.

(d) LIMITATION ON FUNDING FOR CONFERENCES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, not more than $15,000,000 of amounts made available to the Secretary pursuant to this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall be used for expenses relating to conferences, including for conference programs, conference travel costs, and related expenses.

SA 3530. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XI, insert the following:

SEC. _____. PAYMENTS TO DECEASED INDIVIDUALS AND ESTATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall not provide to any deceased individual or estate of such an individual any agricultural payment under this Act, or an Act amended by this Act, after the date that is 1 program year (as determined by the Secretary with respect to the applicable payment program) after the date of death of the individual.

(b) REPORT.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate, and post on the website of the Department of Agriculture, a report that describes, for the period covered by the report—

(1) the number and aggregate amount of agricultural payments described in subsection (a) provided to deceased individuals and estates of deceased individuals; and

(2) for each such payment, the length of time the estate of the deceased individual that received the payment has been open.

SA 3531. Mr. KOHL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 1608(d), strike paragraph (2) and insert the following:

(2) MEMBERS.—As soon as practicable after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out this section—

(A) 2 members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the ranking member of that committee;

(B) 2 members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate, in consultation with the ranking member of that committee;

(C) 10 members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Secretary;

(D) 2 members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the ranking member of that subcommittee; and

(E) 2 members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies of the Senate, in consultation with the ranking member of that subcommittee.

SA 3532. Mr. KOHL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1197, between lines 15 and 16, insert the following:

SEC. 9004. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO FUNDING OF RURAL ENERGY FOR AMERICA PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the amount of mandatory funding made available under section 9007(j)(1) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (as amended by section 9001) does not provide additional discretionary funds under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)) for fiscal years 2009 through 2012; and

(2) the amount authorized to be appropriated under section 9007(j)(2) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (as amended by section 9001) would require—

(A) additional discretionary funds under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)); or

(B) substantial cuts to discretionary conservation, food safety, nutrition, rural development, or agricultural research initiatives in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that additional discretionary funds should be provided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to accomplish each objective of section 9007 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (as amended by section 9001).

SA 3533. Mr. KOHL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1197, between lines 15 and 16, insert the following:

SEC. 9004. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO FUNDING OF REGIONAL BIOMASS CROP EXPERIMENTS PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the amount of mandatory funding made available under section 9010(e)(1) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (as amended by section 9001) does not provide additional discretionary funds under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)); and

(2) the amount authorized to be appropriated under section 9010(e)(2) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (as amended by section 9001) would require—

(A) additional discretionary funds under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)); or

(B) substantial cuts to discretionary conservation, food safety, nutrition, rural development, or agricultural research initiatives in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that additional discretionary funds should be provided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to accomplish each objective of section 9010 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (as amended by section 9001).

SA 3534. Mr. KOHL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1197, between lines 15 and 16, insert the following:

SEC. 9004. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO FUNDING OF SUN GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the amount of mandatory funding made available under section 9009(j)(1) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (as amended by section 9001) does not provide additional discretionary funds under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)); and

(2) the amount authorized to be appropriated under section 9009(j)(2) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (as amended by section 9001) would require—

(A) additional discretionary funds under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)); or

(B) substantial cuts to discretionary conservation, food safety, nutrition, rural development, or agricultural research initiatives in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that additional discretionary funds should be provided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to accomplish each objective of section 9009 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (as amended by section 9001).

SA 3535. Mr. KOHL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1197, between lines 15 and 16, insert the following:

SEC. 9004. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO FUNDING OF BIOMASS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2000.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the amount of mandatory funding made available under section 9008(h)(1) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (as amended by section 9001) does not provide additional discretionary funds under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)); and

(2) the amount authorized to be appropriated under section 9008(h)(2) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (as amended by section 9001) would require—

(A) additional discretionary funds under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)); or

(B) substantial cuts to discretionary conservation, food safety, nutrition, rural development, or agricultural research initiatives in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that additional discretionary funds should be provided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to accomplish each objective of section 9008 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (as amended by section 9001).

SA 3536. Mr. KOHL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 893, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following:

SEC. 6404. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO FUNDING OF RURAL COLLABORATIVE INVESTMENT PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the amount of mandatory funding made available under section 385H(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (as amended by section 6032) does not provide additional discretionary funds under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)); and

(2) the amount authorized to be appropriated under section 385H(c) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (as amended by section 6032) would require—

(A) additional discretionary funds under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)); or

(B) substantial cuts to discretionary conservation, food safety, nutrition, rural development, or agricultural research initiatives in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that additional discretionary funds should be provided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to accomplish each objective of subtitle I of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (as amended by section 6032).

SA 3537. Mr. KOHL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 893, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following:

SEC. 6404. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO FUNDING OF RURAL MICROENTERPRISE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the amount of mandatory funding made available under section 366(d)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (as added by section 6022) does not provide additional discretionary funds under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)) for fiscal years 2009 through 2012; and

(2) the amount authorized to be appropriated under section 366(d)(2) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (as added by section 6022) would require—

(A) additional discretionary funds under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)); or

(B) substantial cuts to discretionary conservation, food safety, nutrition, rural development, or agricultural research initiatives in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that additional discretionary funds should be provided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to accomplish each objective of section 366 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (as added by section 6022).

SA 3538. Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XI, add the following:

SEC. 11072. PROTECTION OF PETS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Pet Safety and Protection Act of 2007''.

(b) RESEARCH FACILITIES.—Section 7 of the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2137) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 7. SOURCES OF DOGS AND CATS FOR RESEARCH FACILITIES.

''(a) DEFINITION OF PERSON.—In this section, the term 'person' means any individual, partnership, firm, joint stock company, corporation, association, trust, estate, pound, shelter, or other legal entity.

''(b) USE OF DOGS AND CATS.—No research facility or Federal research facility may use a dog or cat for research or educational purposes if the dog or cat was obtained from a person other than a person described in subsection (d).

''(c) SELLING, DONATING, OR OFFERING DOGS AND CATS.—No person, other than a person described in subsection (d), may sell, donate, or offer a dog or cat to any research facility or Federal research facility.

''(d) PERMISSIBLE SOURCES.—A person from whom a research facility or a Federal research facility may obtain a dog or cat for research or educational purposes under subsection (b), and a person who may sell, donate, or offer a dog or cat to a research facility or a Federal research facility under subsection (c), shall be—

''(1) a dealer licensed under section 3 that has bred and raised the dog or cat;

''(2) a publicly owned and operated pound or shelter that—

''(A) is registered with the Secretary;

''(B) is in compliance with section 28(a)(1) and with the requirements for dealers in subsections (b) and (c) of section 28; and

''(C) obtained the dog or cat from its legal owner, other than a pound or shelter;

''(3) a person that is donating the dog or cat and that—

''(A) bred and raised the dog or cat; or

''(B) owned the dog or cat for not less than 1 year immediately preceding the donation;

''(4) a research facility licensed by the Secretary; and

''(5) a Federal research facility licensed by the Secretary.

''(e) PENALTIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A person that violates this section shall be fined $1,000 for each violation.

''(2) ADDITIONAL PENALTY.—A penalty under this subsection shall be in addition to any other applicable penalty.

''(f) NO REQUIRED SALE OR DONATION.—Nothing in this section requires a pound or shelter to sell, donate, or offer a dog or cat to a research facility or Federal research facility.''.

(c) FEDERAL RESEARCH FACILITIES.—Section 8 of the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2138) is amended—

(1) by striking ''SEC. 8. No department'' and inserting the following:

''SEC. 8. FEDERAL RESEARCH FACILITIES.

''Except as provided in section 7, no department'';

(2) by striking ''research or experimentation or''; and

(3) by striking ''such purposes'' and inserting ''that purpose''.

(d) CERTIFICATION.—Section 28(b)(1) of the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2158(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''individual or entity'' and inserting ''research facility or Federal research facility''.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (b), (c), and (d) take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 3539. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XI, insert the following:

SEC. 1107_. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT INSPECTIONS AND ISSUE REGULATIONS.

(a) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority to conduct inspections and issue regulations under the provisions of law described in subsection (b) shall terminate on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) PROVISIONS OF LAW.—The provisions of law referred to in subsection (a) are—

(1) the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.);

(2) the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.);

(3) the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1031 et seq.); and

(4) chapter IV of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 341 et seq.).

SA 3540. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 266, between lines 10 and 11, insert the following:

SEC. 19____. INSURANCE UNITS.

Section 508(c) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(11) INSURANCE UNITS.—In those areas in which optional units are only available by farm serial number, the Corporation shall allow separate optional units for each tract on the farm within a single farm serial number basis, as determined by the Secretary.''.

SA 3541. Mr. CRAIG (for himself, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 895, lines 12 and 13, strike ''subsection (e)'' and insert ''subsection (g)''.

On page 895, strike lines 16 through 19 and insert the following:

''(d) INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION.—To address the urgent security concerns of the United States with respect to public health, bioterrorism preparedness, and food supply security, in implementing the first phase of the veterinary medicine loan repayment program, the Secretary shall give priority to large and mixed animal practitioner shortages in rural communities.

''(e) USE OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated to the Secretary under subsection (g) may be used to carry out section 5379 of title 5, United States Code.

''(f) REGULATIONS.—Notwithstanding subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations to carry out this section.''.

SA 3542. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. THUNE, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. SALAZAR, and Mr. COLEMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title IX, add the following:

Subtitle B—Biofuels for Energy Security and Transportation

SEC. 9101. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Biofuels for Energy Security and Transportation Act of 2007''.

SEC. 9102. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) ADVANCED BIOFUEL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''advanced biofuel'' means fuel derived from renewable biomass other than corn starch.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''advanced biofuel'' includes—

(i) ethanol derived from cellulose, hemicellulose, or lignin;

(ii) ethanol derived from sugar or starch, other than ethanol derived from corn starch;

(iii) ethanol derived from waste material, including crop residue, other vegetative waste material, animal waste, and food waste and yard waste;

(iv) diesel-equivalent fuel derived from renewable biomass, including vegetable oil and animal fat;

(v) biogas (including landfill gas and sewage waste treatment gas) produced through the conversion of organic matter from renewable biomass;

(vi) butanol or other alcohols produced through the conversion of organic matter from renewable biomass; and

(vii) other fuel derived from cellulosic biomass.

(2) CELLULOSIC BIOMASS ETHANOL.—The term ''cellulosic biomass ethanol'' means ethanol derived from any cellulose, hemicellulose, or lignin that is derived from renewable biomass.

(3) CONVENTIONAL BIOFUEL.—The term ''conventional biofuel'' means ethanol derived from corn starch.

(4) RENEWABLE BIOMASS.—The term ''renewable biomass'' means—

(A) nonmerchantable materials or precommercial thinnings that—

(i) are byproducts of preventive treatments, such as trees, wood, brush, thinnings, chips, and slash, that are removed—

(I) to reduce hazardous fuels;

(II) to reduce or contain disease or insect infestation; or

(III) to restore forest health;

(ii) would not otherwise be used for higher-value products; and

(iii) are harvested from National Forest System land or public land (as defined in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702))—

(I) where permitted by law; and

(II) in accordance with—

(aa) applicable land management plans; and

(bb) the requirements for old-growth maintenance, restoration, and management direction of paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of subsection (e) and the requirements for large-tree retention of subsection (f) of section 102 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6512); or

(B) any organic matter that is available on a renewable or recurring basis from non-Federal land or from land belonging to an Indian tribe, or an Indian individual, that is held in trust by the United States or subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States, including—

(i) renewable plant material, including—

(I) feed grains;

(II) other agricultural commodities;

(III) other plants and trees; and

(IV) algae; and

(ii) waste material, including—

(I) crop residue;

(II) other vegetative waste material (including wood waste and wood residues);

(III) animal waste and byproducts (including fats, oils, greases, and manure); and

(IV) food waste and yard waste.

(5) RENEWABLE FUEL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''renewable fuel'' means motor vehicle fuel or home heating fuel that is—

(i) produced from renewable biomass; and

(ii) used to replace or reduce the quantity of fossil fuel present in a fuel or fuel mixture used to operate a motor vehicle or furnace.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''renewable fuel'' includes—

(i) conventional biofuel; and

(ii) advanced biofuel.

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

(7) SMALL REFINERY.—The term ''small refinery'' means a refinery for which the average aggregate daily crude oil throughput for a calendar year (as determined by dividing the aggregate throughput for the calendar year by the number of days in the calendar year) does not exceed 75,000 barrels.

PART I—RENEWABLE FUEL STANDARD

SEC. 9111. RENEWABLE FUEL STANDARD.

(a) RENEWABLE FUEL PROGRAM.—

(1) REGULATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall promulgate regulations to ensure that motor vehicle fuel and home heating oil sold or introduced into commerce in the United States (except in noncontiguous States or territories), on an annual average basis, contains the applicable volume of renewable fuel determined in accordance with paragraph (2).

(B) PROVISIONS OF REGULATIONS.—Regardless of the date of promulgation, the regulations promulgated under subparagraph (A)—

(i) shall contain compliance provisions applicable to refineries, blenders, distributors, and importers, as appropriate, to ensure that—

(I) the requirements of this subsection are met; and

(II) renewable fuels produced from facilities that commence operations after the date of enactment of this Act achieve at least a 20 percent reduction in life cycle greenhouse gas emissions compared to gasoline; but

(ii) shall not—

(I) restrict geographic areas in the contiguous United States in which renewable fuel may be used; or

(II) impose any per-gallon obligation for the use of renewable fuel.

(C) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER REGULATIONS.—Regulations promulgated under this paragraph shall, to the maximum extent practicable, incorporate the program structure, compliance, and reporting requirements established under the final regulations promulgated to implement the renewable fuel program established by the amendment made by section 1501(a)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–58; 119 Stat. 1067).

(2) APPLICABLE VOLUME.—

(A) CALENDAR YEARS 2008 THROUGH 2022.—

(i) RENEWABLE FUEL.—For the purpose of paragraph (1), subject to clause (ii), the applicable volume for any of calendar years 2008 through 2022 shall be determined in accordance with the following table:

Calendar year:	Applicable volume of renewable fuel (in billions of gallons):
2008	8.5
2009	10.5
2010	12.0
2011	12.6
2012	13.2
2013	13.8
2014	14.4
2015	15.0
2016	18.0
2017	21.0
2018	24.0
2019	27.0
2020	30.0
2021	33.0
2022	36.0.

(ii) ADVANCED BIOFUELS.—For the purpose of paragraph (1), of the volume of renewable fuel required under clause (i), the applicable volume for any of calendar years 2016 through 2022 for advanced biofuels shall be determined in accordance with the following table:

Calendar year:	Applicable volume of advanced biofuels (in billions of gallons):
2016	3.0
2017	6.0
2018	9.0
2019	12.0
2020	15.0
2021	18.0
2022	21.0.

(B) CALENDAR YEAR 2023 AND THEREAFTER.—Subject to subparagraph (C), for the purposes of paragraph (1), the applicable volume for calendar year 2023 and each calendar year thereafter shall be determined by the President, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, based on a review of the implementation of the program during calendar years 2007 through 2022, including a review of—

(i) the impact of renewable fuels on the energy security of the United States;

(ii) the expected annual rate of future production of renewable fuels, including advanced biofuels;

(iii) the impact of renewable fuels on the infrastructure of the United States, including deliverability of materials, goods, and products other than renewable fuel, and the sufficiency of infrastructure to deliver renewable fuel; and

(iv) the impact of the use of renewable fuels on other factors, including job creation, the price and supply of agricultural commodities, rural economic development, and the environment.

(C) MINIMUM APPLICABLE VOLUME.—Subject to subparagraph (D), for the purpose of paragraph (1), the applicable volume for calendar year 2023 and each calendar year thereafter shall be equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the number of gallons of gasoline that the President estimates will be sold or introduced into commerce in the calendar year; and

(ii) the ratio that—

(I) 36,000,000,000 gallons of renewable fuel; bears to

(II) the number of gallons of gasoline sold or introduced into commerce in calendar year 2022.

(D) MINIMUM PERCENTAGE OF ADVANCED BIOFUEL.—For the purpose of paragraph (1) and subparagraph (C), at least 60 percent of the minimum applicable volume for calendar year 2023 and each calendar year thereafter shall be advanced biofuel.

(b) APPLICABLE PERCENTAGES.—

(1) PROVISION OF ESTIMATE OF VOLUMES OF GASOLINE SALES.—Not later than October 31 of each of calendar years 2008 through 2021, the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration shall provide to the President an estimate, with respect to the following calendar year, of the volumes of gasoline projected to be sold or introduced into commerce in the United States.

(2) DETERMINATION OF APPLICABLE PERCENTAGES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than November 30 of each of calendar years 2008 through 2022, based on the estimate provided under paragraph (1), the President shall determine and publish in the Federal Register, with respect to the following calendar year, the renewable fuel obligation that ensures that the requirements of subsection (a) are met.

(B) REQUIRED ELEMENTS.—The renewable fuel obligation determined for a calendar year under subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) be applicable to refineries, blenders, and importers, as appropriate;

(ii) be expressed in terms of a volume percentage of gasoline sold or introduced into commerce in the United States; and

(iii) subject to paragraph (3)(A), consist of a single applicable percentage that applies to all categories of persons specified in clause (i).

(3) ADJUSTMENTS.—In determining the applicable percentage for a calendar year, the President shall make adjustments—

(A) to prevent the imposition of redundant obligations on any person specified in paragraph (2)(B)(i); and

(B) to account for the use of renewable fuel during the previous calendar year by small refineries that are exempt under subsection (g).

(c) VOLUME CONVERSION FACTORS FOR RENEWABLE FUELS BASED ON ENERGY CONTENT OR REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of subsection (a), the President shall assign values to specific types of advanced biofuels for the purpose of satisfying the fuel volume requirements of subsection (a)(2) in accordance with this subsection.

(2) ENERGY CONTENT RELATIVE TO ETHANOL.—For advanced biofuel, 1 gallon of the advanced biofuel shall be considered to be the equivalent of 1 gallon of renewable fuel multiplied by the ratio that—

(A) the number of British thermal units of energy produced by the combustion of 1 gallon of the advanced biofuel (as measured

under conditions determined by the Secretary); bears to

(B) the number of British thermal units of energy produced by the combustion of 1 gallon of pure ethanol (as measured under conditions determined by the Secretary to be comparable to conditions described in subparagraph (A)).

(3) TRANSITIONAL ENERGY-RELATED CONVERSION FACTORS FOR CELLULOSIC BIOMASS ETHANOL.—For any of calendar years 2008 through 2015, 1 gallon of cellulosic biomass ethanol shall be considered to be the equivalent of 2.5 gallons of renewable fuel.

(d) CREDIT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President, in consultation with the Secretary and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall implement a credit program to manage the renewable fuel requirement of this section in a manner consistent with the credit program established by the amendment made by section 1501(a)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–58; 119 Stat. 1067).

(2) MARKET TRANSPARENCY.—In carrying out the credit program under this subsection, the President shall facilitate price transparency in markets for the sale and trade of credits, with due regard for the public interest, the integrity of those markets, fair competition, and the protection of consumers and agricultural producers.

(e) SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN RENEWABLE FUEL USE.—

(1) STUDY.—For each of calendar years 2008 through 2022, the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration shall conduct a study of renewable fuel blending to determine whether there are excessive seasonal variations in the use of renewable fuel.

(2) REGULATION OF EXCESSIVE SEASONAL VARIATIONS.—If, for any calendar year, the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration, based on the study under paragraph (1), makes the determinations specified in paragraph (3), the President shall promulgate regulations to ensure that 25 percent or more of the quantity of renewable fuel necessary to meet the requirements of subsection (a) is used during each of the 2 periods specified in paragraph (4) of each subsequent calendar year.

(3) DETERMINATIONS.—The determinations referred to in paragraph (2) are that—

(A) less than 25 percent of the quantity of renewable fuel necessary to meet the requirements of subsection (a) has been used during 1 of the 2 periods specified in paragraph (4) of the calendar year;

(B) a pattern of excessive seasonal variation described in subparagraph (A) will continue in subsequent calendar years; and

(C) promulgating regulations or other requirements to impose a 25 percent or more seasonal use of renewable fuels will not significantly—

(i) increase the price of motor fuels to the consumer; or

(ii) prevent or interfere with the attainment of national ambient air quality standards.

(4) PERIODS.—The 2 periods referred to in this subsection are—

(A) April through September; and

(B) January through March and October through December.

(f) WAIVERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, may waive the requirements of subsection (a) in whole or in part on petition by one or more States by reducing the national quantity of renewable fuel required under subsection (a), based on a determination by the President (after public notice and opportunity for comment), that—

(A) implementation of the requirement would severely harm the economy or environment of a State, a region, or the United States; or

(B) extreme and unusual circumstances exist that prevent distribution of an adequate supply of domestically-produced renewable fuel to consumers in the United States.

(2) PETITIONS FOR WAIVERS.—The President, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall approve or disapprove a State petition for a waiver of the requirements of subsection (a) within 30 days after the date on which the petition is received by the President.

(3) TERMINATION OF WAIVERS.—A waiver granted under paragraph (1) shall terminate after 1 year, but may be renewed by the President after consultation with the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(g) SMALL REFINERIES.—

(1) TEMPORARY EXEMPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The requirements of subsection (a) shall not apply to—

(i) small refineries (other than a small refinery described in clause (ii)) until calendar year 2013; and

(ii) small refineries owned by a small business refiner (as defined in section 45H(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) until calendar year 2015.

(B) EXTENSION OF EXEMPTION.—

(i) STUDY BY SECRETARY.—Not later than December 31, 2008, the Secretary shall submit to the President and Congress a report describing the results of a study to determine whether compliance with the requirements of subsection (a) would impose a disproportionate economic hardship on small refineries.

(ii) EXTENSION OF EXEMPTION.—In the case of a small refinery that the Secretary determines under clause (i) would be subject to a disproportionate economic hardship if required to comply with subsection (a), the President shall extend the exemption under subparagraph (A) for the small refinery for a period of not less than 2 additional years.

(2) PETITIONS BASED ON DISPROPORTIONATE ECONOMIC HARDSHIP.—

(A) EXTENSION OF EXEMPTION.—A small refinery may at any time petition the President for an extension of the exemption under paragraph (1) for the reason of disproportionate economic hardship.

(B) EVALUATION OF PETITIONS.—In evaluating a petition under subparagraph (A), the President, in consultation with the Secretary, shall consider the findings of the study under paragraph (1)(B) and other economic factors.

(C) DEADLINE FOR ACTION ON PETITIONS.—The President shall act on any petition submitted by a small refinery for a hardship exemption not later than 90 days after the date of receipt of the petition.

(3) OPT-IN FOR SMALL REFINERIES.—A small refinery shall be subject to the requirements of subsection (a) if the small refinery notifies the President that the small refinery waives the exemption under paragraph (1).

(h) PENALTIES AND ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) CIVIL PENALTIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any person that violates a regulation promulgated under subsection (a), or that fails to furnish any information required under such a regulation, shall be liable to the United States for a civil penalty of not more than the total of—

(i) $25,000 for each day of the violation; and

(ii) the amount of economic benefit or savings received by the person resulting from the violation, as determined by the President.

(B) COLLECTION.—Civil penalties under subparagraph (A) shall be assessed by, and collected in a civil action brought by, the Secretary or such other officer of the United States as is designated by the President.

(2) INJUNCTIVE AUTHORITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction to—

(i) restrain a violation of a regulation promulgated under subsection (a);

(ii) award other appropriate relief; and

(iii) compel the furnishing of information required under the regulation.

(B) ACTIONS.—An action to restrain such violations and compel such actions shall be brought by and in the name of the United States.

(C) SUBPOENAS.—In the action, a subpoena for a witness who is required to attend a district court in any district may apply in any other district.

(i) VOLUNTARY LABELING PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall establish criteria for a system of voluntary labeling of renewable fuels based on life cycle greenhouse gas emissions.

(2) CONSUMER EDUCATION.—The President shall ensure that the labeling system under this subsection provides useful information to consumers making fuel purchases.

(3) FLEXIBILITY.—In carrying out this subsection, the President may establish more than 1 label, as appropriate.

(j) STUDY OF IMPACT OF RENEWABLE FUEL STANDARD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences under which the Academy shall conduct a study to assess the impact of the requirements described in subsection (a)(2) on each industry relating to the production of feed grains, livestock, food, and energy.

(2) PARTICIPATION.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the National Academy of Sciences shall seek the participation, and consider the input, of—

(A) producers of feed grains;

(B) producers of livestock, poultry, and pork products;

(C) producers of food and food products;

(D) producers of energy;

(E) individuals and entities interested in issues relating to conservation, the environment, and nutrition; and

(F) users of renewable fuels.

(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In conducting the study, the National Academy of Sciences shall consider—

(A) the likely impact on domestic animal agriculture feedstocks that, in any crop year, are significantly below current projections; and

(B) policy options to alleviate the impact on domestic animal agriculture feedstocks that are significantly below current projections.

(4) COMPONENTS.—The study shall include—

(A) a description of the conditions under which the requirements described in subsection (a)(2) should be suspended or reduced to prevent adverse impacts to domestic animal agriculture feedstocks described in paragraph (3)(B); and

(B) recommendations for the means by which the Federal Government could prevent

or minimize adverse economic hardships and impacts.

(5) DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION OF STUDY.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that describes the results of the study.

(6) PERIODIC REVIEWS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To allow for the appropriate adjustment of the requirements described in subsection (a)(2), the Secretary shall conduct periodic reviews of—

(i) existing technologies;

(ii) the feasibility of achieving compliance with the requirements; and

(iii) the impacts of the requirements described in subsection (a)(2) on each individual and entity described in paragraph (2).

(k) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, this section takes effect on the date on which the National Academies of Science completes the study under subsection (j).

SEC. 9112. PRODUCTION OF RENEWABLE FUEL USING RENEWABLE ENERGY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FACILITY.—The term ''facility'' means a facility used for the production of renewable fuel.

(2) RENEWABLE ENERGY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''renewable energy'' has the meaning given the term in section 203(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15852(b)).

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''renewable energy'' includes biogas produced through the conversion of organic matter from renewable biomass.

(b) ADDITIONAL CREDIT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall provide a credit under the program established under section 9111(d) to the owner of a facility that uses renewable energy to displace more than 90 percent of the fossil fuel normally used in the production of renewable fuel.

(2) CREDIT AMOUNT.—The President may provide the credit in a quantity that is not more than the equivalent of 1.5 gallons of renewable fuel for each gallon of renewable fuel produced in a facility described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 9113. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO THE USE OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES TO GENERATE ENERGY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the United States has a quantity of renewable energy resources that is sufficient to supply a significant portion of the energy needs of the United States;

(2) the agricultural, forestry, and working land of the United States can help ensure a sustainable domestic energy system;

(3) accelerated development and use of renewable energy technologies provide numerous benefits to the United States, including improved national security, improved balance of payments, healthier rural economies, improved environmental quality, and abundant, reliable, and affordable energy for all citizens of the United States;

(4) the production of transportation fuels from renewable energy would help the United States meet rapidly growing domestic and global energy demands, reduce the dependence of the United States on energy imported from volatile regions of the world that are politically unstable, stabilize the cost and availability of energy, and safeguard the economy and security of the United States;

(5) increased energy production from domestic renewable resources would attract substantial new investments in energy infrastructure, create economic growth, develop new jobs for the citizens of the United States, and increase the income for farm, ranch, and forestry jobs in the rural regions of the United States;

(6) increased use of renewable energy is practical and can be cost effective with the implementation of supportive policies and proper incentives to stimulate markets and infrastructure; and

(7) public policies aimed at enhancing renewable energy production and accelerating technological improvements will further reduce energy costs over time and increase market demand.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that it is the goal of the United States that, not later than January 1, 2025, the agricultural, forestry, and working land of the United States should—

(1) provide from renewable resources not less than 25 percent of the total energy consumed in the United States; and

(2) continue to produce safe, abundant, and affordable food, feed, and fiber.

PART II—RENEWABLE FUELS INFRASTRUCTURE

SEC. 9121. INFRASTRUCTURE PILOT PROGRAM FOR RENEWABLE FUELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall establish a competitive grant pilot program (referred to in this section as the ''pilot program''), to be administered through the Vehicle Technology Deployment Program of the Department of Energy, to provide not more than 10 geographically-dispersed project grants to State governments, Indian tribal governments, local governments, metropolitan transportation authorities, or partnerships of those entities to carry out 1 or more projects for the purposes described in subsection (b).

(b) GRANT PURPOSES.—A grant under this section shall be used for the establishment of refueling infrastructure corridors, as designated by the Secretary, for gasoline blends that contain not less than 11 percent, and not more than 85 percent, renewable fuel or diesel fuel that contains at least 10 percent renewable fuel, including—

(1) installation of infrastructure and equipment necessary to ensure adequate distribution of renewable fuels within the corridor;

(2) installation of infrastructure and equipment necessary to directly support vehicles powered by renewable fuels; and

(3) operation and maintenance of infrastructure and equipment installed as part of a project funded by the grant.

(c) APPLICATIONS.—

(1) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue requirements for use in applying for grants under the pilot program.

(B) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.—At a minimum, the Secretary shall require that an application for a grant under this section—

(i) be submitted by—

(I) the head of a State, tribal, or local government or a metropolitan transportation authority, or any combination of those entities; and

(II) a registered participant in the Vehicle Technology Deployment Program of the Department of Energy; and

(ii) include—

(I) a description of the project proposed in the application, including the ways in which the project meets the requirements of this section;

(II) an estimate of the degree of use of the project, including the estimated size of fleet of vehicles operated with renewable fuel available within the geographic region of the corridor, measured as a total quantity and a percentage;

(III) an estimate of the potential petroleum displaced as a result of the project (measured as a total quantity and a percentage), and a plan to collect and disseminate petroleum displacement and other relevant data relating to the project to be funded under the grant, over the expected life of the project;

(IV) a description of the means by which the project will be sustainable without Federal assistance after the completion of the term of the grant;

(V) a complete description of the costs of the project, including acquisition, construction, operation, and maintenance costs over the expected life of the project; and

(VI) a description of which costs of the project will be supported by Federal assistance under this subsection.

(2) PARTNERS.—An applicant under paragraph (1) may carry out a project under the pilot program in partnership with public and private entities.

(d) SELECTION CRITERIA.—In evaluating applications under the pilot program, the Secretary shall—

(1) consider the experience of each applicant with previous, similar projects; and

(2) give priority consideration to applications that—

(A) are most likely to maximize displacement of petroleum consumption, measured as a total quantity and a percentage;

(B) are best able to incorporate existing infrastructure while maximizing, to the extent practicable, the use of advanced biofuels;

(C) demonstrate the greatest commitment on the part of the applicant to ensure funding for the proposed project and the greatest likelihood that the project will be maintained or expanded after Federal assistance under this subsection is completed;

(D) represent a partnership of public and private entities; and

(E) exceed the minimum requirements of subsection (c)(1)(B).

(e) PILOT PROJECT REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The Secretary shall provide not more than $20,000,000 in Federal assistance under the pilot program to any applicant.

(2) COST SHARING.—The non-Federal share of the cost of any activity relating to renewable fuel infrastructure development carried out using funds from a grant under this section shall be not less than 20 percent.

(3) MAXIMUM PERIOD OF GRANTS.—The Secretary shall not provide funds to any applicant under the pilot program for more than 2 years.

(4) DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION.—The Secretary shall seek, to the maximum extent practicable, to ensure a broad geographic distribution of project sites funded by grants under this section.

(5) TRANSFER OF INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE.—The Secretary shall establish mechanisms to ensure that the information and knowledge gained by participants in the pilot program are transferred among the pilot program participants and to other interested parties, including other applicants that submitted applications.

(f) SCHEDULE.—

(1) INITIAL GRANTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register, Commerce Business Daily, and such

other publications as the Secretary considers to be appropriate, a notice and request for applications to carry out projects under the pilot program.

(B) DEADLINE.—An application described in subparagraph (A) shall be submitted to the Secretary by not later than 180 days after the date of publication of the notice under that subparagraph.

(C) INITIAL SELECTION.—Not later than 90 days after the date by which applications for grants are due under subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall select by competitive, peer-reviewed proposal up to 5 applications for projects to be awarded a grant under the pilot program.

(2) ADDITIONAL GRANTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register, Commerce Business Daily, and such other publications as the Secretary considers to be appropriate, a notice and request for additional applications to carry out projects under the pilot program that incorporate the information and knowledge obtained through the implementation of the first round of projects authorized under the pilot program.

(B) DEADLINE.—An application described in subparagraph (A) shall be submitted to the Secretary by not later than 180 days after the date of publication of the notice under that subparagraph.

(C) INITIAL SELECTION.—Not later than 90 days after the date by which applications for grants are due under subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall select by competitive, peer-reviewed proposal such additional applications for projects to be awarded a grant under the pilot program as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(g) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which grants are awarded under this section, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report containing—

(A) an identification of the grant recipients and a description of the projects to be funded under the pilot program;

(B) an identification of other applicants that submitted applications for the pilot program but to which funding was not provided; and

(C) a description of the mechanisms used by the Secretary to ensure that the information and knowledge gained by participants in the pilot program are transferred among the pilot program participants and to other interested parties, including other applicants that submitted applications.

(2) EVALUATION.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until the termination of the pilot program, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report containing an evaluation of the effectiveness of the pilot program, including an assessment of the petroleum displacement and benefits to the environment derived from the projects included in the pilot program.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $200,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 9122. BIOENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

Section 931(c) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16231(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''$251,000,000'' and inserting ''$377,000,000''; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking ''$274,000,000'' and inserting ''$398,000,000''.

SEC. 9123. BIORESEARCH CENTERS FOR SYSTEMS BIOLOGY PROGRAM.

Section 977(a)(1) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16317(a)(1)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', including the establishment of at least 11 bioresearch centers of varying sizes, as appropriate, that focus on biofuels, of which at least 2 centers shall be located in each of the 4 Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts with no subdistricts and 1 center shall be located in each of the subdistricts of the Petroleum Administration for Defense District with subdistricts''.

SEC. 9124. LOAN GUARANTEES FOR RENEWABLE FUEL FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1703 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16513) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(f) RENEWABLE FUEL FACILITIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make guarantees under this title for projects that produce advanced biofuel (as defined in section 9102 of the Biofuels for Energy Security and Transportation Act of 2007).

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—A project under this subsection shall employ new or significantly improved technologies for the production of renewable fuels as compared to commercial technologies in service in the United States at the time that the guarantee is issued.

''(3) ISSUANCE OF FIRST LOAN GUARANTEES.—The requirement of section 20320(b) of division B of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (Public Law 109–289, Public Law 110–5), relating to the issuance of final regulations, shall not apply to the first 6 guarantees issued under this subsection.

''(4) PROJECT DESIGN.—A project for which a guarantee is made under this subsection shall have a project design that has been validated through the operation of a continuous process pilot facility with an annual output of at least 50,000 gallons of ethanol or the energy equivalent volume of other advanced biofuels.

''(5) MAXIMUM GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL.—The total principal amount of a loan guaranteed under this subsection may not exceed $250,000,000 for a single facility.

''(6) AMOUNT OF GUARANTEE.—The Secretary shall guarantee 100 percent of the principal and interest due on 1 or more loans made for a facility that is the subject of the guarantee under paragraph (3).

''(7) DEADLINE.—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove an application for a guarantee under this subsection not later than 90 days after the date of receipt of the application.

''(8) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after approving or disapproving an application under paragraph (7), the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the approval or disapproval (including the reasons for the action).''.

(b) IMPROVEMENTS TO UNDERLYING LOAN GUARANTEE AUTHORITY.—

(1) DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TECHNOLOGY.—Section 1701(1) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16511(1)) is amended by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) EXCLUSION.—The term 'commercial technology' does not include a technology if the sole use of the technology is in connection with—

''(i) a demonstration plant; or

''(ii) a project for which the Secretary approved a loan guarantee.''.

(2) SPECIFIC APPROPRIATION OR CONTRIBUTION.—Section 1702 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) SPECIFIC APPROPRIATION OR CONTRIBUTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—No guarantee shall be made unless—

''(A) an appropriation for the cost has been made; or

''(B) the Secretary has received from the borrower a payment in full for the cost of the obligation and deposited the payment into the Treasury.

''(2) LIMITATION.—The source of payments received from a borrower under paragraph (1)(B) shall not be a loan or other debt obligation that is made or guaranteed by the Federal Government.

''(3) RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.—Section 504(b) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661c(b)) shall not apply to a loan or loan guarantee made in accordance with paragraph (1)(B).''.

(3) AMOUNT.—Section 1702 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512) is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

''(c) AMOUNT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall guarantee up to 100 percent of the principal and interest due on 1 or more loans for a facility that are the subject of the guarantee.

''(2) LIMITATION.—The total amount of loans guaranteed for a facility by the Secretary shall not exceed 80 percent of the total cost of the facility, as estimated at the time at which the guarantee is issued.''.

(4) SUBROGATION.—Section 1702(g)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512(g)(2)) is amended—

(A) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B).

(5) FEES.—Section 1702(h) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512(h)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) AVAILABILITY.—Fees collected under this subsection shall—

''(A) be deposited by the Secretary into a special fund in the Treasury to be known as the 'Incentives For Innovative Technologies Fund'; and

''(B) remain available to the Secretary for expenditure, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation, for administrative expenses incurred in carrying out this title.''.

SEC. 9125. GRANTS FOR RENEWABLE FUEL PRODUCTION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN CERTAIN STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide grants to eligible entities to conduct research into, and develop and implement, renewable fuel production technologies in States with low rates of ethanol production, including low rates of production of cellulosic biomass ethanol, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a grant under the section, an entity shall—

(1)(A) be an institution of higher education (as defined in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801)) located in a State described in subsection (a);

(B) be an institution—

(i) referred to in section 532 of the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–382; 7 U.S.C. 301 note);

(ii) that is eligible for a grant under the Tribally Controlled College or University Assistance Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.), including Diné College; or

(iii) that is eligible for a grant under the Navajo Community College Act (25 U.S.C. 640a et seq.); or

(C) be a consortium of such institutions of higher education, industry, State agencies, Indian tribal agencies, or local government agencies located in the State; and

(2) have proven experience and capabilities with relevant technologies.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2010.

SEC. 9126. GRANTS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE FOR TRANSPORTATION OF BIOMASS TO LOCAL BIOREFINERIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a program under which the Secretary shall provide grants to Indian tribal and local governments and other eligible entities (as determined by the Secretary) (referred to in this section as ''eligible entities'') to promote the development of infrastructure to support the separation, production, processing, and transportation of biomass to local biorefineries, including by portable processing equipment.

(b) PHASES.—The Secretary shall conduct the program in the following phases:

(1) DEVELOPMENT.—In the first phase of the program, the Secretary shall make grants to eligible entities to assist the eligible entities in the development of local projects to promote the development of infrastructure to support the separation, production, processing, and transportation of biomass to local biorefineries, including by portable processing equipment.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—In the second phase of the program, the Secretary shall make competitive grants to eligible entities to implement projects developed under paragraph (1).

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 9127. BIOREFINERY INFORMATION CENTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall establish a biorefinery information center to make available to interested parties information on—

(1) renewable fuel resources, including information on programs and incentives for renewable fuels;

(2) renewable fuel producers;

(3) renewable fuel users; and

(4) potential renewable fuel users.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—In administering the biorefinery information center, the Secretary shall—

(1) continually update information provided by the center;

(2) make information available to interested parties on the process for establishing a biorefinery; and

(3) make information and assistance provided by the center available through a toll-free telephone number and website.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 9128. ALTERNATIVE FUEL DATABASE AND MATERIALS.

The Secretary and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology shall jointly establish and make available to the public—

(1) a database that describes the physical properties of different types of alternative fuel; and

(2) standard reference materials for different types of alternative fuel.

SEC. 9129. FUEL TANK CAP LABELING REQUIREMENT.

Section 406(a) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13232(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Federal Trade Commission'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Trade Commission''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) FUEL TANK CAP LABELING REQUIREMENT.—Beginning with model year 2010, the fuel tank cap of each alternative fueled vehicle manufactured for sale in the United States shall be clearly labeled to inform consumers that such vehicle can operate on alternative fuel.''.

SEC. 9130. BIODIESEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on any research and development challenges inherent in increasing to 5 percent the proportion of diesel fuel sold in the United States that is biodiesel (as defined in section 757 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16105)).

(b) REGULATIONS.—The President shall promulgate regulations providing for the uniform labeling of biodiesel blends that are certified to meet applicable standards published by the American Society for Testing and Materials.

(c) NATIONAL BIODIESEL FUEL QUALITY STANDARD.—

(1) QUALITY REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall promulgate regulations to ensure that each diesel-equivalent fuel derived from renewable biomass and introduced into interstate commerce is tested and certified to comply with applicable standards of the American Society for Testing and Materials.

(2) ENFORCEMENT.—The President shall ensure that all biodiesel entering interstate commerce meets the requirements of paragraph (1).

(3) FUNDING.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out this section:

(A) $3,000,000 for fiscal year 2008.

(B) $3,000,000 for fiscal year 2009.

(C) $3,000,000 for fiscal year 2010.

SEC. 9131. TRANSITIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR FARMERS WHO PLANT DEDICATED ENERGY CROPS FOR A LOCAL CELLULOSIC REFINERY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CELLULOSIC CROP.—The term ''cellulosic crop'' means a tree or grass that is grown specifically—

(A) to provide raw materials (including feedstocks) for conversion to liquid transportation fuels or chemicals through biochemical or thermochemical processes; or

(B) for energy generation through combustion, pyrolysis, or cofiring.

(2) CELLULOSIC REFINER.—The term ''cellulosic refiner'' means the owner or operator of a cellulosic refinery.

(3) CELLULOSIC REFINERY.—The term ''cellulosic refinery'' means a refinery that processes a cellulosic crop.

(4) QUALIFIED CELLULOSIC CROP.—The term ''qualified cellulosic crop'' means, with respect to an agricultural producer, a cellulosic crop that is—

(A) the subject of a contract or memorandum of understanding between the producer and a cellulosic refiner, under which the producer is obligated to sell the crop to the cellulosic refiner by a certain date; and

(B) produced not more than 70 miles from a cellulosic refinery owned or operated by the cellulosic refiner.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) TRANSITIONAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS.—The Secretary shall make transitional assistance payments to an agricultural producer during the first year in which the producer devotes land to the production of a qualified cellulosic crop.

(c) AMOUNT OF PAYMENT.—

(1) DETERMINED BY FORMULA.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall devise a formula to be used to calculate the amount of a payment to be made to an agricultural producer under this section, based on the opportunity cost (as determined in accordance with such standard as the Secretary may establish, taking into consideration land rental rates and other applicable costs) incurred by the producer during the first year in which the producer devotes land to the production of the qualified cellulosic crop.

(2) LIMITATION.—The total of the amount paid to a producer under this section shall not exceed an amount equal to 25 percent of the amounts made available under subsection (e) for the applicable fiscal year.

(d) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall promulgate such regulations as the Secretary determines to be necessary to carry out this section.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $4,088,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 9132. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN SUPPORT OF LOW-CARBON FUELS.

(a) DECLARATION OF POLICY.—Congress declares that, in order to achieve maximum reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, enhance national security, and ensure the protection of wildlife habitat, biodiversity, water quality, air quality, and rural and regional economies throughout the lifecycle of each low-carbon fuel, it is necessary and desirable to undertake a combination of basic and applied research, as well as technology development and demonstration, involving the colleges and universities of the United States, in partnership with the Federal Government, State governments, and the private sector.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide for research support to facilitate the development of sustainable markets and technologies to produce and use woody biomass and other low-carbon fuels for the production of thermal and electric energy, biofuels, and bioproducts.

(c) DEFINITION OF FUEL EMISSION BASELINE.—In this section, the term ''fuel emission baseline'' means the average lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions per unit of energy of the fossil fuel component of conventional transportation fuels in commerce in the United States in calendar year 2008, as determined by the President.

(d) GRANT PROGRAM.—The President shall establish a program to provide to eligible entities (as identified by the President) grants for use in—

(1) providing financial support for not more than 4 nor less than 6 demonstration facilities that—

(A) use woody biomass to deploy advanced technologies for production of thermal and electric energy, biofuels, and bioproducts; and

(B) are targeted at regional feedstocks and markets;

(2) conducting targeted research for the development of cellulosic ethanol and other liquid fuels from woody or other biomass that may be used in transportation or stationary applications, such as industrial processes or industrial, commercial, and residential heating;

(3) conducting research into the best scientifically-based and periodically-updated

methods of assessing and certifying the impacts of each low-carbon fuel with respect to—

(A) the reduction in lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions of each fuel as compared to—

(i) the fuel emission baseline; and

(ii) the greenhouse gas emissions of other sectors, such as the agricultural, industrial, and manufacturing sectors;

(B) the contribution of the fuel toward enhancing the energy security of the United States by displacing imported petroleum and petroleum products;

(C) any impacts of the fuel on wildlife habitat, biodiversity, water quality, and air quality; and

(D) any effect of the fuel with respect to rural and regional economies;

(4) conducting research to determine to what extent the use of low-carbon fuels in the transportation sector would impact greenhouse gas emissions in other sectors, such as the agricultural, industrial, and manufacturing sectors;

(5) conducting research for the development of the supply infrastructure that may provide renewable biomass feedstocks in a consistent, predictable, and environmentally-sustainable manner;

(6) conducting research for the development of supply infrastructure that may provide renewable low-carbon fuels in a consistent, predictable, and environmentally-sustainable manner; and

(7) conducting policy research on the global movement of low-carbon fuels in a consistent, predictable, and environmentally-sustainable manner.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Of the funding authorized under section 9122, there are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

(1) $45,000,000 for fiscal year 2009;

(2) $50,000,000 for fiscal year 2010;

(3) $55,000,000 for fiscal year 2011;

(4) $60,000,000 for fiscal year 2012; and

(5) $65,000,000 for fiscal year 2013.

PART III—STUDIES

SEC. 9141. STUDY OF ADVANCED BIOFUELS TECHNOLOGIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than October 1, 2012, the Secretary shall offer to enter into a contract with the National Academy of Sciences under which the Academy shall conduct a study of technologies relating to the production, transportation, and distribution of advanced biofuels.

(b) SCOPE.—In conducting the study, the Academy shall—

(1) include an assessment of the maturity of advanced biofuels technologies;

(2) consider whether the rate of development of those technologies will be sufficient to meet the advanced biofuel standards required under section 9111;

(3) consider the effectiveness of the research and development programs and activities of the Department of Energy relating to advanced biofuel technologies; and

(4) make policy recommendations to accelerate the development of those technologies to commercial viability, as appropriate.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than November 30, 2014, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report describing the results of the study conducted under this section.

SEC. 9142. STUDY OF INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF ETHANOL-BLENDED GASOLINE WITH HIGHER LEVELS OF ETHANOL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Secretary of Transportation, and after providing notice and an opportunity for public comment, shall conduct a study of the feasibility of increasing consumption in the United States of ethanol-blended gasoline with levels of ethanol that are not less than 10 percent and not more than 40 percent.

(b) STUDY.—The study under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a review of production and infrastructure constraints on increasing consumption of ethanol;

(2) an evaluation of the economic, market, and energy-related impacts of State and regional differences in ethanol blends;

(3) an evaluation of the economic, market, and energy-related impacts on gasoline retailers and consumers of separate and distinctly labeled fuel storage facilities and dispensers;

(4) an evaluation of the environmental impacts of mid-level ethanol blends on evaporative and exhaust emissions from on-road, off-road, and marine engines, recreational boats, vehicles, and equipment;

(5) an evaluation of the impacts of mid-level ethanol blends on the operation, durability, and performance of on-road, off-road, and marine engines, recreational boats, vehicles, and equipment; and

(6) an evaluation of the safety impacts of mid-level ethanol blends on consumers that own and operate off-road and marine engines, recreational boats, vehicles, or equipment.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the results of the study conducted under this section.

SEC. 9143. PIPELINE FEASIBILITY STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Transportation, shall conduct a study of the feasibility of the construction of dedicated ethanol pipelines.

(b) FACTORS.—In conducting the study, the Secretary shall consider—

(1) the quantity of ethanol production that would make dedicated pipelines economically viable;

(2) existing or potential barriers to dedicated ethanol pipelines, including technical, siting, financing, and regulatory barriers;

(3) market risk (including throughput risk) and means of mitigating the risk;

(4) regulatory, financing, and siting options that would mitigate risk in those areas and help ensure the construction of 1 or more dedicated ethanol pipelines;

(5) financial incentives that may be necessary for the construction of dedicated ethanol pipelines, including the return on equity that sponsors of the initial dedicated ethanol pipelines will require to invest in the pipelines;

(6) technical factors that may compromise the safe transportation of ethanol in pipelines, identifying remedial and preventative measures to ensure pipeline integrity; and

(7) such other factors as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 15 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the results of the study conducted under this section.

SEC. 9144. STUDY OF OPTIMIZATION OF FLEXIBLE FUELED VEHICLES TO USE E–85 FUEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study of methods of increasing the fuel efficiency of flexible fueled vehicles by optimizing flexible fueled vehicles to operate using E–85 fuel.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that describes the results of the study, including any recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 9145. STUDY OF CREDITS FOR USE OF RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY IN ELECTRIC VEHICLES.

(a) DEFINITION OF ELECTRIC VEHICLE.—In this section, the term ''electric vehicle'' means an electric motor vehicle (as defined in section 601 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13271)) for which the rechargeable storage battery—

(1) receives a charge directly from a source of electric current that is external to the vehicle; and

(2) provides a minimum of 80 percent of the motive power of the vehicle.

(b) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a study on the feasibility of issuing credits under the program established under section 9111(d) to electric vehicles powered by electricity produced from renewable energy sources.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that describes the results of the study, including a description of—

(1) existing programs and studies on the use of renewable electricity as a means of powering electric vehicles; and

(2) alternatives for—

(A) designing a pilot program to determine the feasibility of using renewable electricity to power electric vehicles as an adjunct to a renewable fuels mandate;

(B) allowing the use, under the pilot program designed under subparagraph (A), of electricity generated from nuclear energy as an additional source of supply;

(C) identifying the source of electricity used to power electric vehicles; and

(D) equating specific quantities of electricity to quantities of renewable fuel under section 9111(d).

SEC. 9146. STUDY OF ENGINE DURABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF BIODIESEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall initiate a study on the effects of the use of biodiesel on engine durability.

(b) COMPONENTS.—The study under this section shall include—

(1) an assessment of whether the use of biodiesel in conventional diesel engines lessens engine durability; and

(2) an assessment of the effects referred to in subsection (a) with respect to biodiesel blends at varying concentrations, including—

(A) B5;

(B) B10;

(C) B20; and

(D) B30.

SEC. 9147. STUDY OF INCENTIVES FOR RENEWABLE FUELS.

(a) STUDY.—The President shall conduct a study of the renewable fuels industry and markets in the United States, including—

(1) the costs to produce conventional and advanced biofuels;

(2) the factors affecting the future market prices for those biofuels, including world oil prices; and

(3) the financial incentives necessary to enhance, to the maximum extent practicable, the biofuels industry of the United States to reduce the dependence of the United States on foreign oil during calendar years 2011 through 2030.

(b) GOALS.—The study shall include an analysis of the options for financial incentives and the advantage and disadvantages of each option.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report that describes the results of the study.

SEC. 9148. STUDY OF STREAMLINED LIFECYCLE ANALYSIS TOOLS FOR THE EVALUATION OF RENEWABLE CARBON CONTENT OF BIOFUELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall conduct a study of—

(1) published methods for evaluating the lifecycle fossil and renewable carbon content of fuels, including conventional and advanced biofuels; and

(2) methods for performing simplified, streamlined lifecycle analyses of the fossil and renewable carbon content of biofuels.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that describes the results of the study under subsection (a), including recommendations for a method for performing a simplified, streamlined lifecycle analysis of the fossil and renewable carbon content of biofuels that includes—

(1) carbon inputs to feedstock production; and

(2) carbon inputs to the biofuel production process, including the carbon associated with electrical and thermal energy inputs.

SEC. 9149. STUDY OF EFFECTS OF ETHANOL-BLENDED GASOLINE ON OFF-ROAD VEHICLES.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall conduct a study to determine the effects of ethanol-blended gasoline on off-road vehicles and recreational boats.

(2) EVALUATION.—The study shall include an evaluation of the operational, safety, durability, and environmental impacts of ethanol-blended gasoline on off-road and marine engines, recreational boats, and related equipment.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the results of the study.

SEC. 9150. STUDY OF OFFSHORE WIND RESOURCES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE INSTITUTION.—The term ''eligible institution'' means a college or university that—

(A) as of the date of enactment of this Act, has an offshore wind power research program; and

(B) is located in a region of the United States that is in reasonable proximity to the eastern outer Continental Shelf, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Minerals Management Service.

(b) STUDY.—The Secretary, in cooperation with an eligible institution, as selected by the Secretary, shall conduct a study to assess each offshore wind resource located in the region of the eastern outer Continental Shelf.

(c) REPORT.—Upon completion of the study under subsection (b), the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that includes—

(1) a description of—

(A) the locations and total power generation resources of the best offshore wind resources located in the region of the eastern outer Continental Shelf, as determined by the Secretary;

(B) based on conflicting zones relating to any infrastructure that, as of the date of enactment of this Act, is located in close proximity to any offshore wind resource, the likely exclusion zones of each offshore wind resource described in subparagraph (A);

(C) the relationship of the temporal variation of each offshore wind resource described in subparagraph (A) with—

(i) any other offshore wind resource; and

(ii) with loads and corresponding system operator markets;

(D) the geological compatibility of each offshore wind resource described in subparagraph (A) with any potential technology relating to sea floor towers; and

(E) with respect to each area in which an offshore wind resource described in subparagraph (A) is located, the relationship of the authority under any coastal management plan of the State in which the area is located with the Federal Government; and

(2) recommendations on the manner by which to handle offshore wind intermittence.

(d) INCORPORATION OF STUDY.—Effective beginning on the date on which the Secretary completes the study under subsection (b), the Secretary shall incorporate the findings included in the report under subsection (c) into the planning process documents for any wind energy lease sale—

(1) relating to any offshore wind resource located in any appropriate area of the outer Continental Shelf, as determined by the Secretary; and

(2) that is completed on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section—

(1) delays any final regulation to be promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior to carry out section 8(p) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(p)); or

(2) limits the authority of the Secretary to lease any offshore wind resource located in any appropriate area of the outer Continental Shelf, as determined by the Secretary.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

PART IV—ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

SEC. 9161. GRANTS FOR PRODUCTION OF ADVANCED BIOFUELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a grant program to encourage the production of advanced biofuels.

(b) REQUIREMENTS AND PRIORITY.—In making grants under this section, the Secretary—

(1) shall make awards to the proposals for advanced biofuels with the greatest reduction in lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions compared to the comparable motor vehicle fuel lifecycle emissions during calendar year 2007; and

(2) shall not make an award to a project that does not achieve at least a 50-percent reduction in such lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2015.

SEC. 9162. STUDIES OF EFFECTS OF RENEWABLE FUEL USE.

Section 211 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(t) STUDIES OF EFFECTS OF RENEWABLE FUEL USE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Administrator shall offer to enter into appropriate arrangements with the National Academy of Sciences and any other independent research institute determined to be appropriate by the Administrator, in consultation with appropriate Federal agencies, to conduct 2 studies on the effects of increased domestic use of renewable fuels under the Renewable Fuels, Consumer Protection, and Energy Efficiency Act of 2007.

''(2) MATTERS TO BE STUDIED.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The studies under this subsection shall assess, quantify, and recommend analytical methodologies in relation to environmental changes associated with the increased domestic use of renewable fuels under the Renewable Fuels, Consumer Protection, and Energy Efficiency Act of 2007, including production, handling, transportation, and use of the fuels.

''(B) SPECIFIC MATTERS.—The studies shall include an assessment and quantification, to the maximum extent practicable, of significant changes—

''(i) in air and water quality and the quality of other natural resources;

''(ii) in land use patterns;

''(iii) in the rate of deforestation in the United States and globally;

''(iv) to greenhouse gas emissions;

''(v) to significant geographic areas and habitats with high biodiversity values (including species richness, the presence of species that are exclusively native to a place, or the presence of endangered species); or

''(vi) in the long-term capacity of the United States to produce biomass feedstocks.

''(C) BASELINE COMPARISON.—In making an assessment or quantifying effects of increased use of renewable fuels, the studies shall use an appropriate baseline involving increased use of the conventional transportation fuels, if displacement by use of renewable fuels had not occurred.

''(3) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—The Administrator shall submit to Congress a report summarizing the assessments and findings of—

''(A) the first study, along with any recommendations by the Administrator to mitigate adverse effects identified by the study, not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this subsection; and

''(B) the second study, along with any recommendations by the Administrator to mitigate adverse effects identified by the study, not later December 31, 2015.''.

SEC. 9163. INTEGRATED CONSIDERATION OF WATER QUALITY IN DETERMINATIONS ON FUELS AND FUEL ADDITIVES.

Section 211(c)(1) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(c)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''nonroad vehicle (A) if in the judgment of the Administrator'' and inserting ''nonroad vehicle—

''(A) if, in the judgment of the Administrator, any fuel or fuel additive or'';

(2) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''air pollution which'' and inserting ''air pollution or water pollution (including any degradation in the quality of groundwater) that''; and

(3) by striking '', or (B) if'' and inserting the following: ''; or

''(B) if''.

SEC. 9164. ANTI-BACKSLIDING.

Section 211 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545) (as amended by section 9162) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(u) PREVENTION OF AIR QUALITY DETERIORATION.—

''(1) STUDY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Renewable Fuels, Consumer Protection, and Energy Efficiency Act of 2007, the Administrator shall complete a study to determine whether the renewable fuel volumes required by that Act will adversely impact air quality as a result of changes in vehicle and engine emissions of air pollutants regulated under this Act.

''(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—The study shall include consideration of—

''(i) different blend levels, types of renewable fuels, and available vehicle technologies; and

''(ii) appropriate national, regional, and local air quality control measures.

''(2) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Renewable Fuels, Consumer Protection, and Energy Efficiency Act of 2007, the Administrator shall—

''(A) promulgate regulations to implement appropriate measures to mitigate, to the greatest extent achievable, considering the results of the study under paragraph (1), any adverse impacts on air quality, as the result of the renewable volumes required by that Act; or

''(B) make a determination that no such measures are necessary.

''(3) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in the Renewable Fuels, Consumer Protection, and Energy Efficiency Act of 2007 supercedes or otherwise affects any Federal or State requirement under any other provision of law that is more stringent than any requirement of this title.''.

SA 3543. Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. CASEY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. COLEMAN, and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, insert the following:

SEC. _____. ELIGIBILITY OF ELDERLY PERSONS, WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN UNDER THE COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM.

Section 5 of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (7 U.S.C. 612c note; Public Law 93–86) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (g) and inserting the following:

''(g) USE OF RESOURCES.—Each local agency shall use funds made available to the agency to provide assistance under the program to low-income elderly individuals, women, infants, and children in need of food assistance in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe.'';

(2) in paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (h), by inserting ''elderly individuals,'' before ''pregnant''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(m) INCOME ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish maximum income eligibility standards to be used in conjunction with such other risk criteria as may be appropriate in determining eligibility for the program.

''(2) CONFORMITY; MAXIMUM INCOME.—The income standards established under paragraph (1) shall—

''(A) be the same for all pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, for infants, for children, and for elderly individuals qualifying for the program; and

''(B) not exceed the maximum income limit prescribed under section 17(d)(2)(A)(i) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(d)(2)(A)(i)).''.

NOTICES OF INTENT TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, I submit the following notice in writing: In accordance with Rule V of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4(b)(3) of Rule XXVIII for the purpose of proposing to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3043), making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes; as follows:

To the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 3043.

Insert in the appropriate place:

SEC. . (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, none of funds made available under the heading **"OFFICE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES: GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION"** under the heading ''Institute of Museum and Library Services'' in title IV may be used for the Bethel Performing Arts Center.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I submit the following notice in writing: In accordance with Rule V of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4(b)(3) of Rule XXVIII for the purpose of proposing to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3043), making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division A, insert the following:

SEC. _____. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, none of the funds made available under the heading ''OFFICE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES: GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION'' under the heading ''INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES'' in title IV may be used for for the Bethel Performing Arts Center.

NOTICE OF HEARING

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs will hold a hearing entitled, ''Medicaid Providers That Cheat on Their Taxes and What Can Be Done About It.'' More than 30,000 Medicaid providers owe more than $1 billion in unpaid Federal taxes, according to a recent investigation conducted by the Government Accountability Office at the request of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. The GAO study included only 7 States, which means the total number of Medicaid providers that cheat on their taxes could be considerably higher. The Subcommittee's November 14 hearing will cover the extent of the problem, as well as possible solutions. Witnesses for the upcoming hearing will include representatives of the Government Accountability Office, the Internal Revenue Service, the Financial Management Service, and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. A final witness list will be available Friday, November 9, 2007.

The Subcommittee hearing is scheduled for Wednesday, November 14, 2007, at 2:30 p.m., in room 342 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. For further information, please contact Elise Bean of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations at 224–9505.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to hold a hearing during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 6, 2007, at 10 a.m. in room SD–366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on whether domestic energy industry will have the available workforce, crafts and professional, to meet our Nation's growing energy needs and if gaps exist, what policies the Congress should take to address these gaps.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 6, 2007, at 2:30 p.m., in room 215 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, in order to hear testimony on the ''GOP and WEP: Policies affecting pensions from work not covered by Social Security''.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet, during the session of the Senate, in order to conduct an Executive business meeting on Tuesday, November 6, 2007. The hearing will commence at 10 a.m. in room 226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

Agenda: Nomination of Michael B. Mukasey to be Attorney General of the United States.

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

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 6, 2007, in order to conduct an oversight hearing on the hiring practices and quality control in VA medical facilities. The Committee will meet in room 562 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, at 9:30 a.m.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on November 6, 2007, at 2:30 p.m. in order to hold a closed hearing.

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

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. CHAMBLISS. I ask unanimous consent that Alan Mackey and Patty Lawrence, detailees from the U.S. Department of Agriculture on my committee staff, be granted the privilege of the floor for today's session.

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

Mr. CASEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Caryn Long of my staff be granted the privilege of the floor for the remainder of the Senate's consideration of the farm bill.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 371, the nomination of Patrick Francis Kennedy, to be Under Secretary of State; that the nomination be confirmed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

The nomination considered and confirmed is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Patrick Francis Kennedy, of Illinois, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be an Under Secretary of State (Management).

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now return to legislative session.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO ESCORT HIS EXCELLENCY, THE HONORABLE NICOLAS SARKOZY, PRESIDENT OF FRANCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President pro tempore of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee on the part of the Senate to join with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort His Excellency Nicolas Sarkozy, President of France, into the House Chamber for a joint meeting at 11 a.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, November 7, 2007.

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

DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 25, 2007, AS ''DRIVE SAFER SUNDAY''

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 369, which was submitted earlier today.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 369) designating November 25, 2007, as ''Drive Safer Sunday.''

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 369) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 369

Whereas motor vehicle travel is the primary means of transportation in the United States;

Whereas everyone traveling on the roads and highways needs to drive more safely to reduce deaths and injuries resulting from motor vehicle accidents;

Whereas, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, wearing a seat belt saved 15,434 lives in 2004, 15,632 lives in 2005, and 15,383 lives in 2006;

Whereas Secretary of Transportation Mary Peters wants all people of the United States to understand the life-saving importance of wearing a seat belt and encourages motorists to drive safely, not just during the holiday season, but every time they get behind the wheel; and

Whereas the Sunday after Thanksgiving is the busiest highway traffic day of the year: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) encourages—

(A) high schools, colleges, universities, administrators, teachers, primary schools, and secondary schools to launch campus-wide educational campaigns to urge students to be careful about safety when driving;

(B) national trucking firms to alert their drivers to be especially focused on driving safely during the heaviest traffic day of the year, and to publicize the importance of the day using Citizen's Band (CB) radios and in truck stops across the Nation;

(C) clergy to remind their members to travel safely when attending services and gatherings;

(D) law enforcement personnel to remind drivers and passengers to drive particularly safely on the Sunday after Thanksgiving; and

(E) all people of the United States to use the Sunday after Thanksgiving as an opportunity to educate themselves about highway safety; and

(2) designates November 25, 2007, as ''Drive Safer Sunday''.

SUPPORTING VETERANS DAY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to S. Res. 370.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 370) supporting and encouraging greater support for Veterans Day each year.

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

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid on the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 370) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 370

Whereas veterans of service in the United States Armed Forces have served the Nation with honor and at great personal sacrifice;

Whereas the American people owe the security of the Nation to those who have defended it;

Whereas, on Memorial Day each year, the Nation honors those who have lost their lives in service to the Nation;

Whereas, on Veterans Day each year, the Nation honors those who have defended democracy by serving in the Armed Forces;

Whereas the observance of Memorial Day and Veterans Day is an expression of faith in democracy, faith in American values, and faith that those who fight for freedom will defeat those whose cause is unjust;

Whereas section 116(a) of title 36, United States Code, provides that ''The last Monday in May is Memorial Day'' and section 116(b) of that title requests the President to issue a proclamation each year calling on the people of the United States to observe Memorial Day by praying, according to their individual religious faith, for permanent peace, designating a period of time on Memorial Day during which the people may unite in prayer for a permanent peace, calling on the people of the United States to unite in prayer at that time, and calling on the media to join in observing Memorial Day and the period of prayer;

Whereas section 4 of the National Moment of Remembrance Act (Public Law 106–579) provides, ''The minute beginning at 3:00 p.m. (local time) on Memorial Day each year is designated as the 'National Moment of Remembrance' ''; and

Whereas Section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, provides that ''Memorial Day, the last Monday in May'' and ''Veteran's Day, November 11'' are legal public holidays: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) encourages the people of the United States to demonstrate their support for veterans on Veterans Day each year by treating that day as a special day of reflection; and

(2) encourages schools and teachers to educate students on the great contributions veterans have made to the country and its history, both while serving as members of the United States Armed Forces and after completing their service.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 2007

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business tonight, it stand adjourned until 10:30 a.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, November 7; that, on Wednesday, following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any remarks of the two leaders, the Senate proceed as a body to the House of Representatives for a joint meeting to hear an address by the President of France; that the Senate then stand in recess until 12:15 p.m., and the Senate then proceed to the conference report to accompany H.R. 3043, as provided under a previous order.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. Unless the distinguished Republican leader has further business to bring before this body, I ask unanimous consent the Senate stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 8:57 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, November 7, 2007, at 10:30 a.m.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate Tuesday, November 6, 2007:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PATRICK FRANCIS KENNEDY, OF ILLINOIS, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF CAREER MINISTER, TO BE AN UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (MANAGEMENT).

THE ABOVE NOMINATION WAS APPROVED SUBJECT TO THE NOMINEE'S COMMITMENT TO RESPOND TO REQUESTS TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY BEFORE ANY DULY CONSTITUTED COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Tuesday, November 6, 2007*

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COHEN).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
November 6, 2007.

I hereby appoint the Honorable STEVE COHEN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

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

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 25 minutes and each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 9:50 a.m.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER) for 5 minutes.

UNITED STATES-PERU FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

Mr. WELLER of Illinois. Good morning, and thank you, Mr. Speaker.

This week, the House will vote on a trade agreement between the United States and Peru. By moving forward on the U.S.-Peru Free Trade Agreement we are signaling that the United States will not retreat from trade and will maintain its commitment to its partners.

I note that my district depends on exports, both farmers, manufacturers, and workers, and the U.S.-Peru Free Trade Agreement is good for the 11th District of Illinois. This agreement is about economics; it is about the big picture of our hemisphere. We know the numbers.

For the United States, on day one, 80 percent of our exports, consumer and industrial products, become duty free immediately. Illinois' small and medium enterprises will benefit greatly from the tariff elimination, as well as its largest employer in the district I represent, Caterpillar. Union workers who build world-famous Caterpillar machinery will benefit when their products such as off-highway trucks are no longer taxed when they arrive in Peru. These vehicles sell for about $1 million and face a 12 percent tariff, meaning $120,000 is added to the price of the vehicle. That goes away on day one, making Caterpillar equipment more competitive with Asian competition, and meaning Caterpillar's union workers will build more machinery for export.

The Peru TPA is good for Illinois farmers. Soybeans become duty free immediately, meaning new markets for our farmers. Before this agreement, Illinois pork and corn were at a competitive disadvantage to Chile and Argentina, who faced lower tariffs than the United States' products going into Peru. Now, our pork producers and corn farmers will be competitive. In fact, farmers' groups say Peru and the Colombia Free Trade Agreements are the best deals ever negotiated on behalf of agriculture. In fact, the U.S.-Peru Free Trade Agreement has the potential to increase farm exports by well over $700 million a year. We benefit from two-way trade.

But this agreement has broader implications beyond increasing exports for Illinois farmers and manufacturers. Peru is a leader in the hemisphere, and the leadership of President Toledo and now President Garcia is making a difference. Poverty is being reduced, real jobs are being created, and Peru is becoming an economic success story for the hemisphere. Peru is achieving results at home not by following anti-American rhetoric or by giving in to populist demagoguery, but by sound economics and partnerships with the United States. We congratulate President Garcia on his 8 percent economic growth and poverty reduction, and I note poverty is down to 49 percent this past year. This trade agreement is not the solution to poverty, but it is a tool and it will help.

In 1994, 270,000 jobs in Peru relied on exports; today, more than 1 million rely on exports, thanks to trade granted by Andean Trade Preferences granted by this Congress. Now, this agreement has the potential to create 1 million more formal jobs in Peru because of exports. Clearly, this partnership with Peru will help lift more families out of poverty.

The U.S.-Peru partnership also has broader implications. Coca production is down 70 percent since 1995. Today, Peru is a hemispheric leader in security, helping with peacekeeping in Haiti and is hosting a campus of the International Law Enforcement Academy. Peruvians elected President Garcia to maintain the independence of the country from extremist ideology and to continue on a moderate path.

Now is the time to complete the trade commitment with Peru. Peruvians and people across the hemisphere are waiting to see what the United States is going to do and whether we are going to answer the question, are we going to stand by our commitments to our friends?

I urge my colleagues to pass the Peru Free Trade Agreement this week with a strong bipartisan vote. Let's strengthen the U.S.-Peru partnership that is good for both the United States and is good for Peru.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 10 a.m. today.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 6 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until 10 a.m.

□ 1000

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California) at 10 a.m.

PRAYER

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

Author of eternal promise and God of mercy, You know, full well, that our human nature is fraught with limitations and wounded by sin. The result is that peace in this world is never finally established or lasts forever. The building of a peaceful society has to go on all the time, day after day.

Lord, continue Your work in us. In and through this representative democracy keep this Nation ever vigilant to secure the peace. By the outpouring of Your grace may each person of this our homeland struggle to control one's passions, be willing to trust others, as well as share human talents and riches with the less fortunate.

May our true growth in becoming Your beloved community spread around the globe and give You glory both now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GINGREY 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1347. An act to amend the Omnibus Indian Advancement Act to modify the date as of which certain tribal land of the Lytton Rancheria of California is deemed to be held in trust and to provide for the conduct of certain activities on the land.

DEMOCRATS PRIORITIZE VETERANS NEEDS

(Mr. WALZ of Minnesota asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WALZ of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, as this Nation prepares to honor our veterans on Veterans Day, this new Democratic Congress has shown an unwavering commitment to those who have served this Nation so bravely.

We have passed a Wounded Warrior Assistance Act that takes the first steps to address the problems brought to light in the Walter Reed scandal by improving outpatient medical care and restoring efficiency by cutting bureaucratic red tape.

We have passed legislation that focuses on posttraumatic stress disorder by requiring a program to reduce suicide among veterans with suicide prevention counselors at all medical facilities.

And we have passed a veterans appropriation bill that provides the largest investment in veterans health care in the 77-year history of the VA. We plan on sending that funding bill to the President's desk this week after a vote on this floor today.

Madam Speaker, a budget is far more than a fiscal document. It is a reflection of this Nation's values. America's veterans bravely served this Nation and were promised health care to meet the needs to take care of them once they returned home. This new Democratic Congress is committed to fulfilling that pledge.

WORLD BANK SUBSIDIZING AHMADINEJAD

(Mr. KIRK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRK. Madam Speaker, three blocks from our White House, the World Bank is subsidizing the administration of Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. Last year the World Bank cut a $220 million check to the Government of Iran. After 2 U.N. sanctions, the World Bank paid another $50 million to Iran in August. According to the bank, they have another $820 million on the way. World Bank funding is paid through Iran's Bank Mali, which the U.S. Government has now found to be a conduit for terrorist financing. Over $5 million of World Bank funds are now frozen in Bank Mali's accounts.

It is hard enough for the United Nations to sanction a country, but it has now sanctioned Iran twice. That united voice of the United Nations should not be undercut by a $800 million check in funding by the World Bank to Iran.

RESTORE DEMOCRACY IN PAKISTAN

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Speaker and Members of the House, President Bush must take a strong stand on the actions of President Musharraf in Pakistan. The constitution of Pakistan must be restored, and democratic rule must be given back to the people. If we fail to do that, then democracy fails in Pakistan and we will see the exact environment in which the Taliban, terrorists, al Qaeda and others are born. Witness Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

The restoration of democracy immediately must be high on the agenda of the Bush administration. Failure to do so turns Pakistan into an armed dictatorship with a nuclear weapon.

We have spent tens of billions of dollars in Pakistan to encourage their fight against terrorism and the Taliban. And what have we gotten in return? We now see that the military has started businesses with that money. They have used it to pad their retirement accounts. They have used it to run their private businesses rather than to defend the country and prosecute the war against al Qaeda, the Taliban, and other terrorists that are now in northern Pakistan.

The choice is this administration's. They can speak out forcefully for democracy, or they can watch it wither on the vine and we will have another failed state in exactly a region where we don't need one.

SEND MILCON-VA TO PRESIDENT'S DESK

(Mrs. BLACKBURN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam Speaker, if my grandmother were standing here today, she would say your actions are speaking so loudly I cannot hear one single word you are saying. And she would be saying that about the mistreatment of our veterans by this majority.

It has been over 140 days since the House passed the MilCon-VA approps bill and 8 weeks since the slow-moving Senate passed it. The bill has strong bipartisan support and the President has poised his pen ready to sign that bill.

Well, now the Democrats have decided they are going to delay it. They are going to play politics with it. They are going to pile on other things around it. And they are doing it to use it as a political tool. How very, very sad we find this situation.

We need to make certain that a political tool is not made of our veterans and our men and women in uniform. They have sacrificed so much for this country. It is imperative that we move the bill forward as a stand-alone bill. As we go into Veterans Day, let's honor those who served by the actions they see us take.

ENSURING PROMISES MADE TO VETERANS

(Mr. SIRES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SIRES. Madam Speaker, as America prepares to honor our veterans and those who continue to wear the uniform this weekend, the Democratic Congress is proud of our record over the last 10 months that has provided real support for our troops and our veterans.

Today, we will take a vote on a final veterans bill that increases funding for veterans health care by $6.7 billion, making it the single largest increase in veterans funding in the 77-year history of the Veterans Administration. This bill invests $3.8 billion more than the President requested.

The final conference report also includes $500 million above the President's request for much-needed maintenance in VA health care facilities, and $600 million more than the President's request for mental health, PTSD and traumatic brain injury. This investment is critically important at a time when one-third of the veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan face mental health challenges.

Madam Speaker, today let us ensure that no veteran is left behind by supporting this bill that fulfills our promises to our Nation's veterans.

FUNDING OUR VETERANS

(Mrs. DRAKE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. DRAKE. Madam Speaker, this is day 37. That is 37 days so far that our veterans have not had the use of increased funding for their benefits and health care. That is $18.5 million a day not able to be used. In June this House passed this appropriation bill with a $6 billion increase in a bipartisan manner. On September 6, the Senate completed their bill.

This work is done; yet the bill has not been sent to the President who has agreed to sign it. And why? Because the Democratic leadership has decided to use funding for our veterans as a smoke screen in an effort to pass billions in unrelated domestic spending.

Our veterans are not pawns in a political game. They are heroes. These funding issues must be considered separately and on their own merits. America expects us to get the job done. America expects us to provide the best care to our veterans. Our veterans deserve no less.

Please join me in calling upon the Democratic leadership to put our veterans first and send a clean veterans appropriation bill to the President.

DEMOCRATS IMPROVE VETERANS BENEFITS

(Mrs. CAPPS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CAPPS. Madam Speaker, as we approach the Veterans Day holiday, I want to express my support for all men and women who have ever served our country. I congratulate the new Democratic Congress for making remarkable improvements to veterans benefits.

During this past year, we have already appropriated the largest increase in veterans health spending ever. We have also taken steps to increase awareness about posttraumatic stress disorder and other mental health needs among veterans.

In addition, we seek to improve our ability to prevent, to diagnose and treat these conditions. I especially would like to note a new awareness about the needs of our women veterans, and commend my colleagues in the Women's Caucus for making the needs of women veterans a priority of ours during this Congress.

As we commemorate Veterans Day this weekend, let us all make a commitment to continuing and renewing our efforts to improve benefits for all veterans.

DEMOCRATS USE MILCON-VA BILL AS POLITICAL TOOL

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, it has been 8 weeks since the Senate passed the Military Construction-Veterans Affairs appropriations bill and joined the House in demonstrating overwhelming and bipartisan support for this legislation. Yet, for two full months, the Democrat leadership has refused to send this important piece of legislation to the floor. They refuse to give our veterans the funding they deserve.

This week the majority will bring the VA bill to the floor attached to the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education appropriations bill. Rather than send these bills to the President on a stand-alone basis, something the Democratic leadership promised they would do, they are using this VA bill as a political tool to push through other legislation.

As a veteran and military parent, I know it is time that our colleagues on the other side of the aisle stop using the military and our veterans as a political tool to help advance their other spending priorities.

In conclusion, God bless our troops and we will never forget September the 11th.

DEMOCRATS TAKE AMERICA IN NEW DIRECTION

(Mr. WELCH of Vermont asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELCH of Vermont. Madam Speaker, 1 year ago the American people went to the voting booths and voted for a new direction. This decision was not only asking for a new Congress, but asking Congress to head in a new direction. One area: Make America safer.

The last Congress ignored the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission. This Congress is implementing the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission. Our ports and skies are safer. Our first responders have better access to emergency communication. We are also recognizing very straightforward and directly that the cost of the war must include the cost of caring for the warrior, and that is why we have passed the largest increase in the veterans health care budget in the history of the Veterans Administration.

And finally, with cop-on-the-beat oversight, we have uncovered the scandal of tens of billions of dollars of waste, fraud and abuse by companies like Blackwater and Halliburton that have benefited enormously from our appropriations.

□ 1015

QUIT PLAYING POLITICS WITH OUR VETERANS

(Mr. GINGREY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GINGREY. Madam Speaker, as all Members rise to salute our veterans just 5 days from now, I'm appalled that the Democratic majority is holding these veterans hostage by combining a bill that we passed in this House 5 months ago to increase funding for our veterans, as they pointed out in regard particularly to health care, $6 billion, and the President is ready to sign that bill. But, no, the Democratic majority wants to hold that bill and our veterans hostage so they can pass a bloated-up, pork-laden, Health and Human Services-Labor bill that increases spending over the President's request by $9 billion.

I think this is a deplorable thing, and I have called for the end of it in House Resolution 786, which would change the rules of the House so that no House could ever combine our MilCon-Veterans Administration budget again with any other appropriations bill. It would have to pass as a stand-alone bill.

Let's quit playing politics with our veterans.

DEMOCRATS HAVE PRIORITIZED THE NEEDS OF OUR VETERANS SINCE DAY ONE

(Mr. PERLMUTTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, this weekend and next Monday we will honor those who have served this Nation on the front line of freedom and democracy.

This Veterans Day, the Democratic-led Congress is working to honor our troops, military families, and veterans with quality-health care.

Today, the House will give final approval to a veterans funding bill that provides the largest increase for veterans in the 77-year history of the VA, and I hear our friends on the other side of the aisle complaining that that's 8 weeks overdue. Well, they had 12 years to do this and they chose not to.

Over the last decade, while the number of veterans has doubled, our Nation's investment in their health care needs has simply not been enough. Unlike the President, this new Democratic Congress vowed to fulfill our promise to our veterans; and, today, we will pass a final veterans funding bill that has been endorsed by all major veterans groups.

This new Democratic Congress has also made major strides in addressing the military health care crisis and the inadequacies of the disability system

brought to light by the Walter Reed scandal.

Madam Speaker, as Veterans Day approaches, our Nation's veterans and military families should know that the promises that have been made to them will be fulfilled.

WE SHOULDN'T PLAY THESE POLITICAL GAMES

(Mr. BOEHNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BOEHNER. Madam Speaker, next Monday is Veterans Day, and I think all of us in America owe those who have fought for our country, given their lives, given their service to our country, we all owe them a great deal of gratitude.

But how is this Congress today, this House, going to give and show our veterans our gratitude? We're going to pass a military quality of life veterans bill, and we're going to attach a pork-laden, overstuffed Labor-Health and Human Services bill on the backs of this bill.

The Senate's not going to take this bill up in this form. They're going to split the two bills. The President's made clear he's not going to sign this bill combining these two appropriations bills. This is one of the most cynical and most political things I've seen in the 17 years that I've been here in Congress.

To know that the President is not going to sign this bill, to know that the Senate is not going to allow this two-bill pile-up to be considered in the Senate, and yet we're going to force the Members of the House today in a position where they shouldn't be.

We shouldn't play these political games on the backs of our veterans and our soldiers. I think that we should split this bill and do it the right way and show our veterans on Veterans Day that we really do appreciate their sacrifice and their service.

WATERBOARDING IS A CRIME

(Mr. McDERMOTT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McDERMOTT. Madam Speaker, it's not as hard as the President would like us to believe. Someone reminded me over the weekend of something. Here's what he said.

When the Japanese Army subjected American prisoners of war to waterboarding, it was a crime, and those responsible were severely punished. After World War II, several Japanese soldiers were convicted for waterboarding American and Allied prisoners of war.

At the trial of his captors, Lieutenant Chase Nielson, one of the 1942 Army Air Force officers who flew the Doolittle raid over Tokyo, was captured by the Japanese, said, ''I was given several types of torture. I was given what they call the water cure.''

He was asked what it felt like when the Japanese soldiers poured the water. ''Well, I felt more or less like I was drowning,'' he replied.

And yet we have an administration complete with Attorneys General and designees who aren't sure if waterboarding is a crime. They can check the record of war tribunals after World War II, because the rest of the world is sure. It was a crime then, and it is a crime today.

Over the weekend I saw ''Rendition.'' It ought to be required viewing for this body.

MILCON-VA APPROPRIATIONS BILL NEEDS TO STAND ALONE

(Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, our veterans and our troops have protected us from enemies, foreign and domestic, in the past decades and currently today.

When has it become a part of our congressional activity to not fully protect their interests? Our VA appropriations bill passed the House over 140 days ago with strong bipartisan support. However, the House majority party never appointed conferees for the bill, where the Senate immediately appointed them.

The military and veterans appropriations bill is now back on the floor with an additional bill attached. Our servicemembers, veterans and our troops, deserve the best that Congress can deliver to them. The MilCon-VA appropriations bill should not be an accessory for massive labor spending.

Has politics blocked our activities in Washington where we cannot pass a military funding bill for our soldiers?

I stand here today with so many others who join me in saying, our MilCon-VA appropriations bill needs to stand alone, unattached to another bill.

ON SCHIP GOP DOES NOT SHARE DEMOCRATS' LEGISLATIVE GOALS

(Ms. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. RICHARDSON. Madam Speaker, House Democrats and some of our Republican friends continue to fight for a much-needed health care system that we need for our children. Unfortunately, though, the President and too many Republicans in this body still refuse to support a plan that has already received tremendous bipartisan support in the Senate and from the public.

Last month, after meeting with Republican Members and our Democratic leadership, once again we brought forward a bill that would cover 10 million children, 10 million American children who live in this country who deserve to be covered.

But Republicans, my colleagues, have avoided taking this vote. We need to make sure that our children are covered. Instead, they proposed a program that would provide health care for 1.7 million fewer children in America.

Madam Speaker, 81 percent of Americans support a bipartisan effort to provide health care for 10 million children. I hope our Republican colleagues will join us.

SLIDING GREASY PORK THROUGH WASHINGTON IS THE WRONG THING FOR THE DEMOCRATS TO BE DOING

(Mr. AKIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. AKIN. Madam Speaker, it's been 144 days since the House passed the Veterans Affairs appropriations bill. This is a bill which does research on prosthetic kinds of devices. It helps to rebuild veterans facilities. It helps to treat things like traumatic stress disorder. That's the purpose for the money that has been waiting now since we passed it 144 days ago.

Unfortunately, that bill has been held up in order to connect it with other legislation ladened with pork on the HHS bill.

Now, it's been many years since I was a combat engineer in the Army, but my son is freshly back from Fallujah, and to hold our veterans hostage in order to try to slide greasy pork through Washington is the wrong thing for the Democrats to be doing.

They need to allow the bill to stand on its own base, let the people take a vote, and respect the veterans that we want to respect.

PRESIDENT ATTEMPTS TO USE VETO PEN AS DISTRACTION FROM HIS FISCAL MISMANAGEMENT

(Ms. WATSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. WATSON. Madam Speaker, last week President Bush tried to label this new Democratic Congress a ''do-nothing'' Congress. Is he serious? Or did he simply forget that he signed bills into law that were written and passed by this Congress that increased the minimum wage, made college more affordable for millions of children, and made our Nation safer by fully instituting the nonpartisan 9/11 Commission recommendations?

The President is also ignoring the fact that he's vetoed legislation that had strong bipartisan support. We sent

him a bill that would insure 10 million children to have quality health care, but he vetoed it.

We sent him another bill that would have allowed for Federal funding of stem cell research so that we can discover cures for diseases like Alzheimer's and Parkinson's; but, again, the President vetoed it.

We also overwhelmingly approved a bill that protects our communities by building and repairing critical flood walls and levies; but, again, last week, the President said no.

This Congress is proud of its accomplishments, but there would be more if the President stopped saying no to progress. Fortunately, today we will override his veto of the water resources bill.

OUR VETERANS DESERVE BETTER

(Ms. GRANGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, it's been over 140 days since the House passed the MilCon-VA appropriations bill. Already a month into the new fiscal year and we have yet to send a single appropriations bill to the President, including the bill that funds our veterans.

We should have sent the President the MilCon-VA appropriations bill weeks ago when the Senate appointed their conferees, but the Democrat House leadership consistently refused to do so. Our veterans deserve better, and the actions of the majority are completely unacceptable.

House Republicans have been asking for weeks, and we're standing united today, asking the MilCon-VA appropriations bill be sent to the President, standing alone, and not attached to the expensive Labor-HHS appropriations bill. The Labor-HHS bill is $9.8 billion over the President's request, and the President's been waiting to veto it since it passed the House.

Our veterans deserve better. They shouldn't be used as a political tool for the majority.

Those who have sacrificed so much for their country deserve to be Congress' first priority.

THE TROOPS COME FIRST

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I had the opportunity about a month ago to visit Iraq. When I did, I traveled on a C–130 with troops into Baghdad and drove in a Humvee through the city with our troops.

While there, I made the decision that I would do everything I could to support the troops. The troops are giving all they can; and because of that, whichever side of the aisle you sit on, you need to support the troops and support the veterans funding bill that's coming before this House, in whatever manner it comes, because the troops come first.

This veterans bill gives veterans the increases in medical care, in benefits for veterans and increases in their pay and increases for the soldiers' salaries that they need. This veterans bill is important.

When we were in Qatar, the general there, General North, said, Do one thing when you go home, don't forget the troops, don't forget the veterans who have been injured, and fund them and fund their veterans bill.

No matter how it is presented, we should support the veterans and vote for the bill.

VETERANS FUNDING

(Mr. CARTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER. Madam Speaker, we've had a lot of talk about the veterans, and of course, it's coming up on Veterans Day so we're all going to be talking about the veterans.

We've got an opportunity to do something great. In a bipartisan manner, the MilCon-VA appropriations subcommittee passed out a bill that does great things for our veterans, as our colleagues have said here today.

But now a good bill, and I am blessed to serve on that subcommittee, a good bill is now going to be loaded down with spending pork and we're going to ask our soldiers, once again, to lug extra weight on behalf of the American citizens, and that's just flat wrong.

We need to have a clean bill, by itself, so we can fund the veterans. We're already a month late on doing this process. It's time to get ready, do our job, have a clean, non-loaded-down veterans bill pass out of this House. It's important for our soldiers. They deserve this blessing.

□ 1030

FUNDS FOR OUR VETERANS

(Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, 4 years ago I served in Baghdad, Iraq, with the 82nd Airborne Division, and I am proud of my service.

In 2006, the election was about change: change in Iraq, change here at home, change how we treat our veterans. Well, these are the problems that we addressed in this Congress:

One, the Walter Reed tragedy. Our answer? We passed the Wounded Warrior Act.

Two, underfunding of veterans in past Congresses. Our answer? We passed the largest increase in Veterans Administration history.

Three, the two signature injuries in Iraq and Afghanistan are PTSD, posttraumatic stress disorder and TBI, traumatic brain injury. Our solution in Congress, $600 million more than the President asked for to address these two injuries.

Later today, this House will take up our bill with Congressman WALTER JONES to give our troops a 3.5 percent pay increase. Don't listen to the rhetoric. The President says that increase is unnecessary. I think it is exactly what this Congress should be addressing.

NEVER PLAY POLITICS WITH FUNDING FOR VETERANS SERVICES

(Mr. SALI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SALI. Madam Speaker, as we approach Veterans Day, it would seem that the funding for the men and women who have served our country faithfully should be a no-brainer; yet, under a new majority of this Congress, the President has yet to send a single appropriations bill, including funding for our veterans.

We shouldn't be on our floor asking that the funds for our veterans be considered on their own merits. That should just be the way that it's done. It is inexcusable to tie funding for our veterans with a Labor-HHS appropriations bill which can best be described as wasteful.

This Congress has drifted far from the priorities of the American people. We should never play politics with funding for veterans services. On Veterans Day, it is fitting that we remember the sacrifices of the brave men and women in uniform and their families and their loved ones.

Our country was founded by courageous patriots. It is sustained by the same kind of people today. Our veterans have done their duty to their country, and it's time that we do ours by providing them with the benefits they are owed.

HEALTH CARE SYSTEM FOR VETERANS

(Mr. ALTMIRE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ALTMIRE. Madam Speaker, as we listen to the politicized rhetoric we are hearing from the other side today, let's keep one thing in mind; there is no group that will stand ahead of our Nation's veterans when it comes time for this Congress to make Federal funding decisions.

This Congress, after years and years of underfunding the VA, this Congress

added $13 billion of increased funding to the Veterans Affairs health care system. It's the largest increase in the 77-year history of the VA health care system. We are going to send that bill to the President, and if he chooses to veto it, we have the opportunity to override it. I can guarantee you that the Democrats in this House are going to vote to override it.

Madam Speaker, you tell me who is responsible if the veterans don't receive their funding on time.

POLITICS AND PASSPORTS

(Mr. POE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE. Madam Speaker, with all the discussion about protecting our vulnerable borders from illegal intrusion by smugglers, criminals and fortune hunters, Homeland Security is missing the obvious.

Legal ports of entry are as easy for illegals to cross as the remote areas of America's porous borders. Media sources report that the Government Accountability Office did a study that showed at least 10 percent of the illegals who try to unlawfully enter the U.S. at ports of entry are successful.

These failures to detect include drug and weapons smugglers and one individual who had an incurable type of TB who was allowed to illegally enter the United States 76 times. Homeland Security doesn't argue with the results of the GAO but simply makes excuses.

One solution, however, is to require all people entering the United States at ports of entry to have a valid passport where the U.S. can record who enters and who leaves our country. The 9/11 Commission recommended the passport, but politics and the governments of Mexico and Canada and the open borders crowd seem to keep this common sense idea from becoming a reality. The security of this Nation deserves better. We need to use passports.

And that's just the way it is.

SUPPORT OUR TROOPS AND VETERANS

(Ms. SHEA-PORTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SHEA-PORTER. Madam Speaker, I was a military spouse, and I am the proud wife of a veteran now.

Of course, I support the veterans. I am also on the Armed Services Committee, and it is in that capacity that I have had the sad task of listening to what the administration has done to our servicemen and women and to our veterans.

We just need to say a name of a couple of hospitals to understand that the President has not honored the commitments to our troops. This democratically led Congress is honoring commitments. We have passed the greatest budget in history for our veterans.

But we have another problem with the President right now. The President wants to give our brave troops only a 3 percent pay increase, and the Democrats are leading the fight for 3.5 percent pay increase.

Why is the President refusing to give our soldiers, who are fighting for us, an increase in pay? Only the President and this administration can answer that question.

I want America to know that I am the proud wife of a veteran. I am here, along with my colleagues, to fight for veterans, and that's what we are doing every day.

OUR VETERANS DESERVE OUR SUPPORT, NOT CHEAP PARTISAN POLITICS

(Mrs. MILLER of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Madam Speaker, on October 8, 1954, President Dwight Eisenhower signed a proclamation urging all Americans to observe each November 11 as Veterans Day. That proclamation said the following:

''On that day, let us solemnly remember the sacrifices of all those who fought so valiantly, on the seas, in the air, and on foreign shores, to preserve our heritage of freedom . . . ''

There is broad bipartisan support for the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs appropriations bill in both Houses of Congress. The President has indicated that he will sign the bill.

I call on the leadership of this House to bring that bill to the floor, by itself on its own, this week, so that it can be signed into law before Veterans Day. During this time of war, we need to show our veterans and those on active duty that we honor the service and the sacrifice of those who have answered freedom's call.

Please let us rise above the politics and do what is right to honor our veterans.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE TROOPS

(Mrs. GILLIBRAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of Mr. MURPHY's resolution to strongly urge the President to give our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines the pay raise that they deserve.

The military families in my district have sacrificed more than any of us could ever imagine, for mothers and fathers who have to run households while their spouses are deployed over and over again, to parents and grandparents that watch the news every night with dismay, to returning soldiers that have to piece together their lives upon the return from a war zone.

These families deserve more than just the cost-of-living adjustment proposed by the President. They deserve a raise. While the 3.5 percent increase that we are able to add to the defense authorization bill is a good start, there is much more that we can and should do. Yet the President may still veto this raise.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this resolution, to tell the President to lift his objection to this well-deserved raise for the brave men and women who serve in our military.

OUR VETERANS DESERVE BETTER

(Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of our Nation's veterans who have fought hard to protect our freedoms and preserve our liberties.

It has been over 140 days, more than 4 months since the House passed the MilCon-VA appropriations bill and nearly 8 weeks since the Senate passed it. My colleagues on both sides of the aisle joined together to craft and pass this important legislation, and the President is standing by, waiting to sign it into law.

Yet it was only last week the Democratic leadership announced that they were finally going to take action, not to pass the bill, but, instead, to use funding of our veterans as a political tool to help ensure passage of a massive increase in spending in the Labor-HHS appropriations bill.

I stand here today in support of our Nation's veterans, in support of MilCon-VA appropriations, and staunchly oppose the Democratic leadership's attempt to use veterans as human shields to pass this bad Labor-HHS bill.

Our veterans deserve better and Congress must deliver.

DEMOCRATS HAVE PRIORITIZED THE NEEDS OF OUR VETERANS SINCE DAY ONE

(Mr. LYNCH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I do want to encourage my colleagues across the aisle to remember the history here.

It was not long ago that the previous VA Secretary, Mr. Nicholson, came before this House and complained that the VA was $1.1 billion in the red. That was under a House Leadership that was Republican, and that left short many of the needs of our veterans.

It was when the Democrats in January took over that we pushed this largest single appropriations bill in the history of the VA to address all of those unmet needs, and I just asked my colleagues across the aisle to work with us. No one is complaining here today about the content of that bill or the process that brought it to this floor.

Many of the ideas in that bill are part and parcel of what my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would hope for. We just need to work together today to get this bill to the floor, get it done, and get it to the President for his signature.

COUPLING APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

(Mr. GOODLATTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to oppose the majority's plan to combine two unrelated appropriations bills, the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services and Department of Education and the funding for Veterans and Military Construction.

I oppose this combined approach because, in doing so, the Democrat majority is using political maneuvering to avoid tough spending choices in the controversial Labor-HHS and Education bill.

I hope we all agree that we need to keep our commitment to veterans by supporting veterans benefits and military construction provisions. But the majority should not use the popularity of veterans funding to build a legislative Christmas tree by including labor and health spending at $10 billion above the President's request.

No one is fooled by this craven manipulation of benefits for our Nation's veterans. Let's debate these bills individually, rather than holding funding for veterans military care and military facilities hostage with a controversial bill.

MAKING HISTORIC INVESTMENT IN OUR VETERAN CARE

(Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas. Madam Speaker, veterans are a number one issue in the State of Kansas. We found it just appalling how shameful the lack of funding for our veterans had become.

When I came to this Congress, I can't tell you how pleased I was that we put $5.2 billion of emergency spending into our veterans funding, and a lot of that came right into the good hospitals of Kansas. That $5.2 billion of emergency funding was also called ''pork.'' How somebody could call funding our veterans ''pork'' was just beyond me.

Today, we are making a historic investment in our veteran care. I am hoping that we can come together across the aisle in a bipartisan manner and stand up for our veterans and insist that our President sign this bill and start to take care of our veterans as they should have been.

CONCERN OVER DELAY IN FUNDING FOR VETERANS

(Mr. KLINE of Minnesota asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KLINE of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in asking the leadership of this House to bring the Military Construction and VA funding bill to the floor for a stand-alone vote.

Earlier this year, many of us felt the pain when a young marine in my district committed suicide after honorably serving in Iraq after he visited 2 VA hospitals. We recognize, as a body here, that we need to provide the funding for our VA. We passed the bill in this House, 409–2. This is a bill with bipartisan support.

We have heard rhetoric from the other side of the floor that says this is so important that we should pass this legislation no matter what pork-laden legislation it's tied to. That's what is the trouble here, my colleagues, is that the leadership of this House has taken a cynical action to attach an important bill that has strong bipartisan support to a piece of legislation they know that many of us did not support and the President has promised a veto.

I ask the leadership to reach out, as one of my colleagues said, and work in a bipartisan way, which is easily done by separating this legislation. Let's get it done today.

OUR COMMITMENT TO THE BRAVE MEN AND WOMEN WHO SERVE OVERSEAS

(Mr. PALLONE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, war has changed, but our commitment to the brave men and women who serve overseas remains the same. This Democratic Congress today is passing a veterans bill prioritizing veterans by fully funding the Veterans Administration. We recognize the changing needs of our new veterans by allocating funding to address conditions like PTSD, and we supported a pay raise for military families that this President, who has no trouble sending our troops and billions of dollars into Iraq, called unnecessary.

Now, today, we are going to finally pass this Veterans appropriations bill. We are going to keep the promise we made to service men and women when they volunteered to serve our Nation overseas by taking care of them when they come home. This is the largest veterans increase for health care in history. This is the commitment of the Democratic prompt of the Democratic Congress, and we are going to make sure it happens today, regardless of what the President decides to do, if he vetoes it or not.

We will just come back again and again and again regardless of his veto. We are tired of the fact that this President gets up and says that he supports these initiatives but then vetoes them.

□ 1045

TRICK OR TREATING IN CONGRESS

(Mrs. BACHMANN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BACHMANN. Madam Speaker, Halloween was last week, but trick or treating may be a part of the House of Representatives this week if the Democrats have their way on the veterans funding bill.

It was over 140 days ago that this Congress passed a veterans funding bill. It was a good bill. So why hasn't this bill made its way to the President's desk? The President has said he will sign this bill. Our veterans need this funding. They deserve this funding that the bill would provide.

Instead, the Democrats are preempting Thanksgiving holiday by serving up a turkey of a funding bill, a turkey that is filled with pork-based stuffing.

The business of national defense and the business of taking care of the very real needs of our veterans is just too important just to satisfy the urge to spend extra money that we just don't have in order to fund pet projects.

I want to say thank you to America's veterans, to those veterans who go to our veterans health care center in St. Cloud, Minnesota. I want to thank you for what you have done, for your sacrifice for this country.

Let's pass this bill.

MOMENT OF SILENCE HONORING THE SACRIFICE OF SERGEANT LOUIS GRIESE

(Mr. KAGEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KAGEN. Madam Speaker, Louis Griese served with honor, with courage and skill; and last week on October 31, he lost his life while serving his third tour of duty in Iraq.

Please join me in honoring his memory. He leaves behind a wife, Stephany, and 4-month-old daughter, Skylar.

Sergeant Louis Griese of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, was killed as a result of wounds incurred from a roadside bomb. His family believes in service to one's Nation. A true believer in service, Sergeant Griese followed in the footsteps of his father who fought in the Korean War.

Sergeant Griese's mother, Susan Frihart, described her son, saying, ''He was very proud to be a soldier. He didn't want to leave his newborn baby, but he left because that was his duty.''

Every Member of Congress and every American owes a debt of gratitude to Louis Griese and his family for his dedicated and honorable service. Sergeant Griese made the ultimate sacrifice, and his service shall not be forgotten.

I ask all of you to join me in a moment of silence on his behalf.

DR. OSCAR ELIAS BISCET

(Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, yesterday the President of the United States, President Bush, honored eight outstanding individuals with the Presidential Medal of Freedom. One of those individuals was Dr. Oscar Elias Biscet, a political prisoner in Cuba.

Dr. Biscet is a 46-year-old physician and peaceful advocate of freedom and democracy. Dr. Biscet is an honest and decent man of principle who cites Martin Luther King, Jr., Gandhi and the Dalai Lama as his role models. He has dedicated his entire life to defending human rights and advancing the cause of democracy in Cuba.

And for that, Madam Speaker, in 2003 Dr. Biscet was sentenced to 25 years in prison and today sits in solitary confinement in a totally darkened 3-foot by 6-foot cell commonly known there as ''The Tomb.''

Dr. Biscet and hundreds of other individuals just like him keep the hope for democracy alive for the Cuban people. He's a true patriot, Madam Speaker. He's a patriot for the Cuban people, a true hero and an example for everyone who loves freedom.

I want to thank President Bush for once again standing with the Cuban people and making a strong statement for freedom.

I am in awe of Dr. Biscet's bravery, and I look forward to the day that he can walk in freedom along with his people in his honor.

HONORING THOSE VETERANS WHO PROTECTED US

(Mr. BOUSTANY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOUSTANY. Madam Speaker, today my colleagues will enumerate the importance of funding bills that this Congress has yet to pass. One of these bills, the veterans appropriations bill, is particularly important, and the lack of progress for political purposes is simply atrocious.

This past weekend, I met with veterans from Louisiana who had come to visit the beautiful World War II Memorial. One man had stormed Omaha Beach on D–Day. Another was a member of the famed Buffalo Soldiers, an original member of the famed Buffalo Soldiers. These men are heroes.

I heard firsthand their needs, the increased attention that's needed for mental health purposes and other better VA services.

Madam Speaker, as we approach Veterans Day, let us in Congress demonstrate our appreciation. Let us pass a veterans appropriations bill as promised without unrelated pork-laden spending bills attached. Let us pass it to honor those who have protected us so bravely and for those who continue to serve valiantly to protect us today.

MILCON-VA APPROPRIATIONS

(Mrs. SCHMIDT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to protest the majority's decision to tie the funding of our veterans to the Labor, Health and Human Services appropriation bill.

The facts of this case are simple. The House had passed a bill on June 15, followed by the Senate on September 6, that supports our veterans and the pay raises and the funding that they need. The differences in these bills are miniscule. The Senate has appointed their conferees. Our House has yet to do the same. What's the hold-up? Politics. Rather than bringing the MilCon-VA conference report to the floor as a stand-alone measure, a measure that will be supported by both parties, supported by the President and signed into law, the other side has decided to tie it to a controversial bill that the President has said time and time again he will veto.

Madam Speaker, our veterans have risked their lives for us without regard to political affiliation. We have to stop the politics. We have to work for our veterans.

I ask that we use this time in a bipartisan fashion and pass the MilCon-VA bill as a stand-alone bill.

MILCON-VA APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, we celebrate Veterans Day on November 11. Every day in this country should be Veterans Day, that is, we should highlight veterans and thank them for their service to our country.

Yet, it's been over 140 days since the House passed the MilCon-VA appropriations bill and 8 weeks since the Senate passed it. The bill has strong bipartisan support and the President is ready to sign it. Yet Democrats have delayed bringing this bill to the floor.

The Democrats finally announced they're bringing it to the floor this week, but instead of voting on a stand-alone bill which would ensure quick passage and provide funding for our troops and veterans, they're using it as a political tool by attaching it to the Labor-HHS bill.

The American people hate this kind of political posturing. They know that when bills are combined like that, that it's a political and cynical ploy. That's the only way the Democrats can get their pork-barrel spending passed is by attaching it to the military bill.

By using it as a political tool instead of an urgent spending priority, the Democratic leadership illustrates where their priorities are, and they aren't with our troops and veterans.

SUPPORTING OUR AMERICAN HEROES

(Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of our American heroes, the men and women who have served this great Nation, our veterans.

On June 15, the House passed the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs appropriations and did not appoint conferees. The Senate passed the same in September, on September 6, over 60 days ago; and they immediately appointed conferees.

This tactic of holding veterans funding hostage creates a dangerous precedent. The House is now faced with unrelated policies being forced into this bill.

Veterans funding is not a means of playing politics. Using our veterans and funding our next year's election is unconscionable.

Fund the veterans, and let's move on to the next piece of legislation. Our focus should be on keeping our promises to our veterans and those who have served so bravely.

Madam Speaker, separate these bills.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

(Mr. LAMBORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Speaker, almost 5 months ago the House passed the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs appropriations bill. Eight weeks ago it passed the Senate.

I'm a member of both the Armed Services Committee and the Veterans' Affairs Committee; and I, like most Members of Congress, voted for the

bill. It will provide funding to ensure our veterans receive their benefits in a timely fashion and will provide our troops with the resources necessary to keep America safe.

However, the Democrat leadership has failed to get this bill to the President's desk despite tremendous bipartisan support. It is sad that they are choosing to abuse their leadership position by playing politics with the needs of our veterans and our servicemen and women.

This bill, were it to stand alone, would enjoy overwhelming bipartisan support in both the House and the Senate. Yet, the Democrat leaders have failed, to this day, to appoint conferees to a conference on this bill. Instead, they joined it to a bloated Labor bill. These are the kinds of political games that disgust the American people.

UNTIE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS FUNDING

(Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Madam Speaker, let us suppose that I went out to buy a new car today, and I went to the dealer and I made a deal, saw exactly what I wanted, made an agreement on the price, and I called him up tomorrow and asked when it would be available, and I called him up the day after that, and I called him up the day after that, and after 140 days he finally said, you can come in and pick up your car. And when I went in to pick up the car he said, oh, by the way, we have this used car in the back that no one will buy, this clunker, this thing that won't work, and that's part of the deal. Now, you have to not only pay what it's worth, but you have to pay $9.7 thousand additional dollars for it.

Would you consider that fair? Would that be considered fair dealing? Would you really be concerned about the purchaser and what they're purchasing, or would it look like sharp practices? Would it look like kind of rope-a-dope? Would it look like a bait-and-switch?

What do we have here?

We have a bill that's been waiting for 140 days for us to vote on that we have almost unanimous agreement on, and what are they doing? They're tying a clunker to it.

Untie this, Madam Speaker, and allow us to get our business done.

OUR VETERANS DESERVE BETTER THAN POLITICS

(Mr. PRICE of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, it used to be that there were just some things you simply didn't play partisan games with: Our military, our kids, and especially our veterans.

But not in this Congress. In this House of politics, no matter is safe from political posturing and exploitation. From playing class warfare with every proposal, to using children as political props, politics has trumped policy from day one.

Now the new majority has sunk to a new low, holding our Nation's proud veterans hostage. And for what, Madam Speaker? Pork.

Though the veterans spending bill passed this House months ago with 409 votes, the new majority has refused to allow the legislation to move forward, and veterans demand action.

This is a clear demonstration of where the majority's priorities lie. It's shameful and sad that the loony left in this House are willing to exploit our veterans as a political tool so that they can get their hands on ever more hard-earned American tax dollars.

Madam Speaker, bring up the veterans bill free from pork and free from politics.

MINI-BUS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

(Mr. SHUSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to call out to the American people to ask them to take notice of what's happening here on the floor. When the majority party took control in January, they promised a new direction. But the only direction they've received is to go backwards. Here it is November, and the President has not received one appropriations bill on his desk.

The Congress has not moved this slowly in 20 years, and the reason is purely political. They want to drastically increase social spending, and they can't get a bill passed on social spending without coupling it and holding hostage our veterans bill.

Our veterans deserve better. Our veterans deserve the funding that they need.

I hope every veteran in America is listening to this debate today. I hope they realize that the veterans funding is being held hostage.

The President will veto the social spending the Democrats propose and thus delay the funds needed to go to our veterans around this country.

I urge the majority party to stop this charade, give the veterans a straight up-or-down vote, and it'll pass this House overwhelmingly.

I thank the Congress for listening. I thank the American people for listening to me.

FUNDING FOR OUR VETERANS

(Mr. SHADEGG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SHADEGG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my disappointment and sadness at the majority's politicization of funding for our veterans.

This is a sad day. Today, the majority is tying Veterans Affairs funding to outrageous overspending in a completely separate bill to pork. That is a sad day. It's using our veterans for political gain.

America's veterans deserve better than that. They deserve the support of the American people, and they certainly deserve the support of this Congress.

Yet, as you've heard, the Veterans Affairs appropriations act passed this Congress months ago. It should have gone to the President. But here we stand today fighting the leadership of the Democratic Party who has decided to attach that bill to a separate, contentious, already bloated spending measure, essentially to blackmail our veterans.

Madam Speaker, next week is Veterans Day, and this is how we're honoring our veterans who have served our country and fought for our freedom.

Our veterans deserve the money in this legislation. They deserve to have the appropriation passed as a stand-alone. I call on the Congress to do that now, today, and not to punish our Nation's veterans.

□ 1100

STILL WAITING FOR VETERANS FUNDING

(Mr. PEARCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PEARCE. Madam Speaker, 40 years ago I won the lottery. That was the draft lottery and I was able to serve in Vietnam because I did win that. An entire generation of young men and women did the same; yet today the majority is playing games with our veterans, who sacrificed so much back then.

Today marks the 37th day past the fiscal year that Congress has failed to pass veterans funding. We are losing $18.5 million a day.

I hold two copies that I will insert into the RECORD. These letters were signed by 89 Members and asked the Speaker and majority leader in the Senate to put aside partisan gamesmanship and bring a stand-alone veterans bill to the floor. Since I wrote these letters, weeks have passed, a fiscal year has run out, and our veterans are still waiting on us to finalize a bill to provide the funding for their benefit.

Madam Speaker, it is time for us to do our job. Let's fulfill the promises we

made to our veterans. Let's remember those who have served honorably, and let's treat them honorably.

CALLING FOR A CLEAN VETERANS FUNDING BILL

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, 2 months ago today, our colleagues in the other body passed this very important bill designed to provide assistance to our veterans. And here we are 2 months later, and there is a desperate need to ensure that our Nation's veterans have exactly what they deserve.

Yesterday afternoon I followed the example of our colleague, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), and his wife, Beverly, who regularly go out and visit our wounded troops, and I went out to the Walter Reed Army Hospital. I had the opportunity to see a number of these courageous men who have sacrificed and have been wounded. And I couldn't help but think of it, as I came back and went to the Rules Committee last night and saw this attempt being made, which they have done, to tie the Labor, Health and Human Services appropriations bill to the Veterans bill, as nothing but pure politics which undermine the ability for us to get what these brave men and women who have fought on behalf of the cause of freedom need.

This is wrong. We have got to end it right now. Bring a clean bill to this floor.

SAY ''THANK YOU'' TO OUR VETERANS BY ADOPTING A STAND-ALONE VETERANS FUNDING BILL

(Mr. GOODE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GOODE. Madam Speaker, I rise to thank the men and women in the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard for serving our Nation in Iraq and Afghanistan and around the world. They are honorably and bravely fighting terrorists overseas in order to protect American families at home.

One way we can say ''thank you'' to these brave men and women is to adopt a Veterans appropriations bill, standalone, with a unanimous or near unanimous vote. It does not need to be wrapped up into something else. We need to send a loud and clear ''thank you'' to our veterans in a veterans-only bill. Let's do it. Let's vote it up and say a great ''thank you'' before Veterans Day to our veterans.

HOLDING VETERANS FUNDING HOSTAGE CREATES A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT

(Mr. BLUNT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BLUNT. Madam Speaker, the House passed the Military Construction-Veterans bill on June 15, over 140 days ago. The Senate passed a bill on September 6, sent it over to the House, and immediately appointed conferees.

The minority appointed their conferees. But up to now, we have never had conferees appointed on this bill, which means this bill that the President has announced he would sign could have become law before October 1. It means that military families, veterans, and retirees could be receiving the benefits of up to $18.5 million every single day since October 1.

This tactic of holding veterans funding hostage creates a dangerous precedent. What controversial, unrelated policies could go on this bill in the future?

Madam Speaker, let's stop this practice today before it starts.

STOP THE POLITICAL GAMES; PROVIDE FUNDING FOR OUR TROOPS AND OUR VETERANS

(Mr. MICA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker and my colleagues, this is the first time I have come out for a 1-minute address, and I think it is necessary that I also voice my disapproval with what is happening.

Right now the Congress of the United States is at an 11 percent approval rating. And, unfortunately, the actions dealing with our veterans and military appropriations measures is going to, I think, further erode public confidence in this body.

Right now in what is going to play out in the next number of hours, our military and our veterans, unfortunately, will be held hostage. Unfortunately, too, our veterans and our military are going to suffer from this, all in an attempt to try to, I guess, embarrass the President of the United States. But in turn we will be embarrassing, and further eroding confidence in, this House.

We need to work together to pass in a bipartisan effort the funding for our troops and our veterans and stop the political games.

EARMARKS IN THE LABOR-HHS-VETERANS FUNDING APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT

(Mr. FLAKE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Speaker, people may wonder why we are doing this, combining these two bills, the Veterans bill and also Labor-HHS. It is easy to see when you look at it.

There are some 150 pages of earmarks in this conference report, including nine air-dropped earmarks. Now, these are earmarks that weren't considered by either the House or the Senate. They were simply air-dropped into the bill that we have no opportunity to amend out. We have violated our own rules. We are violating our own rules to do this: $1 million for the Thomas Daschle Center for Public Service and Representative Democracy. We are spending $1 million in this bill, air-dropped into the bill, with no opportunity to amend it out, a center for public service and representative democracy at a university somewhere named for a former Member of Congress.

This simply isn't right. This isn't right. We shouldn't be doing this. This institution deserves far better than we are giving it.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT BASIC PAY FOR MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES SHOULD BE INCREASED

Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 162) expressing the sense of Congress that Congress and the President should increase basic pay for members of the Armed Forces, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 162

Whereas the United States continues to rely extensively upon the members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard who are deployed overseas and stationed at military support installations within the United States;

Whereas members of the Armed Forces, regardless of branch of service or whether serving in an active or a reserve component, have carried out their mission objectives with valor, distinction, and steadfast dedication to the cause of liberty and democracy;

Whereas more than 1,600,000 members of the Armed Forces have deployed to Iraq or Afghanistan, and many of these members have served multiple deployments;

Whereas there are more than 3,000,000 family members and other dependents of the members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty and in reserve components;

Whereas nearly 50 percent of the members of the Armed Forces, who are deployed away from their permanent duty stations, have left families with children behind;

Whereas over 50 percent of the members of the Armed Forces who are currently deployed in Iraq are married;

Whereas military families have persevered in the face of challenges and continue to provide critically important comfort and care and numerous other contributions to their loved ones deployed overseas or stationed within the United States;

Whereas there currently is a 4 percent gap between the pay increases provided to members of the Armed Forces and the pay increases provided to private sector employees; and

Whereas it is in the national interest of the United States to offer to the members of the Armed Forces comparable pay to that which the civilian sector provides in order to retain highly qualified men and women in uniform and to faithfully reward their valiant service to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Congress and the President should increase basic pay for members of all components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard by 3.5 percent, effective January 1, 2008; and

(2) Congress and the President should increase the basic pay for members of all components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard during fiscal years 2009 through 2012 by at least ½ of 1 percent more than the raise calculated under the Employment Cost Index (ECI).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the concurrent resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today for a simple yet important purpose. I rise alongside my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to say that we support a 3.5 percent pay increase for the brave men and women of our Armed Forces.

Madam Speaker, when I was serving in Baghdad, I fought alongside Specialist Juan Arevalo, or ''RV'' to his friends and fellow paratroopers. RV is a quick-witted and fearless Texan who had the trust of everyone in our brigade and would say things to make us laugh or make us think, even during war.

We used to joke that RV signed up for active duty in the Army without even knowing that soldiers got paid. The joke was that he was so innocent, he thought the only compensation he received was training, housing, and three square meals a day. Serving in Iraq and making just over $15,000 a year, RV told everybody he was the richest man in Iraq.

Even though RV would have worked for free in our military, he shouldn't have to, and neither should the families who depend on their loved ones overseas.

More than 1.6 million soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines have been deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan. Many of them multiple times. These are the brave men and women whose pay we seek to raise today, a pay raise that is long overdue.

Madam Speaker, there are more than 3 million family members who count on someone serving on active duty in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Today we fight not just for those soldiers but for their families as well.

Our resolution points out that there is currently a 4 percent pay gap between members of the Armed Forces and those in civilian life. At a time when our Armed Forces are stretched so thin, we need to offer more comparable pay to the private sector to retain the most qualified service men and women. Our resolution also gives thanks for their valiant service to our Nation.

Madam Speaker, this is a commonsense measure. But, unfortunately, our President has called this pay increase ''unnecessary.'' And yet 2 weeks ago President Bush said, ''America should do what it takes to support our troops.'' The President criticizes the spending priorities of this Congress but stands in the way of a pay increase for our troops.

I say the President should do what it takes to support our troops. This pay raise is long overdue and it is necessary, and President Bush's opposition to it is simply unconscionable.

Madam Speaker, with a 3.5 percent pay increase, we aren't talking about a lot of money. But for a private in Iraq making less than $16,000 a year in basic pay, that small increase would make all the difference in the world. For enlisted men with bills to pay and young children to support, several hundred dollars a year more is a big deal.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) for his courageous support, Chairman MURTHA, Chairman OBEY, Chairman SNYDER, as well as Chairwoman DAVIS and Chairman SKELTON for their leadership on this issue.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Mr. MURPHY for his service to this Nation and for introducing H. Con. Res. 162.

Throughout the history of this great Nation, men and women have chosen to put on the uniform and defend the principles upon which this country was built. The dedication of our men and women to our Nation should never be overlooked, and we, as a Congress, should encourage the next generation of Americans to do the same.

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However, there exists an inequity in pay between those who serve in our Armed Forces and those in the civilian sector.

For several years, the civilian pay increase rate has remained 4 percent, which Congressman MURPHY mentioned, above that of the military. It is time to end this inequity. H. Con. Res. 162 will help bring this inequity to a close by calling on Congress to voice their support for our servicemembers.

This Nation relies on our military to defend its citizens against enemies both foreign and domestic, and have done so with honor and integrity; but they do not fight these battles alone. Our military families provide them much-needed support in these difficult times. As was said earlier, nearly 40 percent of the members of the Armed Forces who are deployed leave their families and children behind them. There are more than 3 million family members and dependents of those serving on active duty and in the Reserve.

For far too long, Congress has not made this a top priority. That is why I join with my colleague, Representative PATRICK MURPHY, and all of those in both parties who want this to be a number one issue for those in uniform and their families. Matching the increase is not sufficient. We must close the gap.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my friend and colleague, the gentlelady from New Hampshire. There is no greater advocate in the House of Representatives than Ms. SHEA-PORTER, a proud Member, and a fellow member of the House Armed Services Committee.

Ms. SHEA-PORTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 162. By doing this, I rise in strong support of our men and women who deserve a pay raise.

As part of the Defense authorization, the House passed a 3.5 percent pay increase for our troops, half a percent larger than the President's budget. This means an E–4 would earn $200 a year difference in this, just $200 a year difference, but the President opposed this increase, calling it unnecessary. I don't think it's unnecessary to provide

a decent wage for the brave men and women who sacrifice for our country. I once lived on military pay, and I can assure you that a decent wage is a requirement for military men and women and their families.

I find it ironic that the President thinks a pay raise for our troops is unnecessary, but he thinks it is necessary to pay contractors billions of dollars with no accountability at all. The President keeps sending our troops back again and again, and the President should at least be willing to give them a decent paycheck to do this job.

Madam Speaker, standing up for our troops must also mean standing up for their families. More than half of all servicemembers who are deployed to Iraq are married, and more than 40 percent of them have left children behind. While a half percent increase may seem small, when you're caring for a family, every little bit of support helps. This is not only the right thing to do for our troops; it's the right thing to do for our national security.

There is currently a 4 percent pay gap in pay between the military and the private sector. If we want to make sure that our armed services can recruit and retain the best, most talented, most highly qualified people, we need to provide them with comparable pay. This is especially critical now when we face new and emerging threats from around the world. And the Army began this year with the lowest number of recruits signed up for basic training since the end of the draft in 1973.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution, supporting our national security, and supporting our troops and their families by giving them the pay increase they have earned.

Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I now yield 3 minutes to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KAGEN).

Mr. KAGEN. Madam Speaker, as a cosponsor of this resolution, I rise in strong support of its passage.

Next week, on Veterans Day, our Nation will pause to honor the many sacrifices made by veterans who have served in the defense of our country. And I appreciate the attention of our House leadership that they have given to this resolution and to our veterans who have served with incredible honor, with incredible skill and courage.

H. Con. Res. 162 recognizes the value of their dedicated service and begins to address the economic sacrifice of veterans as they endure their economic pain.

Because we rely on a voluntary citizen Army, we are now more indebted to those who have foregone higher pay elsewhere in civilian employment, especially as the value of our United States dollar continues to decline.

As Congressman MURPHY personally understands, our military has historically been underpaid. Service men and service women receive much less than they could earn in the private sector. And like my colleagues, I believe their pay must reflect their sacrifices.

This resolution calls upon Congress to fairly increase basic pay by 3.5 percent. We all understand that we must begin to pay all of our Nation's debts, and this resolution is a good first step in doing so.

Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, this is the last speaker on our side. And I now yield 3 minutes to my friend and colleague, a fellow Blue Dog, the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. JOE DONNELLY.

Mr. DONNELLY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 162, which reemphasizes our support for giving a pay raise for our Armed Forces this year.

This administration insisted in its defense budget request that military servicemembers should get no more than a 3 percent increase. However, in May, the House passed a needed 3.5 percent across-the-board increase in pay for our brave men and women. Unfortunately, the administration has deemed this extra half point unnecessary.

I strongly disagree with this assessment. And I can tell you that our servicemembers who defend this country both at home and abroad don't find this increase unnecessary. For a young soldier who may be earning $20,000 a year, that extra half percent totals $100, but that $100 could make all the difference in the world when that soldier has bills to pay and a family to take care of.

I believe America's servicemembers deserve this extra half percent increase. They put their lives on the line for us daily, for which we can never fully repay them for their service, but a 3.5 percent salary increase is a good start; and it is a small token of this Nation's gratitude.

Passing this resolution sends a strong message that this increase is not only the necessary thing to do, but it's the right thing to do as well.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, again, I want to thank Congressman MURPHY.

The stress of war on our men and women and their families is enormous. We cannot do much to help with the stress of war, but Mr. MURPHY's resolution can help the military family as they try to balance their own budget. So thank you, Mr. MURPHY, for this legislation, this resolution.

And with that, Madam Speaker, I hope that each and every Member will vote in support of this resolution.

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

Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Thank you to my colleague, Mr. WALTER JONES. I appreciate that. I appreciate the gentleman's service for the citizens of our country and the citizens in North Carolina.

We owe it to those protecting our Nation and fighting for our rights to make sure that we support them and their families who are waiting at home.

This pay raise may mean less than $1,000 for some enlisted men and women, but for those with bills to pay and young children to feed, several hundred dollars is a big deal.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support this pay raise, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. By passing this bill, we tell our troops that we support them, and send a message to the President that this pay raise is not only necessary, it's our responsibility.

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to echo the vital message of this resolution.

Earlier this year, the House of Representatives passed the Fiscal Year 2008 Defense Authorization bill with overwhelming bipartisan support. Included in that bill is a 3.5 percent pay raise for the men and women who wear our country's uniform.

While we will never be able to fully repay the debt we owe to our troops and their families for their service and sacrifice on behalf of our Nation, this pay raise is the very least that we can do in recognition of their commitment to our country.

Today our servicemembers and our military families are answering their call to duty with dedication and honor, despite lengthy deployments and little time at home. I recently returned from visiting our troops in Iraq—including the Iowa National Guard 833rd Engineer Battalion based in my District. What I heard overwhelmingly from our servicemembers is that they take pride in serving their country but are concerned about the hardship placed on their families at home. The 833rd was redeployed to Iraq after only 14 months at home. These citizen soldiers have paid a high price in their civilian and family lives in order to serve their country. The pay raise provided by the Defense Authorization bill is well deserved and a token of the appreciation of a grateful Nation.

Unfortunately the Administration has deemed the .5 percent added by Congress to its request for a 3 percent raise to be "unnecessary." I, and many others in this Congress, say it is necessary. I am a cosponsor of this resolution because I strongly believe we have a responsibility to provide for our servicemembers both on the battlefield and throughout their lives.

This resolution also highlights the importance of a provision in the Defense Authorization bill that provides the families of fallen soldiers with a $40 per month special survivor indemnity allowance in relief of the "Military Families Tax." The Administration also opposes this provision. Its opposition is once again misplaced. This tax is unfairly placed on more than 60,000 survivors of those who have paid the ultimate sacrifice for our country.

I am proud that as a Freshman Member of the House Armed Services Committee, I

helped shape a Defense Authorization bill that recognizes the dedication and honor of our troops. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and to send a strong message that the United States Congress recognizes the sacrifices made by our men and women in uniform and is committed to providing lifelong support to our servicemembers and our military families.

Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, at this time I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 162, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

HEROES EARNINGS ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF TAX ACT OF 2007

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3997) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide earnings assistance and tax relief to members of the uniformed services, volunteer firefighters, and Peace Corps volunteers, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3997

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE, ETC.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Heroes Earnings Assistance and Relief Tax Act of 2007''.

(b) REFERENCE.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

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

Sec. 1. Short title, etc.

TITLE I—BENEFITS FOR MILITARY AND VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS

Sec. 101. Election to include combat pay as earned income for purposes of earned income tax credit.
Sec. 102. Modification of mortgage revenue bonds for veterans.
Sec. 103. Survivor and disability payments with respect to qualified military service.
Sec. 104. Treatment of differential military pay as wages.
Sec. 105. Exclusion from income for benefits provided to volunteer firefighters and emergency medical responders.
Sec. 106. Special period of limitation when uniformed services retired pay is reduced as a result of award of disability compensation.
Sec. 107. Distributions from retirement plans to individuals called to active duty.
Sec. 108. Disclosure of return information relating to veterans programs made permanent.
Sec. 109. Contributions of military death gratuities to Roth IRAs and Education Savings Accounts.
Sec. 110. Suspension of 5-year period during service with the Peace Corps.

TITLE II—IMPROVEMENTS IN SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

Sec. 201. Treatment of uniformed service cash remuneration as earned income.
Sec. 202. State annuities for certain veterans to be disregarded in determining supplemental security income benefits.
Sec. 203. Exclusion of AmeriCorps benefits for purposes of determining supplemental security income eligibility and benefit amounts.
Sec. 204. Effective date.

TITLE III—REVENUE PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. Modification of penalty for failure to file partnership returns.
Sec. 302. Penalty for failure to file S corporation returns.
Sec. 303. Increase in information return penalties.
Sec. 304. Increase in minimum penalty on failure to file a return of tax.

TITLE I—BENEFITS FOR MILITARY AND VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS

SEC. 101. ELECTION TO INCLUDE COMBAT PAY AS EARNED INCOME FOR PURPOSES OF EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Clause (vi) of section 32(c)(2)(B) (defining earned income) is amended to read as follows:

''(vi) a taxpayer may elect to treat amounts excluded from gross income by reason of section 112 as earned income.''.

(b) SUNSET NOT APPLICABLE.—Section 105 of the Working Families Tax Relief Act of 2004 (relating to application of EGTRRA sunset to this title) shall not apply to section 104(b) of such Act.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years ending after December 31, 2007.

SEC. 102. MODIFICATION OF MORTGAGE REVENUE BONDS FOR VETERANS.

(a) QUALIFIED MORTGAGE BONDS USED TO FINANCE RESIDENCES FOR VETERANS WITHOUT REGARD TO FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYER REQUIREMENT.—Subparagraph (D) of section 143(d)(2) (relating to exceptions) is amended by striking ''and before January 1, 2008''.

(b) INCREASE IN BOND LIMITATION FOR ALASKA, OREGON, AND WISCONSIN.—Clause (ii) of section 143(l)(3)(B) (relating to State veterans limit) is amended by striking ''$25,000,000'' each place it appears and inserting ''$100,000,000''.

(c) DEFINITION OF QUALIFIED VETERAN.—Paragraph (4) of section 143(l) (defining qualified veteran) is amended to read as follows:

''(4) QUALIFIED VETERAN.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'qualified veteran' means any veteran who—

''(A) served on active duty, and

''(B) applied for the financing before the date 25 years after the last date on which such veteran left active service.''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to bonds issued after December 31, 2007.

SEC. 103. SURVIVOR AND DISABILITY PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO QUALIFIED MILITARY SERVICE.

(a) PLAN QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENT FOR DEATH BENEFITS UNDER USERRA-QUALIFIED ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE.—Subsection (a) of section 401 (relating to requirements for qualification) is amended by inserting after paragraph (36) the following new paragraph:

''(37) DEATH BENEFITS UNDER USERRA-QUALIFIED ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE.—A trust shall not constitute a qualified trust unless the plan provides that, in the case of a participant who dies while performing qualified military service (as defined in section 414(u)), the survivors of the participant are entitled to any additional benefits (other than benefit accruals relating to the period of qualified military service) provided under the plan had the participant resumed and then terminated employment on account of death.''.

(b) TREATMENT IN THE CASE OF DEATH OR DISABILITY RESULTING FROM ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE FOR BENEFIT ACCRUAL PURPOSES.—Subsection (u) of section 414 (relating to special rules relating to veterans' reemployment rights under USERRA) is amended by redesignating paragraphs (9) and (10) as paragraphs (10) and (11), respectively, and by inserting after paragraph (8) the following new paragraph:

''(9) TREATMENT IN THE CASE OF DEATH OR DISABILITY RESULTING FROM ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—For benefit accrual purposes, an employer sponsoring a retirement plan may treat an individual who dies or becomes disabled (as defined under the terms of the plan) while performing qualified military service with respect to the employer maintaining the plan as if the individual has resumed employment in accordance with the individual's reemployment rights under chapter 43 of title 38, United States Code, on the day preceding death or disability (as the case may be) and terminated employment on the actual date of death or disability. In the case of any such treatment, and subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), any full or partial compliance by such plan with respect to the benefit accrual requirements of paragraph (8) with respect to such individual shall be treated for purposes of paragraph (1) as if such compliance were required under such chapter 43.

''(B) NONDISCRIMINATION REQUIREMENT.—Subparagraph (A) shall apply only if all individuals performing qualified military service with respect to the employer maintaining the plan (as determined under subsections (b), (c), (m), and (o)) who die or became disabled as a result of performing qualified military service prior to reemployment by the employer are credited with service and benefits on reasonably equivalent terms.

''(C) DETERMINATION OF BENEFITS.—The amount of employee contributions and the amount of elective deferrals of an individual treated as reemployed under subparagraph (A) for purposes of applying paragraph (8)(C) shall be determined on the basis of the individual's average actual employee contributions or elective deferrals for the lesser of—

''(i) the 12-month period of service with the employer immediately prior to qualified military service, or

''(ii) if service with the employer is less than such 12-month period, the actual length of continuous service with the employer.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 404(a)(2) is amended by striking ''and (31)'' and inserting ''(31), and (37)''.

(2) Section 403(b) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(14) DEATH BENEFITS UNDER USERRA-QUALIFIED ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE.—This subsection shall not apply to an annuity contract unless such contract meets the requirements of section 401(a)(37).''.

(3) Section 457(g) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) DEATH BENEFITS UNDER USERRA-QUALIFIED ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE.—A plan described in paragraph (1) shall not be treated as an eligible deferred compensation plan unless such plan meets the requirements of section 401(a)(37).''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to deaths and disabilities occurring on or after January 1, 2007.

(2) PROVISIONS RELATING TO PLAN AMENDMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If this subparagraph applies to any plan or contract amendment, such plan or contract shall be treated as being operated in accordance with the terms of the plan during the period described in subparagraph (B)(iii).

(B) AMENDMENTS TO WHICH SUBPARAGRAPH (A) APPLIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) shall apply to any amendment to any plan or annuity contract which is made—

(I) pursuant to the amendments made by subsection (a) or pursuant to any regulation issued by the Secretary of the Treasury under subsection (a), and

(II) on or before the last day of the first plan year beginning on or after January 1, 2009.

In the case of a governmental plan (as defined in section 414(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), this clause shall be applied by substituting ''2011'' for ''2009'' in subclause (II).

(ii) CONDITIONS.—This paragraph shall not apply to any amendment unless—

(I) the plan or contract is operated as if such plan or contract amendment were in effect for the period described in clause (iii), and

(II) such plan or contract amendment applies retroactively for such period.

(iii) PERIOD DESCRIBED.—The period described in this clause is the period—

(I) beginning on the effective date specified by the plan, and

(II) ending on the date described in clause (i)(II) (or, if earlier, the date the plan or contract amendment is adopted).

SEC. 104. TREATMENT OF DIFFERENTIAL MILITARY PAY AS WAGES.

(a) INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING ON DIFFERENTIAL WAGE PAYMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 3401 (relating to definitions) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) DIFFERENTIAL WAGE PAYMENTS TO ACTIVE DUTY MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (a), any differential wage payment shall be treated as a payment of wages by the employer to the employee.

''(2) DIFFERENTIAL WAGE PAYMENT.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term 'differential wage payment' means any payment which—

''(A) is made by an employer to an individual with respect to any period during which the individual is performing service in the uniformed services (as defined in chapter 43 of title 38, United States Code) while on active duty for a period of more than 30 days, and

''(B) represents all or a portion of the wages the individual would have received from the employer if the individual were performing service for the employer.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this subsection shall apply to remuneration paid after December 31, 2007.

(b) TREATMENT OF DIFFERENTIAL WAGE PAYMENTS FOR RETIREMENT PLAN PURPOSES.—

(1) PENSION PLANS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 414(u) (relating to special rules relating to veterans' reemployment rights under USERRA), as amended by section 103(b), is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(12) TREATMENT OF DIFFERENTIAL WAGE PAYMENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in this paragraph, for purposes of applying this title to a retirement plan to which this subsection applies—

''(i) an individual receiving a differential wage payment shall be treated as an employee of the employer making the payment,

''(ii) the differential wage payment shall be treated as compensation, and

''(iii) the plan shall not be treated as failing to meet the requirements of any provision described in paragraph (1)(C) by reason of any contribution or benefit which is based on the differential wage payment.

''(B) SPECIAL RULE FOR DISTRIBUTIONS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A)(i), for purposes of section 401(k)(2)(B)(i)(I), 403(b)(7)(A)(ii), 403(b)(11)(A), or 457(d)(1)(A)(ii), an individual shall be treated as having been severed from employment during any period the individual is performing service in the uniformed services described in section 3401(h)(2)(A).

''(ii) LIMITATION.—If an individual elects to receive a distribution by reason of clause (i), the plan shall provide that the individual may not make an elective deferral or employee contribution during the 6-month period beginning on the date of the distribution.

''(C) NONDISCRIMINATION REQUIREMENT.—Subparagraph (A)(iii) shall apply only if all employees of an employer (as determined under subsections (b), (c), (m), and (o)) performing service in the uniformed services described in section 3401(h)(2)(A) are entitled to receive differential wage payments on reasonably equivalent terms and, if eligible to participate in a retirement plan maintained by the employer, to make contributions based on the payments on reasonably equivalent terms. For purposes of applying this subparagraph, the provisions of paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) of section 410(b) shall apply.

''(D) DIFFERENTIAL WAGE PAYMENT.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'differential wage payment' has the meaning given such term by section 3401(h)(2).''.

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The heading for section 414(u) is amended by inserting ''AND TO DIFFERENTIAL WAGE PAYMENTS TO MEMBERS ON ACTIVE DUTY'' after ''USERRA''.

(2) DIFFERENTIAL WAGE PAYMENTS TREATED AS COMPENSATION FOR INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT PLANS.—Section 219(f)(1) (defining compensation) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The term compensation includes any differential wage payment (as defined in section 3401(h)(2)).''.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to years beginning after December 31, 2007.

(c) PROVISIONS RELATING TO PLAN AMENDMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If this subsection applies to any plan or annuity contract amendment, such plan or contract shall be treated as being operated in accordance with the terms of the plan or contract during the period described in paragraph (2)(B)(i).

(2) AMENDMENTS TO WHICH SECTION APPLIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—This subsection shall apply to any amendment to any plan or annuity contract which is made—

(i) pursuant to any amendment made by subsection (b)(1), and

(ii) on or before the last day of the first plan year beginning on or after January 1, 2009.

In the case of a governmental plan (as defined in section 414(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), this subparagraph shall be applied by substituting ''2011'' for ''2009'' in clause (ii).

(B) CONDITIONS.—This subsection shall not apply to any plan or annuity contract amendment unless—

(i) during the period beginning on the date the amendment described in subparagraph (A)(i) takes effect and ending on the date described in subparagraph (A)(ii) (or, if earlier, the date the plan or contract amendment is adopted), the plan or contract is operated as if such plan or contract amendment were in effect, and

(ii) such plan or contract amendment applies retroactively for such period.

SEC. 105. EXCLUSION FROM INCOME FOR BENEFITS PROVIDED TO VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONDERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 (relating to items specifically excluded from gross income) is amended by inserting after section 139A the following new section:

''SEC. 139B. BENEFITS PROVIDED TO VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONDERS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any member of a qualified volunteer emergency response organization, gross income shall not include—

''(1) any qualified State and local tax benefit, and

''(2) any qualified payment.

''(b) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFITS.—In the case of any member of a qualified volunteer emergency response organization—

''(1) the deduction under 164 shall be determined with regard to any qualified State and local tax benefit, and

''(2) expenses paid or incurred by the taxpayer in connection with the performance of services as such a member shall be taken into account under section 170 only to the extent such expenses exceed the amount of any qualified payment excluded from gross income under subsection (a).

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) QUALIFIED STATE AND LOCAL TAX BENEFIT.—The term 'qualified state and local tax benefit' means any reduction or rebate of a tax described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of section 164(a) provided by a State or political division thereof on account of services performed as a member of a qualified volunteer emergency response organization.

''(2) QUALIFIED PAYMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified payment' means any payment (whether reimbursement or otherwise) provided by a State

or political division thereof on account of the performance of services as a member of a qualified volunteer emergency response organization.

''(B) APPLICABLE DOLLAR LIMITATION.—The amount determined under subparagraph (A) for any taxable year shall not exceed $30 multiplied by the number of months during such year that the taxpayer performs such services.

''(3) QUALIFIED VOLUNTEER EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION.—The term 'qualified volunteer emergency response organization' means any volunteer organization—

''(A) which is organized and operated to provide firefighting or emergency medical services for persons in the State or political subdivision, as the case may be, and

''(B) which is required (by written agreement) by the State or political subdivision to furnish firefighting or emergency medical services in such State or political subdivision.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for such part is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 139A the following new item:

''Sec. 139B. Benefits provided to volunteer firefighters and emergency medical responders.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 106. SPECIAL PERIOD OF LIMITATION WHEN UNIFORMED SERVICES RETIRED PAY IS REDUCED AS A RESULT OF AWARD OF DISABILITY COMPENSATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 6511 (relating to special rules applicable to income taxes) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(8) SPECIAL RULES WHEN UNIFORMED SERVICES RETIRED PAY IS REDUCED AS A RESULT OF AWARD OF DISABILITY COMPENSATION.—

''(A) PERIOD OF LIMITATION ON FILING CLAIM.—If the claim for credit or refund relates to an overpayment of tax imposed by subtitle A on account of—

''(i) the reduction of uniformed services retired pay computed under section 1406 or 1407 of title 10, United States Code, or

''(ii) the waiver of such pay under section 5305 of title 38 of such Code,

as a result of an award of compensation under title 38 of such Code pursuant to a determination by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the 3-year period of limitation prescribed in subsection (a) shall be extended, for purposes of permitting a credit or refund based upon the amount of such reduction or waiver, until the end of the 1-year period beginning on the date of such determination.

''(B) LIMITATION TO 5 TAXABLE YEARS.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to any taxable year which began more than 5 years before the date of such determination.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to claims for credit or refund filed after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) TRANSITION RULES.—In the case of a determination described in paragraph (8) of section 6511(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by this section) which is made by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs after December 31, 2000, and before the date of the enactment of this Act, such paragraph—

(1) shall not apply with respect to any taxable year which began before January 1, 2001, and

(2) shall be applied by substituting for ''the date of such determination'' in subparagraph (A) thereof.

SEC. 107. DISTRIBUTIONS FROM RETIREMENT PLANS TO INDIVIDUALS CALLED TO ACTIVE DUTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Clause (iv) of section 72(t)(2)(G) is amended by striking '', and before December 31, 2007''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to individuals ordered or called to active duty on or after December 31, 2007.

SEC. 108. DISCLOSURE OF RETURN INFORMATION RELATING TO VETERANS PROGRAMS MADE PERMANENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (D) of section 6103(l)(7) (relating to disclosure of return information to Federal, State, and local agencies administering certain programs under the Social Security Act, the Food Stamp Act of 1977, or title 38, United States Code or certain housing assistance programs) is amended by striking the last sentence.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to requests made after September 30, 2008.

SEC. 109. CONTRIBUTIONS OF MILITARY DEATH GRATUITIES TO ROTH IRAS AND EDUCATION SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

(a) PROVISION IN EFFECT BEFORE PENSION PROTECTION ACT.—Subsection (e) of section 408A (relating to qualified rollover contribution), as in effect before the amendments made by section 824 of the Pension Protection Act of 2006, is amended to read as follows:

''(e) QUALIFIED ROLLOVER CONTRIBUTION.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified rollover contribution' means a rollover contribution to a Roth IRA from another such account, or from an individual retirement plan, but only if such rollover contribution meets the requirements of section 408(d)(3). Such term includes a rollover contribution described in section 402A(c)(3)(A). For purposes of section 408(d)(3)(B), there shall be disregarded any qualified rollover contribution from an individual retirement plan (other than a Roth IRA) to a Roth IRA.

''(2) MILITARY DEATH GRATUITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified rollover contribution' includes a contribution to a Roth IRA maintained for the benefit of an individual made before the end of the 1-year period beginning on the date on which such individual receives an amount under section 1477 of title 10, United States Code, or section 1967 of title 38 of such Code, with respect to a person, to the extent that such contribution does not exceed—

''(i) the sum of the amounts received during such period by such individual under such sections with respect to such person, reduced by

''(ii) the amounts so received which were contributed to a Coverdell education savings account under section 530(d)(9).

''(B) ANNUAL LIMIT ON NUMBER OF ROLLOVERS NOT TO APPLY.—Section 408(d)(3)(B) shall not apply with respect to amounts treated as a rollover by subparagraph (A).

''(C) APPLICATION OF SECTION 72.—For purposes of applying section 72 in the case of a distribution which is not a qualified distribution, the amount treated as a rollover by reason of subparagraph (A) shall be treated as investment in the contract.''.

(b) PROVISION IN EFFECT AFTER PENSION PROTECTION ACT.—Subsection (e) of section 408A, as in effect after the amendments made by section 824 of the Pension Protection Act of 2006, is amended to read as follows:

''(e) QUALIFIED ROLLOVER CONTRIBUTION.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified rollover contribution' means a rollover contribution—

''(A) to a Roth IRA from another such account,

''(B) from an eligible retirement plan, but only if—

''(i) in the case of an individual retirement plan, such rollover contribution meets the requirements of section 408(d)(3), and

''(ii) in the case of any eligible retirement plan (as defined in section 402(c)(8)(B) other than clauses (i) and (ii) thereof), such rollover contribution meets the requirements of section 402(c), 403(b)(8), or 457(e)(16), as applicable.

For purposes of section 408(d)(3)(B), there shall be disregarded any qualified rollover contribution from an individual retirement plan (other than a Roth IRA) to a Roth IRA.

''(2) MILITARY DEATH GRATUITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified rollover contribution' includes a contribution to a Roth IRA maintained for the benefit of an individual made before the end of the 1-year period beginning on the date on which such individual receives an amount under section 1477 of title 10, United States Code, or section 1967 of title 38 of such Code, with respect to a person, to the extent that such contribution does not exceed—

''(i) the sum of the amounts received during such period by such individual under such sections with respect to such person, reduced by

''(ii) the amounts so received which were contributed to a Coverdell education savings account under section 530(d)(9).

''(B) ANNUAL LIMIT ON NUMBER OF ROLLOVERS NOT TO APPLY.—Section 408(d)(3)(B) shall not apply with respect to amounts treated as a rollover by the subparagraph (A).

''(C) APPLICATION OF SECTION 72.—For purposes of applying section 72 in the case of a distribution which is not a qualified distribution, the amount treated as a rollover by reason of subparagraph (A) shall be treated as investment in the contract.''.

(c) EDUCATION SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.—Subsection (d) of section 530 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(9) MILITARY DEATH GRATUITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the term 'rollover contribution' includes a contribution to a Coverdell education savings account made before the end of the 1-year period beginning on the date on which the contributor receives an amount under section 1477 of title 10, United States Code, or section 1967 of title 38 of such Code, with respect to a person, to the extent that such contribution does not exceed—

''(i) the sum of the amounts received during such period by such contributor under such sections with respect to such person, reduced by

''(ii) the amounts so received which were contributed to a Roth IRA under section 408A(e)(2) or to another Coverdell education savings account.

''(B) ANNUAL LIMIT ON NUMBER OF ROLLOVERS NOT TO APPLY.—The last sentence of paragraph (5) shall not apply with respect to amounts treated as a rollover by the subparagraph (A).

''(C) APPLICATION OF SECTION 72.—For purposes of applying section 72 in the case of a distribution which is includible in gross income under paragraph (1), the amount treated as a rollover by reason of subparagraph

(A) shall be treated as investment in the contract.''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by paragraphs (2) and (3), the amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to deaths from injuries occurring on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO DEATHS FROM INJURIES OCCURRING ON OR AFTER OCTOBER 7, 2001, AND BEFORE ENACTMENT.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to any contribution made pursuant to section 408A(e)(2) or 530(d)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by this Act, with respect to amounts received under section 1477 of title 10, United States Code, or under section 1967 of title 38 of such Code, for deaths from injuries occurring on or after October 7, 2001, and before the date of the enactment of this Act if such contribution is made not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) PENSION PROTECTION ACT CHANGES.—Section 408A(e)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as in effect after the amendments made by subsection (b)) shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2007.

SEC. 110. SUSPENSION OF 5-YEAR PERIOD DURING SERVICE WITH THE PEACE CORPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 121 (relating to special rules) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(12) PEACE CORPS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—At the election of an individual with respect to a property, the running of the 5-year period described in subsections (a) and (c)(1)(B) and paragraph (7) of this subsection with respect to such property shall be suspended during any period that such individual or such individual's spouse is serving outside the United States—

''(i) on qualified official extended duty (as defined in paragraph (9)(C)) as an employee of the Peace Corps, or

''(ii) as an enrolled volunteer or volunteer leader under section 5 or 6 (as the case may be) of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2504, 2505).

''(B) APPLICABLE RULES.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), rules similar to the rules of subparagraphs (B) and (D) shall apply.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2007.

TITLE II—IMPROVEMENTS IN SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

SEC. 201. TREATMENT OF UNIFORMED SERVICE CASH REMUNERATION AS EARNED INCOME.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1612(a)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1382a(a)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting ''(and, in the case of cash remuneration paid for service as a member of a uniformed service (other than payments described in paragraph (2)(H) of this subsection or subsection (b)(20)), without regard to the limitations contained in section 209(d))'' before the semicolon.

(b) CERTAIN HOUSING PAYMENTS TREATED AS IN-KIND SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE.—Section 1612(a)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1382a(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (F);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (G) and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(H) payments to or on behalf of a member of a uniformed service for housing of the member (and his or her dependents, if any) on a facility of a uniformed service, including payments provided under section 403 of title 37, United States Code, for housing that is acquired or constructed under subchapter IV of chapter 169 of title 10 of such Code, or any related provision of law, and any such payments shall be treated as support and maintenance in kind subject to subparagraph (A) of this paragraph.''.

SEC. 202. STATE ANNUITIES FOR CERTAIN VETERANS TO BE DISREGARDED IN DETERMINING SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME BENEFITS.

(a) INCOME DISREGARD.—Section 1612(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1382a(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (22);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (23) and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(24) any annuity paid by a State to the individual (or such spouse) on the basis of the individual's being a veteran (as defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code), and blind, disabled, or aged.''.

(b) RESOURCE DISREGARD.—Section 1613(a) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1382b(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (14);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (15) and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (15) the following:

''(16) for the month of receipt and every month thereafter, any annuity paid by a State to the individual (or such spouse) on the basis of the individual's being a veteran (as defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code), and blind, disabled, or aged.''.

SEC. 203. EXCLUSION OF AMERICORPS BENEFITS FOR PURPOSES OF DETERMINING SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME ELIGIBILITY AND BENEFIT AMOUNTS.

Section 1612(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1382a(b)), as amended by section 202(a) of this Act, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (23), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (24), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(25) any benefit (whether cash or in-kind) conferred upon (or paid on behalf of) a participant in an AmeriCorps position approved by the Corporation for National and Community Service under section 123 of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12573).''.

SEC. 204. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this title shall be effective with respect to benefits payable for months beginning after 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE III—REVENUE PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. MODIFICATION OF PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO FILE PARTNERSHIP RETURNS.

(a) EXTENSION OF TIME LIMITATION.—Subsection (a) of section 6698 (relating to general rule) is amended by striking ''5 months'' and inserting ''12 months''.

(b) INCREASE IN PENALTY AMOUNT.—Paragraph (1) of section 6698(b) is amended by striking ''$50'' and inserting ''$100''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to returns required to be filed after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 302. PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO FILE S CORPORATION RETURNS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part I of subchapter B of chapter 68 (relating to assessable penalties) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 6699. FAILURE TO FILE S CORPORATION RETURN.

''(a) GENERAL RULE.—In addition to the penalty imposed by section 7203 (relating to willful failure to file return, supply information, or pay tax), if any S corporation required to file a return under section 6037 for any taxable year—

''(1) fails to file such return at the time prescribed therefor (determined with regard to any extension of time for filing), or

''(2) files a return which fails to show the information required under section 6037,

such S corporation shall be liable for a penalty determined under subsection (b) for each month (or fraction thereof) during which such failure continues (but not to exceed 12 months), unless it is shown that such failure is due to reasonable cause.

''(b) AMOUNT PER MONTH.—For purposes of subsection (a), the amount determined under this subsection for any month is the product of—

''(1) $100, multiplied by

''(2) the number of persons who were shareholders in the S corporation during any part of the taxable year.

''(c) ASSESSMENT OF PENALTY.—The penalty imposed by subsection (a) shall be assessed against the S corporation.

''(d) DEFICIENCY PROCEDURES NOT TO APPLY.—Subchapter B of chapter 63 (relating to deficiency procedures for income, estate, gift, and certain excise taxes) shall not apply in respect of the assessment or collection of any penalty imposed by subsection (a).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for part I of subchapter B of chapter 68 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''Sec. 6699. Failure to file S corporation return.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to returns required to be filed after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 303. INCREASE IN INFORMATION RETURN PENALTIES.

(a) FAILURE TO FILE CORRECT INFORMATION RETURNS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsections (a)(1), (b)(1)(A), and (b)(2)(A) of section 6721 are each amended by striking ''$50'' and inserting ''$100''.

(2) AGGREGATE ANNUAL LIMITATION.—Subsections (a)(1), (d)(1)(A), and (e)(3)(A) of section 6721 are each amended by striking ''$250,000'' and inserting ''$600,000''.

(b) REDUCTION WHERE CORRECTION WITHIN 30 DAYS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) of section 6721(b)(1) is amended by striking ''$15'' and inserting ''$25''.

(2) AGGREGATE ANNUAL LIMITATION.—Subsections (b)(1)(B) and (d)(1)(B) of section 6721 are each amended by striking ''$75,000'' and inserting ''$200,000''.

(c) REDUCTION WHERE CORRECTION ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 1.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) of section 6721(b)(2) is amended by striking ''$30'' and inserting ''$60''.

(2) AGGREGATE ANNUAL LIMITATION.—Subsections (b)(2)(B) and (d)(1)(C) of section 6721 are each amended by striking ''$150,000'' and inserting ''$400,000''.

(d) AGGREGATE ANNUAL LIMITATIONS FOR PERSONS WITH GROSS RECEIPTS OF NOT MORE THAN $5,000,000.—Paragraph (1) of section 6721(d) is amended—

(1) by striking ''$100,000'' in subparagraph (A) and inserting ''$250,000'',

(2) by striking ''$25,000'' in subparagraph (B) and inserting ''$75,000'', and

(3) by striking ''$50,000'' in subparagraph (C) and inserting ''$150,000''.

(e) PENALTY IN CASE OF INTENTIONAL DISREGARD.—Paragraph (2) of section 6721(e) is amended by striking ''$100'' and inserting ''$250''.

(f) FAILURE TO FURNISH CORRECT PAYEE STATEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 6722 is amended by striking ''$50'' and inserting ''$100''.

(2) AGGREGATE ANNUAL LIMITATION.—Subsections (a) and (c)(2)(A) of section 6722 are each amended by striking ''$100,000'' and inserting ''$600,000''.

(3) PENALTY IN CASE OF INTENTIONAL DISREGARD.—Paragraph (1) of section 6722(c) is amended by striking ''$100'' and inserting ''$250''.

(g) FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH OTHER INFORMATION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 6723 is amended—

(1) by striking ''$50'' and inserting ''$100'', and

(2) by striking ''$100,000'' and inserting ''$600,000''.

(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to information returns required to be filed on or after January 1, 2008.

SEC. 304. INCREASE IN MINIMUM PENALTY ON FAILURE TO FILE A RETURN OF TAX.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 6651 is amended by striking ''$100'' in the last sentence and inserting ''$225''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to returns the due date for the filing of which (including extensions) is after December 31, 2007.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Madam Speaker, Martin Luther King said, ''Everybody can be great because anybody can serve. You only need a heart full of grace and a soul generated by love.''

Those that volunteer to serve our country deserve our thanks and our support. Members of our Armed Forces make tremendous sacrifices as they honorably perform their duties and deserve so much in return for their service.

The Heroes Earnings Assistance and Relief Act is an important piece of legislation that would eliminate many inequities that presently exist in Federal statutes affecting those performing service to our country.

The bill makes several improvements in the Tax Code for servicemembers and their families. It includes a provision to remove obstacles for Americans who wish to serve our Nation overseas through the Peace Corps by providing relief from capital gains taxes on the sale of a home.

Additionally, the bill makes several important changes to the Supplemental Security Income program, known as SSI. The SSI program provides critical benefits for servicemembers who are caring for a severely disabled spouse or child. This bill would change SSI's treatment of certain forms of military compensation when determining SSI eligibility and benefit amounts for military families. As a result, more military families will be able to benefit from this important safety net. This bill would remove penalties that presently exist for blind, disabled, and elderly veterans under the SSI program.

And, finally, the bill would end the disparate treatment of compensation that is paid to some AmeriCorps volunteers but not to others under the SSI program. This modest change would enable disabled Americans to serve their country and their community despite their disability. For some Americans, AmeriCorps can provide a pathway for the disabled to gain the skills to reenter the workforce.

At this time, I would like to enter into the RECORD the following documents.

STORIES OF AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES IN NATIONAL SERVICE

People with disabilities volunteer for the same reasons that anyone else does—to give back to their communities, to improve their surroundings, and to be active and engaged in life. Some national service participants who have disabilities volunteer with organizations that serve other people with disabilities, while others focus their efforts on helping to meet a wide range of critical community needs. The individuals profiled here represent a small sampling of the many people with disabilities involved in the Corporation for National and Community Service's Senior Corps, AmeriCorps, and Learn and Serve America programs.

AMERICORPS*STATE AND NATIONAL

Steve Hoad, AmeriCorps Alumnus 2001, AmeriCorps*VISTA Alumnus 2003 Augusta, Maine; disability: blind.

Steve Hoad served with the Maine Conservation Corps in Augusta as a coordinator of volunteers on a statewide basis. The program, called SERVE—Maine (State Environmental Resource Volunteer Effort for Maine), identifies volunteers for outdoor or natural resource projects sponsored by government agencies or nonprofit groups. As a person who is blind, Steve thinks it's important for lots of organizations, including the Corporation for National and Community Service, to address inclusion. Steve feels his contributions are important for the additional reason that, in his opinion, ''. . . people with disabilities have been left on the sidelines and pushed into isolation by a couple of different ideas that people seem to have. One is that because maybe someone looks different or acts differently or speaks differently, that they're not as smart; and the other is that because someone is disabled, they can't contribute anything, they need to be helped. Those two ideas become very exclusionary.''

AMERICORPS*VISTA

Dawn Facka, AmeriCorps*VISTA Alumna 2001, Anchorage, Alaska; current location: Charleston, South Carolina; disability: hearing impaired.

Dawn Facka, a service-learning coordinator with AmeriCorps*VISTA, advocates for people with disabilities and serves as a role model for young men and women with disabilities that come to serve in AmeriCorps Programs. In addition, she teaches others about the importance of inclusion and facilitates disability awareness and diversity training to AmeriCorps*NCCC members. She strives to create a work environment that is welcoming and understanding to those individuals with disabilities by advocating for community involvement and supporting organizations that support and help individuals with disabilities. She says that ''If AmeriCorps, had not opened the doors of opportunity to me, I most likely would still be ashamed and embarrassed of who I am and [how] society has labeled me. I would still be apologizing to people who did not tolerate or accept my hearing loss. I can't begin to show my gratitude . . . to AmeriCorps for showing me another world.''

AMERICORPS*NCCC

Joe Tierney, AmeriCorps*NCCC Alumnus 2001 and 2002, Charleston, South Carolina; current location: Boston, Massachusetts; disability: traumatic brain injury.

Joe Tierney dedicated two years of his life to service with Americorps*NCCC. During these years he tutored children, built houses, designed and built wheelchair ramps, surveyed and mapped a historical graveyard, blazed trails, worked at a camp for children and adults with disabilities, and much more. Of his time there he writes, ''Throughout my service I met some amazing individuals, traveled to some fascinating locations, and learned a variety of skills, but most importantly my service gave me the opportunity to recover, the ability to experience life with a smile. I made the decision to join AmeriCorps because I felt an obligation to give back, I understood that I was very fortunate to have recovered and that I would have never done it without the help of many thoughtful, committed, competent individuals.''

LEARN AND SERVE AMERICA

Jared (not his real name), Learn and Serve America Alumnus 2002, Hampshire, Massachusetts; current location: Hampshire, Massachusetts; disability: significant disabilities.

Jared (not his real name), a high school student with significant disabilities, participated fully in a water quality testing initiative though a school-based service-learning project in Western Massachusetts. During the project, Jared spoke of all that he learned about water quality and the effects on the environment. His family and teachers were impressed with the project because it provided Jared with a meaningful experience to give back to his community as well as taught him vital life skills. His mother speaks of the project as being one of the few opportunities Jared has had to mingle with other students outside of special education.

RSVP

Dean Homerick, RSVP Volunteer, current location: Lexington, Ohio; disability: debilitating arthritis.

Dean Homerick began service as an RSVP volunteer as soon as he became eligible—the day he turned 55. He is involved in environmental issues and emergency operations. He volunteers regularly at the Columbus Zoo, participating in education programs to teach children about animals, as well as volunteering at a local nature center and at the Ohio Bird Sanctuary, where he edits a monthly newsletter. He also volunteers for the American Red Cross and is the volunteer coordinator for the Richland County Emergency Operations Center, charged with alerting volunteers in the event of an emergency.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

The Corporation for National and Community Service provides opportunities for Americans of all ages and backgrounds to serve their communities and country through three programs: Senior Corps, AmeriCorps, and Learn and Serve America. This year, more than 1.6 million individuals will participate in the Corporation's programs, helping thousands of nonprofit organizations, faith- based groups, schools, and government agencies build their capacity to meet critical local needs in education, the environment, public safety, disaster relief, and other areas. Together with the USA Freedom Corps, the Corporation is working to build a culture of citizenship, service, and responsibility in America.

DELAWARE MAN HONORED WITH PRESIDENT'S VOLUNTEER SERVICE AWARD AT NATIONAL DISABILITY INCLUSION AND NATIONAL SERVICE CONFERENCE

On December 9, Claude Allen, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, spoke at the National Disability Inclusion and National Service Conference. At the conclusion of his remarks, Allen honored outstanding volunteer Emmanuel Jenkins with the President's Volunteer Service Award.

Jenkins, who suffers from Cerebral Palsy, has volunteered for nearly ten years and recently graduated from his second term as an AmeriCorps member. His primary reason for participation in AmeriCorps was to help people. Emmanuel, now 21, started volunteering with children when he was only 11 years old. He ran a computer lab for the Boys and Girls Club as well as a program called Ticket to the Future, which taught students how to set and attain life goals. As a junior staff member, he assisted with a program called Family Day and tutored children in math. Emmanuel talks about the importance of encouraging students and always tells them, ''You can do that because a winner never stops trying.''

Emmanuel currently lives in Dover, Delaware and volunteers with his local school district mentoring a local at-risk youth. His motivation stems from a public service announcement he saw on TV that said, ''You can be part of the problem or part of the solution.'' He strives to be part of the solution. Emmanuel is also a certified motivational speaker and his message is to challenge others with the quote, ''When you give, you get!''

The President's Volunteer Service Award was created at the President's direction by the President's Council on Service and Civic Participation. The Award is available to youth ages 14 and under who have completed 50 or more hours of volunteer service; to individuals 15 and older who have completed 100 or more hours; and to families or groups who have completed 200 or more hours. For more information about the Award, please visit http://www.presidentialserviceawards.gov.

The 2005 National Conference on Disability Inclusion and National Service provided a forum for the national service and disability communities to come together and identify, develop, and share, new innovations that ensure a meaningful opportunity for all Americans to engage in volunteer service. The conference, sponsored by the Corporation for National and Community Service, brought together some 350 leaders from the disability and national service communities across the country to develop strategies for engaging more people with disabilities in volunteering and service.

I thank Mr. RANGEL for being a champion for those that unselfishly serve our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1130

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, we cannot express enough the tremendous debt of gratitude we owe the brave men and women who defend our freedoms every day. It is with great honor that I join my colleagues on the House floor today and help lead the debate on H.R. 3997, the Heroes Earnings Assistance and Relief Tax Act. This legislation is more than a simple cleanup of some of the disincentives, distortions and oversights that have disadvantaged our active duty military and veterans in the Tax Code.

This legislation is significant because it sends a clear message that even as many of our best and brightest are currently in harm's way in theaters where they are facing hostile fire, this Congress is prepared to work on a bipartisan basis to consider every option and every opportunity to improve the lives of their families and their predecessors.

The $2.3 billion tax package which was reported out of the House Ways and Means Committee last week will bolster tax and Social Security benefits for military servicemembers, veterans and volunteers. This important measure will allow our active military men and women to benefit from the earned income tax credit by allowing them to pair their nontaxable combat pay with their earned income.

H.R. 3997 will ease the financial burden of losing a loved one by allowing survivors to put military death benefits into Roth IRAs without limitations. Furthermore, this legislation will ensure military Reservists will have the opportunity to make penalty-free withdrawals from their retirement plans, including 401(k) and IRA accounts. If deployed, these men and women will be able to provide the financial footing their families may depend on during their absence.

I am also pleased that the majority, in bringing this bill to the floor today, included in it an amendment I offered and withdrew in committee. I appreciate the bipartisan support displayed on this critical issue. Specifically, my provision will expand Social Security income benefits to our aged, disabled and blind veterans.

Under current law, the Social Security Administration counts annuities paid by State governments to veterans who are blind, disabled or aged as earned income. As a result, veterans in certain States like Pennsylvania, which provides paralyzed vets with an $1,800-per-year annuity, may be denied Federal benefits or receive a lower amount than veterans in States that do not provide such annuities. H.R. 3997 will correct this inequity in the law and ensure that annuities awarded by States to vets with certain disabilities are disregarded when determining SSI benefits.

Madam Speaker, the dedication and bravery made by American soldiers have allowed us to exercise our everyday freedoms. Many have made the ultimate sacrifice, and it is our duty in Congress to make sure that veterans rights and interests are protected and served. As many of us prepare for this upcoming Veterans Day, this legislation reaches our Chamber at the proper time and includes the right incentives to help our men and women in uniform. Overall, this legislation is a bundle of commonsense changes to help those who have contributed to the defense of our country and the protection of our freedoms. I am proud to be a supporter of this initiative, and I retain the balance of my time.

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL).

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, I am delighted that this bipartisan legislation to assist our veterans is before the House today. It also is certainly of great assistance to our active duty military and Reservists and indeed their families. The bill we are considering today is the product of a joint hearing held last month by the Select Revenue Measures Subcommittee led by myself and the Ranking Member ENGLISH and the Income Security Subcommittee led by Chairman MCDERMOTT and Ranking Member WELLER. We heard from a number of veterans advocates, military families groups, the Social Security Administration, Members of Congress and others who discussed their proposals to either enhance tax provisions or reduce burdens on those who serve or volunteer for America.

The bill we are considering today, which passed out of the full committee last week, is a product of those deliberations and will go far to assist those serving this country, again, emphasizing support for their families. This country is fortunate that so many soldiers and sailors have been willing to sacrifice for our defense. We must remember, once again, that this is a shared sacrifice. The families of someone serving this country can suffer financially, as well as emotionally, during extended tours. Congress has a responsibility to ensure that the Tax Code and other income security provisions do not create problems but, rather, solve them for military families. That is exactly what this bill will allow us to do.

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to allow Mr. NEAL to handle the rest of the time.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, at this point, I would like to yield 2 minutes to a leader on our committee, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER).

Mr. WELLER of Illinois. Madam Speaker, last month the members of the Ways and Means Committee heard compassionate testimony on several of the tax and benefit provisions for veterans, military families and volunteers in the bill we are considering on the floor today. Several provisions amend the Supplemental Security Income program that operates under the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Income Security and Family Support, which I have the privilege of serving as ranking member. These would effectively expand eligibility for and increase SSI benefit payments to certain military families, veterans and AmeriCorps participants. The bill also includes provisions offered by my friends and colleagues, PHIL ENGLISH of Pennsylvania and TOM REYNOLDS of New York, that would ensure comparable treatment under the SSI program when it comes to State annuities for blind and other disabled veterans.

It is important that we look for ways to ensure that those in the military and their families who make sacrifices receive appropriate and timely support. The bill before us today will provide more help to our veterans, to our military families and to others who volunteer in service to our Nation. That is something I support, and I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting our soldiers, our families and others who volunteer to help America by voting ''yes'' for this legislation.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. DOGGETT.

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, support for our troops does not begin on the battlefield and it must not end there. With approval of this legislation, Texas veterans will be eligible for below-market home loans of up to $325,000. Under the previous law, this benefit was restricted to veterans who had served prior to 1977. Today, we close the gap for the many who have been our heroes in the last 30 years who are not currently eligible. Those who have served to keep us safe in our homes deserve a chance of a home of their own. That is what this bill does.

We know that Veterans Day is approaching, but every day that we enjoy freedom bestowed by the sacrifices of those in uniform is a day that we should honor them. It is often said that we should honor our vets not only with our words but also with our deeds. Well, today we expand the opportunity for each vet to obtain a deed for their home. As veterans paid the price to build our great democracy, we can afford the price of building a foundation for their home ownership.

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, it is now my privilege to yield 2 minutes to another member of our committee and a strong advocate of the cause of veterans, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY).

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this bill on the floor today that will provide additional tax relief to our Nation's veterans, especially those who are seeking to purchase a home. This bill updates current law to ensure that veterans who served after 1977 can qualify for low-interest home loans financed by the Qualified Veterans Mortgage Bonds.

Back home in Texas, this bill is going to enable Texas' Veterans Land Board to expand its existing low-interest loan program to several thousand more Texas veterans, several thousand, helping a new generation of veterans own a piece of the American Dream. Our land commissioner, Jerry Patterson, a Marine veteran himself, does an excellent job supervising this program and reaching out to veterans. This bill is going to allow him, and our State, to help more veterans get into a home they can afford. My thought is for all the sacrifice our veterans make to defend our country, it is only right that we help them upon their return home.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, I would like to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota and member of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. POMEROY.

Mr. POMEROY. This is a photograph of Major Alan Johnson, his wife, Tori, and his daughter, Megan. This beautiful family suffered the tragedy of losing Major Johnson in Iraq. Last winter, we buried Major Johnson at Arlington Cemetery. His widow contacted me 2 weeks later to tell me that what had happened in the State of Washington is the pension plan there had simply given the money back that Alan Johnson had paid in as if he had terminated his employment at the time he was called to duty, called to deployment in his status as a Reserve officer.

It brought to light a gap in the law that protects our deployed Reservists and Guardsmen. When they come back, this law seamlessly reintegrates them into the pension plan of their employer, but there was no provision if we tragically lose our soldiers under deployment. Included in this bill is the HEROES Act, introduced by DOC HASTINGS and myself, that allows for survivor benefits to be paid in this situation. It is a very important addition. It is terribly important that survivors of our soldiers who paid the ultimate price have survivors benefits under the pension. This law will afford that.

Madam Speaker, I include for the RECORD a letter to this effect from Mrs. Tori Johnson.

NOVEMBER 5, 2007.

Hon. CHARLES RANGEL,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN RANGEL: I am writing to thank you for introducing the Heroes Earnings Assistance and Relief Tax (HEART) Act, H.R. 3997. Your bill makes many important changes to the tax law that will be of great help to the men and women who serve in the Reserve and the National Guard and their families.

My husband, Major Alan R. Johnson, who was killed in Iraq earlier this year, was a public servant both in the Reserve and in his full time job. In his civilian life, he worked for fifteen years with the Yakima County Department of Corrections. We were a team. He was a strong leader and he depended on the strength of his family. We needed to be strong so he did not need to worry about us when he was serving his county in the Reserves.

Dealing with the problems and technicalities our family had to face after we learned that Alan was killed has not been easy. My husband was 44 and we were planning on his retirement for our future. Because his employer considered Alan as an employee who had voluntarily terminated when he left for his deployment, the survivor benefit under his pension that we would be paid was less than the amount we would have received if he was still an active employee. When I asked why, I found out that in order to have his pension protected under existing law he had to return to work.

The HEART Act corrects the gap in the Uniform Services Employment and Reemployment Right Act's pension protections for survivors of National Guard and Reserve soldiers who are killed in action and can not return to work. Our Guard and Reservists should know that the families that they leave behind will be able to rely on the survivor benefits that they have earned in their civilian employment.

Over 81,000 Reservist and National Guard members have responded to our Nation's call to duty. They believe in our country and are willing to make that ultimate sacrifice. When they cannot return to their former jobs your bill will make sure that their families will get the full survivor benefits that they earned from their jobs at home.

Again, I thank you for your leadership and that of Congressman Pomeroy and Congressman Hastings in making sure that the country that Reservists, like my husband, have sacrificed everything for will take care of their families. I hope that your bill, H.R. 3997, will become law soon.

Sincerely,

VICTORIA C. JOHNSON.

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining on both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 14½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Massachusetts has 13½ minutes remaining.

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, at this point, it would be my honor to yield 4 minutes to a leader in our committee who made a

seminal contribution to the SSI component of this legislation, the gentleman from New York (Mr. REYNOLDS).

Mr. REYNOLDS. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

I want to thank both Chairman RANGEL and Ranking Member MCCRERY, as well as Chairman NEAL and Chairman MCDERMOTT and Ranking Members ENGLISH and WELLER, for their outstanding leadership in crafting this legislation.

Madam Speaker, we come together today not as Democrats and Republicans but as Americans. We are united in our respect for those who wear the uniform of the United States armed services. We are united in our desire to ensure that Federal programs within the Ways and Means Committee's jurisdiction, from the Tax Code to the SSI program, work effectively for members of the military, veterans, first responders and their families. I strongly urge the passage of this legislation.

I would like to highlight two specific provisions in the bill that have been of particular interest to me during my time in Congress. The first provision, section 202, is modeled on legislation, the Blind Veterans Fairness Act, that I first introduced in the year 2000. My legislation would correct a problem in the Federal SSI rules that affects blind veterans in four States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, that provide these veterans modest annuities in recognition of the substantial sacrifice they have made in service to our country.

Regrettably, under current Federal law, these State annuities actually reduce any SSI payments for which blind veterans would otherwise be eligible. As we heard from Michelle LaRock of New York's Division of Veterans' Affairs at our Ways and Means Committee hearing 3 weeks ago, this quirk in the Federal SSI rules creates a hardship not only for the affected veterans themselves, but for the States that administer these annuity programs as well.

As in years past, the bill I have introduced in the 110th Congress, H.R. 649, has enjoyed bipartisan support. It has been strongly endorsed by the Blinded Veterans Association. I would also like to publicly thank Chairman RANGEL, not just the Chair of our committee but the dean of my State's congressional delegation, for his cosponsorship of prior versions of this bill, and I look forward to working closely with him to see the proposal finally enacted into law.

Let me turn briefly to a separate provision, section 107 of the bill, which will permanently allow penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs, 401(k)'s and other retirement funds for Reservists and National Guardsmen called to active duty. As we all know, when Guardsmen and Reservists are called up, they often face significant reductions in pay compared to their civilian salaries, putting an economic strain on their families.

To lessen this economic hardship, many of them chose to draw down on their retirement funds. Unfortunately, under prior law, they faced a 10 percent early withdrawal tax when they did so, and they faced restrictions on making repayments to their retirement funds upon returning from active duty.

□ 1145

Last year's Pension Protection Act provided relief from this penalty tax and permitted unlimited repayments within 2 years after leaving active duty, but only for Guardsmen or Reservists called to active duty before December 31, 2007.

To ensure that this important relief remains available on a permanent basis going forward, I introduced H.R. 867, the Guardsmen and Reservist Tax Fairness Act, on February 7 of this year. This legislation has also attracted a bipartisan group of cosponsors, as well as endorsements from several leading veteran service organizations. I look forward to seeing these commonsense changes enacted into law over the coming weeks.

I urge a ''yes'' vote.

BLINDED VETERANS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, DC, February 9, 2007.

Hon. THOMAS REYNOLDS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE REYNOLDS: On behalf of the Blinded Veterans Association (BVA), the only congressionally chartered Veterans Service Organization exclusively dedicated to serving the needs of our Nation's blinded veterans and their families we commend you for the introduction of H.R. 649 ''Blind Veterans Fairness Act.'' BVA is grateful to you for sponsoring this bill for those blind veterans who have their state annuities counted against the income levels by Social Security. Cornell University Disability Statistics research has found that the poverty rates for the disabled working age population in 2004, ages 21–64, has risen to 3.33 times the rate of poverty for the non-disabled population. They also found that the poverty rate for those with a sensory disability in this age group was 24.6% in 2005 as compared to 9.3% for the non-disability population.

These annuities from the states are clearly meant as a ''gift'' to help prevent these veterans from falling into these terrible statistics and in appreciation for their service to our nation. BVA appreciates that you not only understand this issue, but are willing to take action to correct the problems blinded veterans have had with these annuities from some states being provided to them. These should not be considered additional income by Social Security, but instead a special disability benefit for their service to our grateful nation. This penalty should be removed and the annuities excluded from all income for purposes of SSI for purposes of pension benefits.

BVA strongly supports H.R. 649, and we appreciate all your strong efforts in regards to this issue for blinded veterans.

Sincerely,

THOMAS ZAMPIERI,
Director, Government Relations.

MILITARY OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
Alexandria, VA, March 29, 2007.

Representative TOM REYNOLDS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE REYNOLDS: I am writing on behalf of the 362,000 members of the Military Officers Association of America (MOAA) to thank you for your leadership in sponsoring H.R. 867, the Guardsmen and Reservists' Tax Fairness Act of 2007.

Your bill would make permanent a provision in law for reservists to make penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs, 401ks and similar retirement funds while they are on active duty of at least 6 months. It would also permit them to make unlimited repayments to their retirement plans within two years after leaving active duty. The existing authority will sunset on December 31, 2007.

Under our nation's ''operational reserve'' policy, National Guard and Reserve forces are integrated in all military missions worldwide and are expected to serve on active duty tours one year out of every five or six years. This policy is expected to remain in place for the indefinite future. While Guard and Reserve retention remains strong, it is unrealistic to expect that families and employers can be expected to remain committed to reserve service for the long term without additional support from Congress. One simple way to help Guard and Reserve service men and women is to allow them to withdraw funds from their civilian retirement plans during an activation and to repay those accounts on an unlimited basis following deactivation for up to two years. Making the existing authority permanent will help reserve families make ends meet, support their future financial security, and reduce the enormous stress and strain they endure in service to our nation.

MOAA strongly endorses H.R. 867 and we pledge our full support for its early enactment.

Thank you for your leadership!

Sincerely,

NORBERT R. RYAN, Jr.,
President.

ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY,
Arlington, VA, February 12, 2007.

Hon. TOM REYNOLDS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. REYNOLDS: On behalf of the more than 100,000 members of the Association of the United States Army, I write to thank you for your leadership in sponsoring H.R. 867, the Guardsmen and Reservists' Tax Fairness Act of 2007. This bill would make permanent a provision in law for reservists to make penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs, 401-ks, and similar retirement funds while they are on active duty for at least 6 months. It would also permit them to make unlimited repayments to their retirement plans within two years after leaving active duty. The existing authority authorizing these provisions will end on 31 December 2007.

Under our nation's ''operational reserve'' policy, National Guard and Reserve forces are integrated in all military missions worldwide and are expected to serve on active duty tours one year out of every five or six years. This policy is expected to remain in place for the indefinite future. While Guard and Reserve retention remains strong, it is unrealistic to expect that families and employers will remain committed to reserve service for the long term without additional support from Congress.

Making the existing authority permanent will help Reserve Component families make ends meet, support their future financial security, and reduce the enormous stress and strain they endure serving our nation.

The Association of the United States Army strongly endorses H.R. 867, and we pledge our full support for its early enactment.

Sincerely,

GORDON R. SULLIVAN,
General, USA, Retired,
President.

NAVAL RESERVE ASSOCIATION,
Alexandria, VA, February 12, 2007.

Hon. THOMAS M. REYNOLDS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN REYNOLDS: I am writing on behalf of the membership of the Naval Reserve Association to thank you for your leadership in sponsoring H.R. 867, the Guardsmen and Reservists' Tax Fairness Act of 2007. Your bill would make permanent a provision in law for reservists to make penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs, 401ks and similar retirement funds while they are on active duty of at least 6 months. It would also permit them to make unlimited repayments to their retirement plans within two years after leaving active duty. The existing authority will sunset on December 31, 2007.

Under our nation's ''operational reserve'' policy, National Guard and Reserve forces are integrated in all military missions worldwide and are expected to serve on active duty tours one year out of every five or six years. This policy is expected to remain in place for the indefinite future. While Guard and Reserve retention remains strong, it is unrealistic to assume that families and employers can be expected to remain committed to reserve service for the long term without additional support from Congress.

One simple way to help Guard and Reserve service men and women is to allow them to withdraw funds from their civilian retirement plans during an activation and to repay those accounts on an unlimited basis following deactivation for up to two years. Making the existing authority permanent will help reserve families make ends meet, support their future financial security, and reduce the enormous stress and strain they endure in service to our nation.

The Naval Reserve Association strongly endorses H.R. 867, and we pledge our full support for its early enactment.

Sincerely,

C. WILLIAMS COANE,
RADM, USNR (Ret),
Executive Director.

ENLISTED ASSOCIATION
OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,
Alexandria, VA, February 12, 2007.

Hon. TOM REYNOLDS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) is the only military service association that represents the interests of every enlisted soldier and airmen in the Army and Air National Guard. With a constituency base of over 414,000 soldiers and airmen, their families, and a large retiree membership, EANGUS engages Capitol Hill on behalf of courageous Guard persons across this nation.

On behalf of EANGUS, and the soldiers and airmen it represents, I am writing on behalf of our membership to thank you for your leadership in sponsoring H.R. 867, the Guardsmen and Reservists' Tax Fairness Act of 2007. Your bill would make permanent a provision in law for reservists to make penalty-free withdrawals from IRA, 401k and similar retirement funds while they are on active duty of at least 6 months. It would also permit them to make unlimited repayments to their retirement plans within two years after leaving active duty. The existing authority will sunset on December 31, 2007.

Under our nation's ''operational reserve'' policy, National Guard and Reserve forces are integrated in all military missions worldwide and are expected to serve on active duty tours one year out of every five or six years. This policy is expected to remain in place for the indefinite future. While Guard and Reserve retention remains strong, it is unrealistic to expect that families and employers can be expected to remain committed to reserve service for the long term without additional support from Congress. One simple way to help Guard and Reserve service men and women is to allow them to withdraw funds from their civilian retirement plans during activation and to repay those accounts on an unlimited basis following deactivation for up to two years. Making the existing authority permanent will help reserve families make ends meet, support their future financial security, and reduce the enormous stress and strain they endure in service to our nation.

EANGUS strongly endorses H.R. 867 and we pledge our full support for its early enactment.

Working for America's Best!

MICHAEL P. CLINE,
Executive Director.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, at this time I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON), a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I want to extend as well and compliment Chairman RANGEL, Chairman MCDERMOTT, and especially Chairman NEAL, for the timely manner in which they have handled very important legislation that addresses veterans, but specifically to Mr. NEAL because it was not lost on him in this piece of legislation that we also needed to address an important segment of our society, our volunteer firefighters.

It wasn't lost on Mr. NEAL that volunteer firefighters protect approximately 38 percent of America's population and more than 70 percent of our land. It wasn't lost on Mr. NEAL that volunteer firefighters save taxpayers nearly $37 billion annually with their efforts.

Two-thirds of the 1.2 million firefighters in this country are in fact volunteers. More importantly, it wasn't lost on anyone in this body that it wasn't the FBI, the CIA or the Department of Defense, it was our front line defenders, first responders that were there at the World Trade Center, at the Pentagon and in the fields of Pennsylvania. It's to them, of course, that we owe this debt of gratitude.

It was lost, however, on the IRS that when States like mine in Connecticut moved to provide a rebate on their local property taxes, that they sought to tax it and make it ordinary income on behalf of these brave volunteers. This legislation corrects that. I want to commend the Mitchell brothers, both John and Billy, from South Windsor, Connecticut, John McAuliffe of Whethersfield, and Chief Phil Crombie, who are the genesis of this idea and concept and brought it to my attention.

Madam Speaker, I again thank Chairman NEAL for making it all happen.

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, it is now my privilege to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES), a strong advocate of the cause of veterans.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, first, I would like to thank Chairman RANGEL and Ranking Member MCCRERY for including H.R. 418 into the Heroes Earnings Assistance and Relief Tax Act of 2007. For several years I have tried to get this measure to the House floor. So thank you, Mr. NEAL, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. ENGLISH.

H.R. 418 is a bill that would permit military families who receive the death gratuity to invest the full amount into certain tax-favored accounts. As you may know, a death gratuity is a $100,000 payment paid to survivors of servicemembers whose death resulted from combat-related circumstances. Current tax law limits the amount that recipients of the death gratuity can place in tax-preferred accounts, such as a Roth IRA or a Coverdell Educational Savings Account. This legislation would change that to allow recipients to contribute up to the full amount of the gratuity payment to any of those two accounts.

As the families of our fallen heroes try to put their lives back together, they need help. The death of a loved one is difficult enough, without having to worry about saving the death gratuity to pay for retirement, college or other expenses and then have the government come in and tax the interest on that savings.

Madam Speaker, the need for this assistance was brought to my attention by Captain Michael Ceres, a constituent stationed at Marine Corps Air Station New River. Captain Ceres, who just returned from serving in Iraq and will soon be redeployed, contacted my office and suggested that Congress institute this change to ease the burden on grieving military families. We owe it to our fallen military heroes to expand the options to the families who receive the death gratuity, families who have paid the ultimate cost with the loss of their loved one.

Today, I call on all my colleagues in the House to support this major piece of legislation, known as the Heroes Earnings Assistance and Relief Tax Act of 2007. With that, I want to thank the leadership on the Democratic side, the leadership on the Republican side for

this comprehensive bill to help our military and their families.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy in recognizing me and in working with us.

For over 60 years, Oregonians have provided a benefit to our returning veterans of home loans that were below market rate to be able to help them reestablish themselves in the community and as a small gesture of our appreciation for their sacrifice. Unfortunately, with the recent flood of returning veterans from Iraq and Afghanistan, we found that that program has been stretched to the limit and we were faced with denying them access.

Working with Mr. NEAL, Chairman RANGEL, the committee and subcommittee, we were able to make an important adjustment, a 400 percent increase in the loan cap, so that we will be able to fully meet the needs of returning Oregon veterans, and along the way it will help people in Alaska, Wisconsin, Texas, and California. In this time of uncertainty in the housing market, giving these important loans to our veterans is an important gesture. I appreciate the work that the committee has done to make this a reality.

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, it is now my privilege to yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), a true advocate of the veterans, as well as all of the military facilities in his district.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for recognizing me.

This, as you can hear, is an important piece of legislation that is widely supported and praised here on the House floor today, but I am disappointed that the majority in the committee rejected an amendment that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH) offered.

This amendment was a commonsense, bipartisan fix to the Tax Code to prevent lower-income military personnel and their families from being discriminated against when applying to live in affordable housing built under the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program.

A number of military installations across the country are experiencing housing shortages as a result of the 2005 BRAC. One of those facilities, Fort Riley, an Army post located in the State of Kansas, is nearly doubling in size and is now seeing an influx of 30,000 soldiers, civilian workers, and others.

When the new soldiers live off base, they receive a military housing allowance from the government that they use for payment of rent. Though the Tax Code does not treat the housing allowance as taxable income, it is considered income when determining a military family's eligibility to live in facilities financed with low-income housing tax credits. The result is that some servicemembers, particularly our enlisted men and women, are considered to earn too much income and are thus disqualified from living in affordable housing.

However, comparatively low-income civilians receiving section 8 housing vouchers from the Federal Government are more likely to qualify for this housing. This is because, unlike the military housing subsidy, the Tax Code exempts section 8 assistance from being considered income.

Our Nation's military families deserve access to safe, decent, and affordable housing; and they should be given a fair opportunity to qualify for it. The House acted in May to exempt military housing allowance from income eligibility requirements when qualifying for the Head Start program. The USDA's WIC nutrition program for Women, Infants and Children also provides for this exemption. Unfortunately, the discrimination persists when military families apply to live in affordable housing and enlisted servicemembers and their families continue to be treated unfairly in communities across the country.

I had hoped to offer amendment here today on the House floor to address this issue, but the procedure by which this bill is brought to the floor does not allow me that opportunity. I would urge and encourage my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring H.R. 1481, The Military Access to Housing Act, to correct this inequality, and to encourage the leadership of this House to bring this measure to the floor for a vote.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL), also a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3997, and I want to commend Chairman RANGEL, Congressman NEAL, and Congressman ENGLISH for their persistence.

Tax changes, if done wrong, can exacerbate existing inequalities, hurt our moral fabric, and slow the economy; so I am glad today with this bill we will take up a tax measure that is not geared towards increasing the fortunes of the already fortunate, but instead we will provide a measure of relief for those brave men and women serving in the military and as first responders.

In particular, I am glad to see that this bill excludes from income certain reimbursable expenses incurred in the line of duty by volunteer firefighters; and I commend my friend, Congressman LARSON from Connecticut, who has worked on this issue for some time.

I am truly heartened we are permanently extending combat pay in the calculations of the earned income tax credit. Recent law allowed members of the Armed Forces to exclude combat pay, which is generally nontaxable, for purposes of computing the earned income credit. But this will only last through the 2006 tax year. Many of us have worked for some time to make this proposal permanent. I am tremendously pleased that this provision has made it into the broader package that we are discussing today. There is no reason a member of the Armed Forces should lose their earned income tax credit when they are mobilized serving their country.

Again, I thank the chairman and I thank Mr. NEAL and Mr. ENGLISH for their work and diligence on this critical issue.

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. BERKLEY), a distinguished member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Ms. BERKLEY. Madam Speaker, as Veterans Day approaches, the timing could not be more appropriate for Congress to be considering the HEART Act. This legislation will help veterans and their families, and it will also show them that their fellow citizens appreciate their service and honor their sacrifices for our country.

Nevada has one of the fastest growing veterans populations in the country, and I have seen firsthand the economic hardship that extended military deployment in Iraq and Afghanistan have caused. The HEART Act will allow more families to qualify for the earned income tax credit or to make penalty-free withdrawals from retirement plans in time of true economic need to help ease the burden of deployment.

Nevada has suffered 59 deaths during the global war on terror, including 46 in Iraq. I support the provisions of this bill that will allow the spouses of those who sacrificed their lives to be better able to plan for their futures and those of their children.

As a member of both the Ways and Means Committee and the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I strongly support this bill. I urge my colleagues to vote for this bipartisan legislation.

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Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, I yield Mr. ALTMIRE from Pennsylvania, a good friend of the veteran, 1 minute.

Mr. ALTMIRE. I thank the chairman for including in this bill legislation I introduced to assist our brave men and women in uniform.

My bill, H.R. 3827, the Active Duty Military Tax Relief Act, ensures that active duty military personnel will be able to treat combat pay as earned income when computing the earned income tax credit.

My bill also allows Reservists called to active duty to make penalty-free withdrawals from their retirement plans. And servicemembers who receive differential pay from their civilian employer will be able to contribute those wages to their retirement plan.

Finally, family members of those killed in the line of duty will be able to contribute up to $100,000 of the military death gratuity into tax-favored accounts, such as Roth IRAs and education savings accounts.

I thank the chairman for working with me to ensure that all of these provisions from my bill have been included in full in this legislation which I strongly support.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, I recognize a great friend of the veteran, the gentlewoman from Kansas (Mrs. BOYDA) for 1 minute.

Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas. Madam Speaker, unless we act now, over 150,000 of our American troops and their families will pay sharply higher taxes. Unless Congress extends the military eligibility for the earned income tax credit, we will, through inaction, slash the EITC for hundreds of thousands of troops. It would be a tax borne solely by our soldiers and our military families. We call it a soldier tax.

Our military continues to serve our country with honor and distinction. The last thing we need is for our soldiers and their families to have to worry about paying higher taxes next year. That is why I authored the Tax Relief for Armed Combat Families Act for 2007. It will permanently end the soldier tax. Our military families should not have to worry from year to year what funds are going to be available to take care of their families.

I thank Chairman RANGEL and Chairman NEAL for working my language into today's legislation, and I call on my colleagues to pass this important legislation. Let's permanently end the soldier tax.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Ms. GIFFORDS), a friend of the veteran.

Ms. GIFFORDS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of tax cuts for true American heroes: our combat troops, our veterans, and our firefighters.

Last month I introduced H.R. 3808, the Combat Troops Tax Relief Act. I am very pleased that the first provision in the HEART Act is taken from my tax bill.

This bill honors the patriotic commitment of military families such as the Heberts in southern Arizona. Army Specialist Adam Hebert is currently serving at Fort Huachuca. He is married with two children, and soon will be deployed abroad for combat service. This bill will give the Heberts concrete tax relief. It will permanently protect their eligibility for the Earned Income Tax Credit.

In southern Arizona and across the United States, we must honor our heroes with true tax relief. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join with me to pass H.R. 3997, the HEART Act.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS), a good friend of the American veteran as well, for 1 minute.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues from the Ways and Means Committee for including provisions from H.R. 337 and H.R. 551 in the HEART Act. These are two important bills that I have been championing since I came to Congress.

The first bill addresses a glitch in the SSI program. Because eligibility for SSI benefits is based on a family's income, military families lose benefits when additional pay is added to their income. A military family struggling to make ends meet loses benefits for their children if they receive jump pay, hazardous duty pay or a number of other pays considered ''unearned income.'' I think I speak for my colleagues when I say these pays are not unearned but hard earned.

The second bill addresses qualified veterans mortgage bonds. And as a Californian, I join with other colleagues in the desire to provide veterans who signed up for service after 1977 with a better opportunity to achieve homeownership. Why should a veteran who served in Iraq be treated any differently than somebody who signed up before 1977? Correcting this flaw in current law will allow those returning from Iraq and Afghanistan to have great opportunities towards owning a home in California's high-cost real estate market.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR), a friend of the American veteran as well.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the leadership of the Ways and Means Committee and the members because I think this bill takes a commonsense approach of having, as you have heard, the stories told about people who have had problems that just don't make sense. This is sort of fix the dumb-dumb in the tax law, and that is what this bill does for military veterans, volunteer firefighters, and eligible Peace Corps volunteers and others.

I am pleased that the committee included my legislation I authorized to provide tax relief for thousands of military retirees whose VA disability claims have been delayed by dysfunctional VA claims backlog.

The issue was brought to my attention by a constituent, Michael St. Germain, whose VA claim took over 8 years to process. Imagine, 8 years to process one VA claim. I am proud in the MilCon-VA appropriations bill that we have appropriated $124 million to provide 1,800 new claims processors to work on the 400,000 backlog of claims. I thank the committee for extending for another 2 years the claims adjustment.

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

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the other gentleman, does he have just one more speaker?

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. I believe we have concluded the speakers who have asked for time on our side.

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

In conclusion, I believe the case has been made compellingly that this legislation consists of many components, but they have been developed within the Ways and Means Committee as a benefit for our veterans and our active duty military.

I don't believe there is a great controversy here. What I do believe is there is a lesson. When Republicans and Democrats work together on a bipartisan basis, when they put aside political posturing, when they put aside ideological poses, when they insist on procedural fairness, then I think we can find common ground to move forward on things that are genuinely important.

I want to particularly credit the chairman of our committee, Mr. RANGEL, and the gentleman from Massachusetts, the chairman of our Select Revenue Subcommittee, for having moved this legislation forward and having set a very high standard. And I would like to take credit for the fact that there has been substantial Republican participation in the development of this bill.

This bill, I think, is important to move forward now, but not only for what it consists of, but for what it symbolizes, and that is what this Chamber can achieve when both parties work together.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3997, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SERRANO). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

First of all, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH) for the usual courtesy that he extends to all Members of this body, and particularly those of us who are on the Ways and Means Committee. I also wish to acknowledge Chairman RANGEL and Mr. MCCRERY who worked to accommodate suggestions from several Members of the House. We thank those Members, both Republicans and Democrats, for generating many of the good ideas contained in this bipartisan bill.

Let me describe some of the provisions in this bill. The bill makes permanent the current provision waiving the 10 percent withdrawal penalty for those called up to active duty who need to tap into retirement accounts.

The bill allows families to roll over amounts received as death gratuity benefits into Roth IRAs or education savings accounts.

The bill makes a number of changes related to supplemental security income or SSI eligibility and military service.

And the bill makes permanent the special rule treating combat pay as earned income for the purposes of the earned income tax credit, or EITC.

The bill also provides a number of changes to allow employers the flexibility to extend benefits to workers called up to duty and will expand certain provisions that provide mortgage assistance to veterans through qualified bond programs.

The bill also includes incentives for those who volunteer their services Stateside, such as firefighters and emergency responders.

And for those who had an opportunity to attend our hearing and listen to the moving testimony by the widow of a Reservist whose pension was cut in half because he did not ''return to work'' after being killed in action, you will be pleased to know, as all Members of the body will, that this bill we are considering today fixes that problem for good.

The British leader Benjamin Disraeli noted, ''The legacy of heroes is the memory of a great name and the inheritance of a great example.'' Let us set our own example today of a Congress that responds to families in need. Let us show our heroes and their families that we acknowledge and appreciate their service.

Not only do I encourage support for this bipartisan bill, I want to reiterate what was stated a few moments ago by my friend, Mr. ENGLISH. This is a very firm example of what happens in this House of Representatives when Members put aside differences and proceed with the common principle that American veterans deserve help. So let us show our support for this legislation. I urge adoption of this bill.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3997, the Heroes Earnings Assistance and Relief Tax, HEART Act of 2007. This bill provides a number of much-needed and deserved tax benefits to members of the military, their families, and veterans. Specifically, I am proud that the Qualified Veterans' Mortgage Bonds, QVMB, program, which impacts my home State of Wisconsin, was renewed and reformed so that the dream of home-ownership will continue to be a reality for thousands of veterans.

Under the HEART Act, the QVMB program will be expanded to allow $100 million annually in tax-exempt bonding for the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs, WDVA, State veterans home loan program—enough funding to aid about 600 State veterans in obtaining low-interest rate home loans. This program is more important now than ever before with the ongoing credit crisis in this country, and I am proud we were able to expand this crucial program, In Wisconsin alone, the WDVA has made over 54,000 home loans to veterans through this program.

Our military servicemen and women have sacrificed a great deal to protect the freedoms that we so deeply cherish in this country. Their sacrifices and extended tours of duty in Iraq and Afghanistan, however, have placed greater economic hardships on their families here at home. The bill before us today will help alleviate some of those hardships by giving military families much needed and deserved tax relief and making permanent some of the temporary provisions that Congress has previously enacted.

The HEART Act is one simple but significant way we can thank our troops for their service to our country. I thank Chairman RANGEL and Ranking Member MCCRERY for their bipartisan leadership on this legislation and I urge my colleagues to support our men and women in the military by passing this legislation.

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3997, the Heroes Earnings Assistance and Relief Tax Act. I am especially pleased that this bill includes a crucial provision from H.R. 3736, the Combat Pay Tax Flexibility Act, which I recently introduced to permanently allow members of the Armed Forces to treat combat pay as earned income in calculating their Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).

Because income earned while serving in a combat zone is exempt from income taxes, many low-income military families recently faced the loss or reduction of their EITC, as deployments to Iraq and Afghanistan shifted their income to nontaxable combat pay. While Congress acted to fix this problem by providing troops the option of calculating combat pay for the EITC, without further Congressional action this tax credit will expire at the end of the year.

I introduced the Combat Pay Tax Flexibility Act to ensure that this tax savings provision is always there for the military families that need it. Soldiers who serve in hostile places make a great sacrifice for our country, and the least we can do is help them make the most of the tax savings available to them.

I would like to thank Chairman RANGEL for working with me to incorporate the Combat Pay Tax Flexibility Act into the legislation before us today, and for moving this legislation swiftly. I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 3997 today to ensure that our troops have the financial resources they need throughout the cycle of deployment.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased this bill, H.R. 3997, is being considered by the House today and specifically that it includes language similar to the legislation, H.R. 2540, introduced by myself and Congressman POMEROY.

Our legislation was written to assist the families of members of our military and National Guard who are killed while on active duty. It was developed after Congressman POMEROY and I each met with Mrs. Victoria Johnson from my central Washington district.

While grieving the loss of her husband, Major Alan Johnson, Victoria discovered that State law treated her husband as a retiree rather than a brave servicemember. Victoria worked to change State law, and with her support, Congressman POMEROY and I introduced legislation to ensure that servicemembers who die protecting our Nation will have their time on active military duty counted into their employer's retirement benefits.

This simple change ensures that the survivors of our brave servicemembers, like Major Johnson, receive the maximum amount of their loved ones' pension benefits, and are not penalized for their family members' volunteering to serve their country.

This is the right thing to do and I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3997, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

EXPRESSING SYMPATHY FOR VICTIMS OF OCTOBER 28, 2007, FIRE IN OCEAN ISLE BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 787) expressing the support and sympathy of the House of Representatives and the people of the United States for the victims of the tragic fire that occurred in Ocean Isle Beach, North Carolina, on October 28, 2007.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 787

Whereas in the early morning of October 28, 2007, flames broke out at a beach house in Ocean Isle Beach, North Carolina;

Whereas the fire spread quickly and took the lives of seven college students, six attended the University of South Carolina and one went to Clemson University: Lauren Mahon of Simpsonville, South Carolina; Allison Walden of Chagrin Falls, Ohio; Travis Cale, Justin Anderson and Emily Yelton of Greenville, South Carolina; William Rhea of Florence, South Carolina, and Cassidy Pendley of Chapin, South Carolina;

Whereas 6 University of South Carolina students were injured while escaping the flames and were treated at Brunswick Community Hospital;

Whereas local community members rushed to alert and assist emergency personnel to support the students and their families in the aftermath of the tragedy;

Whereas firefighters, paramedics, police officers, and other emergency personnel from the surrounding communities responded quickly and worked bravely to rescue the injured and extinguish the fire;

Whereas the State of North Carolina and local government officials responded to the fire and its aftermath quickly, effectively, and compassionately;

Whereas the immediate outpouring of support, assistance and compassion from the Nation and South Carolinians is greatly appreciated; and

Whereas the students, faculty, staff, and officials at Clemson University and University of South Carolina have come together as a university community to remember the fallen students and provide strength and support to its respective campuses through this difficult time: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses its deepest condolences to the families and friends of Lauren Mahon, Allison Walden, Travis Cale, Justin Anderson, Emily Yelton, William Rhea, and Cassidy Pendley; and offers its hope for the quick and full recovery of those students who were injured in the fire;

(2) expresses immense gratitude for the efforts of countless emergency response personnel, local, State, and Federal officials, health care providers, volunteers, and citizens who have been part of the response; and

(3) expresses its support for all of the students, faculty, administration, and staff at the University of South Carolina and Clemson University as they heal from this tragedy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleagues in the consideration of H. Res. 787 which expresses the support and sympathy of the House of Representatives of the people of the United States for the victims of the tragic fire recently that occurred in Ocean Isle Beach, North Carolina. House Resolution 787, which has 66 cosponsors, was introduced by my friend and colleague Mr. JAMES CLYBURN.

Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 28, 2007, 7 college students perished in a fire in Ocean Isle Beach, North Carolina. They were victims of an early morning fire that engulfed a 2-story house. There were also 6 survivors who were hospitalized but later released.

Of the 7 students who perished, 6 were from the University of South Carolina, and 1 was from Clemson University.

We in this Congress express our heartfelt sympathy for the victims, their families and the campus communities that have been affected.

□ 1215

These students were among our best and brightest. Their striving, their aspirations, and the hope and support of their families, especially their parents, for their future embodies a shining example of what is best about America.

The Ocean Isle Beach's fire claimed the precious lives of 7 young people who had so much to live for and so much to give. We express our deepest sympathy to the victims and their families.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague Representative JIM CLYBURN for seeking to express the deepest sympathy of the House of Representatives on this sad occasion, and I urge the swift passage of this bill.

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

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise to mourn the passing of 7 of this Nation's young students. On the morning of October 28, 2007, a fire quickly swept through the beach house in Ocean Isle Beach, North Carolina, where they were spending a weekend.

Six of the 7 were students at the University of South Carolina. The seventh attended Clemson. All were filled with much promise.

With this in mind, I express my deepest condolences to the friends and families of the 7. Rest assured that you are in all of our thoughts and prayers.

I would also like to take this opportunity to commend the entire community of Ocean Isle Beach, North Carolina, for its response to this tragedy. From the very onset of the flames, local citizens rushed to alert and assist emergency responders. These responders then worked bravely to rescue those trapped inside, aid the injured, and extinguish the fire.

Unfortunately, the blaze was too powerful and claimed 7 young lives. However, without the adept response of all involved, the tragic toll of this blaze would have surely been higher. It is with all this in mind that I would like to take this opportunity to commend those involved in the response. Our sincere gratitude goes out to all of you.

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

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my friend and colleague, Mr. JAMES CLYBURN, of South Carolina.

Mr. CLYBURN. I thank my colleague for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution memorializes and commemorates the lives of 7 students from the University of South Carolina and Clemson University who perished in last week's tragic beach house fire in Ocean Isle Beach, North Carolina.

I proudly represent the University of South Carolina, and I rise to thank the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform for its prompt action on this resolution and to once again extend my deepest condolences to the families, friends, and loved ones of those University of South Carolina and Clemson students who we lost in this unfortunate event. They should all know that we will continue to keep them and their loved ones in our prayers as they mourn their tremendous loss.

There's little that we cherish more than seeing our children and grandchildren go off to school seeking to acquire the knowledge and skills that they will need to pursue their dreams and aspirations. It is an incredible feeling. And to have that promise cut short in such a dramatic and tragic way is probably more than anyone who has not had the experience can possibly imagine.

As we mourn with the University of South Carolina and Clemson University communities at this solemn time, we should all take some solace in knowing that these young people represented the best of our hopes and dreams for the future. Through their extracurricular activities and academic successes, they served as strong role models for future generations and as sources of pride for their families and friends. It is only fitting that we honor them for being the bright beacons of light that they were and that their loved ones will always remember them as being.

No words or sympathetic sentiments will ever undo the tragic loss endured by the University of South Carolina and Clemson communities. However, by passing this resolution, it is my hope that these communities understand that this congressional body stands in unison in offering our prayers and condolences.

May God bless all those affected by this tragedy.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. BARRETT).

Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on October 28, 2007, a tragic and accidental fire in Ocean Isle Beach, North Carolina, claimed 7 very young lives. Six of the victims were students at the University of South Carolina: Cassidy Fae Pendley, Lauren Astrid Kristiana Mahon, Justin Michael Anderson, Travis Lane Cale, Allison Walden, William Rhea. One of the victims, Emily Lauren Yelton, was a sophomore at Clemson University, a graduate of J.L. Mann High School in Greenville, a member of the Delta Zeta sorority and a member of Young Life of Greenville.

These brilliant young college students were sisters, brothers, devoted sons and daughters, athletes, instructors, friends, volunteers, coaches, and leaders. Family members and friends have recounted how each one has given support, made a difference and brightened people's lives.

I stand here today to support H. Res. 787, which is a resolution sponsored by Congressman JIM CLYBURN to express much-needed support for those fire victims.

I would also like to recognize and offer sympathy to the victims' families and let them know that South Carolina and the people of this Nation, Mr. Speaker, will always honor those names that we loved and lost.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCINTYRE).

Mr. MCINTYRE. I thank the gentleman.

I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 787, which my friend and colleague Representative JIM CLYBURN of South Carolina has filed and which expresses the support and sympathy of the House of Representatives and the people of the United States for the victims of the tragic fire that occurred in Ocean Isle Beach, North Carolina, about 10 days ago on October 28.

As you may know, I represent the town of Ocean Isle Beach; and like all of my constituents, I was saddened by the events that took place just a few days ago.

Ocean Isle Beach is a family community, a place many do love to come and spend time with friends, and the loss of 7 college students and injuries by 6 more indeed was a tragic turn of events that brought this small beach town, the State of North Carolina, and our neighbor, the State of South Carolina where the students were in school, and this Nation to its knees.

I'm honored to support this essential and timely measure which also expresses gratitude for the efforts of all the emergency personnel, law enforcement, fire and rescue that were involved in this horrific situation, and our gratitude to Mayor Debbie Smith and the other local officials in that community, as well as to the Brunswick County officials and other community members and private citizens that responded to the fire and that reached out to help those in need and the families that were affected by this tragic situation.

As we gather today to express our condolences to the families and friends of the students that perished and as we offer our hope for the full recovery of the students that were injured, I urge all of us to reflect on the importance of these individuals' lives and express our sympathies to those families who will carry this loss with them.

Mr. Speaker, we're a strong Nation. Ocean Isle Beach is a strong community. And I know that events like the fire on October 28 will demonstrate even more our strength and our unity in times of tragedy.

May we all stand here in this body today, indeed may we all stand as a Nation together, in remembrance of these students and pledge our commitment to their families and friends. We pray for God's comfort, His peace and His strength to be with them always.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON).

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. CLYBURN and my colleagues for bringing this resolution to the floor.

I'm deeply saddened by the circumstances we're addressing today. As we have all learned, 7 students were killed in a house fire that took place at Ocean Isle Beach, North Carolina, over a week ago. This tragic accident reminds us all how precious life is, and I want to express my condolences to the families and friends of these students.

As a University of South Carolina Law School graduate and a parent of a current Clemson student, I've grown to know the strength and character of these communities. I have had the privilege of getting to know many of their students, faculty, and administrators all my life. Under the leadership of USC president Andrew Sorensen and Clemson president Jim Barker, the students and families of these 2 universities have found comfort and kinship during this difficult time.

I also want to extend my heartfelt condolences to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and the Delta Delta Delta sorority who lost members in this tragic fire. My father and my mother were members of these 2 USC organizations respectively; and as a member of a fraternity, with three sons in a fraternity, I know the bond that these students and alumni feel for one another and the grief they are experiencing.

South Carolina's media have been very thoughtful, respectful, and helpful in providing tributes to the students.

Today, we offer our support and comfort to the students who were injured in this terrible accident. We will continue to pray for their full and speedy recovery.

Additionally, we must recognize the brave members of the local fire departments and emergency personnel, as well as the Ocean Isle Beach citizens who responded to the fire and called for help.

Again, I want to thank my colleague and long-time friend Congressman JIM CLYBURN for bringing this resolution to the floor.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend, more than 600 people gathered at Federated Church in Chagrin Falls OH, to mourn the loss of Allison Walden, 19, a 2006 graduate of Chagrin Falls High School and the daughter of Terry and Diane Walden of Chagrin Falls.

Allison was one of seven students to die in the tragic beach house fire in North Carolina.

Her father, Terry, said she was a wonderful girl and full of life. She had a scholarship to University of South Carolina, where she was a sophomore studymg pre-med and a member of the Delta Delta Delta sorority. She had planned to return to her beloved Chagrin Falls after graduation and study anesthesiology at Case Western Reserve University.

This senseless fire that took the lives of seven wonderful young people capped a very difficult year for the Walden family.

Their son, Greg, a 2005 Chagrin Falls graduate, is a student at Virginia Tech and was there in April when a deranged student shot up the campus, killing 33 people Fortunately, Greg, an honors engineering student, was unharmed in that horrific attack. I can't imagine as a parent going through that, and then losing your only daughter just five months later in another tragedy. It is just unspeakably cruel.

As their father said, "What is the chance that out of all the schools in the country that our children would go where tragic events unfold?"

On behalf of the 14th Congressional District, my sympathies go to the Walden family on their horrible loss, and may they find comfort in their family, friends, faith and community.

Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, our deepest sympathies go out to the families and friends who lost loved ones in the fire that took seven young lives on October 28, 2008.

As parents, we grieve with the parents who grieve. As siblings, we mourn with those who mourn the loss of sisters and brothers. As friends, we weep with those friends who weep.

In the midst of grief, we point to hope. We hope that our words bring some comfort, and we pray that these everlasting words will bring peace to the family, friends and loved ones of Cassidy, Lauren, Justin, Travis, Allison, William, and Emily:

"Surely he took up our infirmities and carried our sorrows, yet we considered him stricken by God, smitten by him, and afflicted. But he was pierced for our transgressions, he was crushed for our iniquities; the punishment that brought us peace was upon him, and by his wounds we are healed (Isaiah 53: 4–5)."

Thank you, Representative CLYBURN, for offering this resolution. South Carolina and the nation unite in our sympathy and support for those affected by this tragedy.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 787.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT AND SYMPATHY FOR VICTIMS OF DEVASTATING FLOODING THAT OCCURRED IN OHIO

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 728) expressing the support and sympathy of the House of Representatives and the people of the United States for the victims of the devastating flooding that occurred across many parts of Ohio in August 2007 and commending the communities, volunteer organizations, churches and emergency response agencies for their continuing work to restore the affected areas across the state.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 728

Whereas heavy rainstorms brought severe flooding to Ohio and the upper Midwest over the week of August 19, 2007;

Whereas, in many parts of Ohio, this was the worst flood since 1913 with nearly 15 inches of rain in some areas;

Whereas the record storms and flooding were responsible for up to 18 deaths across parts of the upper Midwest—some of these in Ohio;

Whereas over 500 citizens were forced to flee their homes and businesses and many hundreds of homes and businesses were damaged;

Whereas, on August 21, 2007, Allen, Crawford, Hancock, Hardin, Paulding, Putnam, Richland, Seneca, Van Wert and Wyandot counties made initial local emergency declaration;

Whereas, on August 22, 2007, Governor Ted Strickland issued a State disaster declaration for Allen, Crawford, Hancock, Hardin, Putnam, Richland, Seneca, Wyandot and Van Wert Counties;

Whereas, on August 27, 2007, President George W. Bush issued a Federal disaster declaration for Allen, Crawford, Hancock, Putnam, Richland and Wyandot Counties and later added Hardin and Seneca Counties; and

Whereas Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Indiana also experienced serious, storms, flooding and tornadoes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses its support and profoundest sympathy for the victims of the devastating flooding that occurred across much of Ohio and the surrounding region in August 2007;

(2) conveys its gratitude to the local, State and Federal officials and emergency personnel who responded to this emergency and continue working to restore normalcy in the affected counties;

(3) thanks the many volunteers, charitable organizations, business and individual donors, churches and religious organizations for their generosity in responding to this crisis; and

(4) commends the people of Ohio for their indomitable spirit and for the grace and magnanimity with which they have supported one another during the flooding and continuing recovery.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I'm pleased to join my colleagues in the consideration of H. Res. 728, which is a bill that expresses the support and sympathy of the House of Representatives and the people of the United States for the victims of the devastating floods that swept across Ohio in August of 2007.

H. Res. 728, which has 51 cosponsors, was introduced by my friend, Representative JIM JORDAN, on October 10, 2007. H. Res. 728 was reported from the Oversight Committee on October 23, 2007, by voice vote.

Mr. Speaker, during the week of August 19, 2007, Ohio received over 15 inches of rain in a violent storm that swept across the State. Firefighters and volunteers from that State performed great acts of heroism in rescuing people from life-threatening conditions.

□ 1230

The storm caused major flooding that damaged many homes and businesses, and the water forced at least 500 families from their homes in several northern Ohio towns.

Governor Ted Strickland of Ohio declared states of emergency in 9 counties in northwest and north central Ohio. This was, indeed, the worst flooding for Ohio since 1913.

I now rise in support of the victims in this disaster and to commend the State, local and Federal officials and emergency personnel for their response to this crisis situation.

I commend my colleague, Representative JORDAN, for seeking to express support and sympathy for the Ohio flood victims.

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

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I too rise in support of this resolution. Obviously, as a result of these devastating floods this summer, we had eight counties that were declared disaster counties in our State, 4½ of those counties I had the privilege of representing. The other 3½ counties were represented by our late friend, Congressman Paul Gillmor.

I want to commend Congressman Gillmor's staff for the help of Paul, of course, when he was with us, and then his staff for the great assistance they provided our office and others as we worked through this.

I also just want to take a moment to thank those local leaders, both our police, our fire, our EMS people, our local public officials and our State public officials who did just an outstanding job and also commend our Federal officials. FEMA was there in Ohio, the leaders were there, Director Paulison, as well as Mr. Preston with the SBA, and then they have been in Ohio for several months serving families and individuals and local governments who were devastated by these floods.

The thing, I guess, that really stands out for me, in the midst of this devastation, it was so neat to see how communities come together, how people work together and all kinds of acts of kindness from family member to family member and from neighbor to neighbor and community to community. It was amazing to see what takes place when devastation hits an area.

The resolution just expresses our commendation for those individuals, those local officials, those families, those people in west central and north central Ohio who did such an outstanding job dealing with the devastation that took place.

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

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend and colleague, Ms. MARCY KAPTUR from Ohio, for as much time as she may consume.

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank the gentleman for yielding. Thank you distinguished Chairman LYNCH, and my dear friend from our delegation Congressman JIM JORDAN.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to rise in support of House Resolution 728, which speaks to the issue of the flooding throughout Ohio in August of this year.

Congressman JORDAN and I stood shoulder to shoulder with the late Congressman Paul Gillmor in Findlay to survey the devastating 100-year flood level. This flooding ripped through the heart of many small towns in northwest Ohio, burying our communities in feet of mud and water while washing away the dreams of so many today.

We know there are probably over $100 million worth of damages. We owe so much to all the emergency workers—to the fire, to the police, to the local officials like Mayor Iriti, who I thought,

did an outstanding job—for trying to address this situation, which wasn't any of their fault or our fault. You had 15 inches of rain within 24 hours; and this flood truly was different.

Instead of simply devastating our community, the flood also sent a shock wave through all of us on the challenge of fresh water management that our region, our very flat region, faces.

It is ironic that in Ohio we were talking about too much water at a time when, now, Georgia and the southeastern States are experiencing record droughts. We know in our region the status quo is not acceptable. We were very pleased that Secretary Chertoff joined us and offered the continuing help of FEMA to address the damage from these floods in August. We knew that our region had potential water management problems. But we never thought they would come now so quickly. We had launched a watershed management partnership in the Western Lake Erie Basin to handle the growing levels of storm water runoff.

The Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Department of Agriculture have driven forward a remarkable partnership that is unique in its scope anywhere in the country for what it is trying to accomplish. At the center of this assessment is the understanding that we must better manage our fresh water asset for the future.

It is our competitive advantage, without question, in the Great Lakes States. We have been buffeted in our region by globalization, but we will not give up our greatest asset. We know we must manage it with a comprehensive basinwide solution.

I think this flooding was a real clarion call to people in our region. We saw the levels of damage and now having to remediate after the fact. But had we had in place structures and systems to handle this level of water, we would not have had the level of damage that we experienced. We know that the level of rainfall was extraordinarily large, but the point is, we were not properly prepared for it, and we have now had this clarion call.

We were very fortunate that the loss of life was minimized, but, nonetheless, people are still digging out. I think this resolution is a very important step forward as we try to handle this precious global asset of fresh water in our region in a much, much wiser way so that we can avoid the flooding of the future.

Even Marathon Oil had eight feet of water in its corporate headquarters in Findlay, Ohio. Business leaders, the chamber, a broad band of public officials and private sector leadership across the region recognize we can't go through this again. We have to think about dry dams. We have to think of reservoirs. We have to think of ways to avoid hundreds of millions of dollars worth of damage and put those dollars to work avoiding that kind of disaster in the future.

In recognizing all of those who helped to handle this enormous tragedy that befell our area, we also look to the future and the fact that we have the Western Lake Erie Basin partnership as a building block toward the future in order to make the future better than the past and to learn the lessons that history has now taught us.

I am very pleased to join my colleagues here today, Congressman LYNCH, who has taken such great leadership on this measure. We, in Ohio, appreciate the response of all the emergency personnel who did so very much, and to the people who suffered, and also to Congressman JIM JORDAN for bringing this to the floor today. We are joined hand in hand as we move forward together in northern Ohio to better manage our fresh water asset for future generations.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Let me, too, just thank Congressman LYNCH and Congresswoman KAPTUR. Congresswoman KAPTUR has been right at the front of looking at this in a comprehensive way, and we appreciate that. She talked about our mayors both in Findlay and Shelby, Ohio, who have done so much work and who are looking at this overall approach.

Also, we talked about our local officials. I don't know if we mentioned our two U.S. Senators who have been very helpful in this effort as well, looking at this in a broad way.

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

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 728.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BOSTON RED SOX VICTORY IN 2007 MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL WORLD SERIES

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 782) expressing the sense of the House with respect to the Boston Red Sox victory in the 2007 Major League Baseball World Series.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 782

Whereas in the early moments of October 29, 2007, the Boston Red Sox won their second World Series title in four seasons by besting the Colorado Rockies in just four games;

Whereas the Red Sox won their seventh world title in the 107-year history of the storied franchise;

Whereas the 2007 Red Sox World Champion team epitomized sportsmanship, selfless play, team spirit, determination, and heart in the course of winning 96 games in the regular season, winning the American League East Division Championship;

Whereas Josh Beckett, the major league's only 20-game winner in the 2007 regular season, cemented his place as one of the greatest post-season pitchers of all time, winning four games in the playoffs, including a dominating performance in Game One of the World Series, and keeping the hopes of Red Sox Nation alive by overpowering the Cleveland Indians in Game 5 of the American League Championship series when the team was down 3 games to 1;

Whereas Curt Schilling proved once again his greatness as a post-season pitcher by winning Game 2 of the World Series;

Whereas rookie sensation Daisuke Matsuzaka followed with a win in Game 3, tossing his famed gyroball on baseball's biggest stage;

Whereas left-hander Jon Lester completed a storybook comeback by overcoming adversity and leading his team to victory from the mound by pitching 5 and two-thirds scoreless innings, winning Game Four and completing the sweep;

Whereas Mike Lowell was named the Most Valuable Player of the World Series after batting .400 while scoring six runs and batting in four more, capping off a stellar regular season with an equally impressive post-season and capturing a richly deserved honor;

Whereas Jonathan Papelbon demonstrated complete dominance as the team's closer, saving three of the four World Series games for the Red Sox and not allowing a run in the 10 and two thirds post-season innings he pitched;

Whereas team captain Jason Varitek once again exemplified the qualities that make him a great team's great captain, guiding his pitching staff with patience and determination, and making one of the toughest positions in baseball seem effortless;

Whereas the 2007 post-season produced many memorable moments from young players and veterans alike, including emerging talents like Dustin Pedroia, Jacoby Ellsbury, and Hideki Okajima and more seasoned players like Kevin Youkilis, J.D. Drew, Bobby Kielty, Coco Crisp, Julio Lugo, and Mike Timlin;

Whereas David Ortiz and Manny Ramirez further enhanced their legendary status as two of the game's greatest hitters ever throughout the regular season and beyond;

Whereas the 2007 Red Sox also included the longest serving member of the Red Sox franchise, Tim Wakefield, along with other integral players Manny Delcarmen, Julian Tavarez, Eric Gagne, Javier Lopez, Kyle Snyder, Doug Mirabelli, Alex Cora, and Eric Hinske;

Whereas the 2007 season brought fans many magical moments, including rookie Clay Buchholz's September no-hitter in just his second major league start;

Whereas Red Sox Manager Terry Francona continued to lead his team with grace and a steady hand, transforming them into one of the greatest Red Sox teams of all time and capturing his second World Series title in just 4 short years;

Whereas Red Sox owners John Henry and Tom Werner and Red Sox President and Chief Executive Officer Larry Lucchino continued their quest to field the best team in

baseball, culminating in another World Series celebration for Red Sox Nation;

Whereas Red Sox Executive Vice President/General Manager Theo Epstein assembled all the parts for a winning team that featured the major league's best pitching staff, a dominant offense, and most important, the hearts and souls of true champions;

Whereas the entire Red Sox organization maintains a strong commitment to charitable causes in New England, demonstrated by the team's decades-long support of the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute's Jimmy Fund in the fight against childhood cancers;

Whereas Red Sox fans are everywhere, in the ball parks of opposing teams, in every State in the Union and in many foreign lands; and

Whereas a grateful Red Sox Nation thanks the team for an unforgettable season and for bringing another World Championship home to Boston: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates—

(A) the Boston Red Sox for winning the 2007 Major League Baseball World Series and for all of their accomplishments during a stellar 2007 regular season; and

(B) the eight Major League Baseball teams that played in the postseason;

(2) recognizes the achievements of the Boston Red Sox players, manager, coaches, and support staff whose hard work, dedication, and spirit made this all possible;

(3) commends—

(A) the Colorado Rockies for a solid year, including an impressive late season surge that brought them to their first World Series; and

(B) the fans and management of the Colorado Rockies for their hospitality towards all the Red Sox fans who traveled to Denver for the World Series; and

(4) directs the Clerk of the House of Representatives to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the 2007 Boston Red Sox team;

(B) Red Sox Manager Terry Francona;

(C) Red Sox General Manager Theo Epstein;

(D) Red Sox President and Chief Executive Officer Larry Lucchino;

(E) Red Sox Principal Owner John Henry; and

(F) Red Sox Chairman Tom Werner.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 days within which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleagues in the House and in the Senate and my mom and dad and the entire Red Sox Nation in consideration of House Resolution 782, a bill that congratulates the Boston Red Sox baseball team, our beloved Boston Red Sox baseball team, for winning the 2007 Major League Baseball World Series.

House Resolution 782 was introduced by my friend and colleague, Representative MICHAEL CAPUANO. The Boston Red Sox baseball team did indeed win their second World Series in four seasons, defeating the Colorado Rockies 4–3 in game four at Coors Field in Denver, Colorado, on Sunday, October 28, 2007.

The Red Sox are the first team in this century to win multiple championships since the year 2000. Kevin Youkilis, the first baseman for the Red Sox said, ''Pitching will lead you all the way,'' and that was it, great pitching and timely hitting. This team is now rightfully the best team in baseball.

The Red Sox won the 2004 and 2007 World Series under the great management of Terry Francona. We in Red Sox Nation wish to congratulate the management of the Boston Red Sox baseball team, the players, the coaches, the fans and the entire Red Sox community.

I commend my colleague, Representative CAPUANO, and Fenway Park is actually in his district. I want to thank him for congratulating the Boston Red Sox for winning the 2007 Major League Baseball World Series. From all the members of the delegation, we appreciate his hard work on this matter.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, like the Speaker, growing up a Big Red Machine fan, I still remember those teams with Johnny Bench, Joe Morgan, Tony Perez, in sixth grade, watching that series.

I rise to recognize the most recent achievements of the Boston Red Sox and commend their victory in the 2007 Major League Baseball World Series. In the last few years, the Red Sox have distinguished themselves as one of the most dominant teams in baseball. Of course, this was not always the case.

After winning their fifth World Series in 1918, their regular season successes were often met by postseason disappointment. Those were the old Red Sox.

In this century, we have the new Red Sox, the team that entered the 2004 playoffs as a wild card and then proceeded to mount one of the most memorable comebacks in baseball history down 3 games to zero against their arch rival, the New York Yankees.

They came back to win the American League Championship Series and ultimately went on to break the Curse of the Bambino, winning the 2004 World Series in 4 straight games against the St. Louis Cardinals. In 2007, after winning the American League East Division, the Red Sox again faced adversity in the American League Championship Series down 3–1 to that other great team in Ohio, the Cleveland Indians. They persevered, winning three games in a row to once again represent the American League in the World Series.

The Red Sox went on to win this series again in 4 games, sweeping the red-hot Colorado Rockies behind the leadership of Manager Terry Francona. The 2007 Red Sox did it all. I congratulate them and their team and the entire Red Sox community.

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

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague and friend, MICHAEL CAPUANO, for as much time as he may consume.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to apologize to you for some of the pain that this moment may be inflicting. I didn't expect you to be in the chair. I just want to express my personal regrets that you have to suffer through this as a lifelong Yankee fan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman doesn't know the half of it.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to add my voice and congratulations to the Red Sox on behalf of the entire Red Sox Nation, which has always been strong but now growing across the country. Every road game they played, they filled up stadiums, and they filled it up both with supporters of the opponents, because they came to see good baseball and with Red Sox fans they found everywhere across this country.

I will tell you they epitomized, on behalf of all of us, what is good about sports and what is good about America. Baseball is still America's game; it's still America's pastime. We all love watching it, but I will tell you, I will admit that, as a lifelong Red Sox fan, I always had my doubts until the last play of the last game.

I always figured we could find a way to blow it like we did for 86 years. They are slowly turning me around, and one by one, one game at a time, now two in the last 4 years, maybe I will get over the initial years of my Red Sox days always figuring, come late in the season, the Yankees would sneak up on us and clobber us from behind.

I will tell you that it is nice to begin the new century this way, but I also remember that we started off the last century pretty well too, but then we hit a wall. I don't expect that will happen, I expect this will continue on and on for the Red Sox. As you have probably noted, the Red Sox didn't just keep it all to themselves. They have now handed it off to the Patriots and the Boston College Eagles, and hopefully the Celtics will be able to gain the same type of traction that the Red Sox did.

I end my remarks by simply saying congratulations to the Red Sox. Thank you for a wonderful year on behalf of all of my constituents.

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

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to another friend of Red Sox Nation, part of Red Sox Nation from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY).

Mr. COURTNEY. Thank you, Congressman LYNCH, for letting me join in on today's resolution.

I come from the southern end of Red Sox Nation in eastern Connecticut. We are still closer to Fenway Park than we are to Yankee Stadium or Shea Stadium, so it's still safe for me to publicly speak out on this resolution.

As someone from a multigenerational Red Sox family like Mr. CAPUANO, we suffered and worried and have terrible memories, but obviously this is not our fathers' Red Sox any more.

□ 1245

This is a great team that combined a lot of new players, Dustin Pedroia, ''Jake'' Jacoby Ellsbury, Daisuke Matzusaka, along with the 2004 veterans of the last World Series, to again have another great exciting season, particularly the ALCS where they came back down 3–1.

As Mr. CAPUANO said, Red Sox Nation extends far and wide. Last March I was on board the USS *Alexandria*, a nuclear submarine out of Groton, Connecticut, under the ice in Alaska. I spent a day driving around with a great crew, professional and just so impressive in the work they do for our Nation. Sat down for breakfast after sleeping onboard the ship and was immediately confronted by the sailors who said they had only one question for me. I figured it was the war on Iraq, health care. And the one question was, Yankees or Red Sox? I was able to reassure them that I was a Red Sox fan, since they all were as well.

But one of the sailors indicated to me that he was coming up for re-enlistment and his dream was to do it in Fenway Park in front of the Green Monster. When I came back to Washington, we contacted President Lucchino of the Red Sox, who bent over backwards for this sailor and his family, his fiance, and they did, in fact, stage a re-enlistment ceremony in front of the Green Monster, wearing the 2004 ring as he signed the papers, committing himself again to our Nation. And I just want to read from the Boston Globe the comment of Petty Officer Vecchione who said, ''It's a sacred place. I had the ring on my finger as if I was married to the Red Sox for a few minutes.''

And I think really what that incident showed, though, is that we have a management who sees that it's a two-way street in Red Sox Nation. We love our players, but they love their fans; and that's why we have such a great fan base who are so passionate about this incredible team that goes back to the early days of baseball.

And I appreciate again the bipartisan support and even the support from some Members who root for other teams in this resolution and urge its passage.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, before I yield additional time, I just want to relate anecdotally how the extent of the Red Sox Nation is expanding.

About a month ago I happened to visit Afghanistan and Pakistan. And while in Afghanistan, I traveled with the 173rd Airborne up in a little place called Nahre. It's about 8,000 feet up into the mountains of Afghanistan. And while I was there, the helicopter, it was not pressurized so it only took us up so far, and then we had to walk up a little ways to the outpost where the 173rd was conducting operations on the Pakistani border, and when we were approaching the camp, there were a group of Afghani villagers off to the righthand side digging a ditch. And while most of them had the traditional headdress of the Afghans at that time on in their project, I did notice one gentleman, an Afghani, probably about 30 years old. And on close inspection, there he was, 8,000 feet in the mountains of Afghanistan, an Afghani villager wearing a Boston Red Sox baseball cap. And that is an indication of how widespread and popular the movement behind the Red Sox has become.

And in closing, I would just like to thank the Red Sox organization. As a corporate citizen, its owners, its managers, its players, coaches, there is no shortage of kindness that they have shown to every cause. From Curt Schilling's support of ALS and the efforts against that disease, David Ortiz and his efforts to help alleviate the effect of the hurricanes in the Dominican Republic, there's no shortage of kindness and good citizenship that has been exhibited by this organization. We recognize them for their excellence.

Mr. Speaker, at this point, in a moment of questionable wisdom, I am actually going to yield to a Mets fan, the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER), for 1 minute, because I am not quite sure what he might say.

Mr. WEINER. Look, I rise without any compunction to offer some level of congratulations to the Red Sox. As the Speaker knows, and you know I'm a Mets fan, so when we played you in 1986, it wasn't that big of a problem. And as bad as our collapse was this year, we have a great deal of empathy for the fans of the Boston Red Sox.

And I must admit there are some genuinely likable players on the Red Sox. This guy, Kevin Youkilis, whom you know, Mr. LYNCH, his great grandfather was named Weiner. So perhaps way back when, there was some baseball talent in the Weiner family, although none has been displayed recently in the congressional baseball game.

And it's no doubt about it that Manny Ramirez from Washington Heights, the New York connection, and Mike Lowell, the MVP, it's hard not to root for that guy.

But I have to say I'm a little surprised there isn't language in this resolution in reference to the MVT, the most valuable traitor. I seem to recall reading that Rudolph Giuliani, that vaunted Yankee fan, who for years and years would put the Yankee pin stripes on, and even has World Series rings, I understand, in his collection, stood up and said that he too was pulling for the Boston Red Sox.

Now, I think there should be some kind of a——

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. LYNCH. Thank God. Mr. Speaker, I have been remiss, and I would like to at this time yield to my great friend and colleague from Rhode Island, Representative JAMES LANGEVIN, who is a die-hard Red Sox fan and a leader of Red Sox Nation, for whatever time he may consume.

Mr. LANGEVIN. I thank the gentleman for yielding on this historic occasion and for the purpose of a great celebration and recognizing the great victory of the Boston Red Sox in this year's World Series.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 782, a resolution that congratulates the Boston Red Sox on winning the World Series on October 28, 2007. As a life-long Red Sox fan, I am so pleased to be here with the rest of the New England delegation to show our appreciation for the Red Sox players, coaches, front office, and the rest of the Red Sox Nation.

The 2007 Red Sox were dominant from the beginning of the season, which is not easy when you have 162 regular season games in a year. In the World Series, the Red Sox faced the Colorado Rockies, a team that had won 21 of their last 22 games, leading up to the last showdown. That statistic didn't faze the Red Sox at all, though; and whether it was in Boston or Denver, the pitchers made their pitches and the batters showed how hard it was to get an out in their lineup.

With a sense of inevitability, the Red Sox swept the Rockies in four games to win their second World Series in 4 years.

Every player on the team made a contribution. From veterans like Curt Schilling to rookies like Jacoby Ellsbury, Mike Lowell, who helped to keep the Red Sox on top during the regular season and rightfully won the World Series Most Valuable Player.

The 2007 Red Sox not only worked hard; they enjoyed themselves as well and kept the fans entertained, which is easy to do when you love what you do and you're good at it.

We watched Jonathan Papelbon strike out batters, and then we waited for a celebratory dance at the end of the game. It's not often in professional

sports that you see a team full of players that has such a strong bond.

It's always a good year when you can follow your baseball team all the way from the beginning of April to the end of October. It's an even better year when they can take the World Series trophy on a parade through Boston.

The 2007 Red Sox played this year with confidence and class and showed us the true definition of team. I look forward to 2008 and adding on to two World Series trophies that we've already won this century.

Again, my congratulations to a great team. Congratulations Boston Red Sox and Red Sox Nation.

I thank my colleague from Massachusetts for yielding, along with his great comments.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, seeing no further speakers on this matter, I yield back the balance of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 782.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PURPLE HEART FAMILY EQUITY ACT OF 2007

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1119) to amend title 36, United States Code, to revise the congressional charter of the Military Order of the Purple Heart of the United States of America, Incorporated, to authorize associate membership in the corporation for the spouse of a recipient of the Purple Heart medal, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1119

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 ''Purple Heart Family Equity Act of 2007''.

SEC. 2. ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP IN THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED.

Section 140503(b) of title 36, United States Code, is amended by striking ''parents and lineal descendants'' and inserting ''the parents, spouse, siblings, and lineal descendants''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ZOE LOFGREN) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 1119, the Purple Heart Family Equity Act of 2007, provides an excellent opportunity for us to recognize and honor the brave women as well as brave men who served our Nation in the armed services.

As many of you know, the Purple Heart is awarded to Armed Forces members who are wounded by an instrument of war in the hands of the enemy, and posthumously to the next of kin for those who are killed in action or who die of wounds received in action. It is specifically a combat decoration first conceived in 1782 by General George Washington.

Seventy-five years ago, an organization now known as the Military Order of the Purple Heart was formed for the purposes of protecting the mutual interests of all those who have received the decoration. Composed exclusively of Purple Heart recipients, it is the only veterans service organization comprised strictly of combat veterans.

When the order was federally chartered in 1958, however, very few women had received the Purple Heart. And to this day, women recipients of the Purple Heart do not have the same benefits as their male counterparts.

Under the current law, male members can invite their wives to join the Ladies Auxiliary of the Purple Heart, but there is no place in the order for husbands of Purple Heart recipients. The order has identified at least 97 female purple heart recipients who have joined and who are not enjoying the full benefits of membership that they deserve.

H.R. 1119 seeks to fully honor the women of the Armed Forces who have been awarded the Purple Heart defending our Nation. Specifically, the bill amends the order's Federal charter to allow members to invite their spouses to join as associate members, both for male and female recipients of the Purple Heart. With this minor revision to the Federal charter, the husbands of female members could join the organization.

This bill also allows members to invite their siblings to join as associate members so that they too can take part in the full honor of their brothers and sisters who fought so bravely for our country and received a Purple Heart. It is only right that we allow the members to include their siblings in this honor.

This bipartisan legislation is endorsed by the Military Order of the Purple Heart. It recognizes the important role women have played in defending our Nation in times of war.

□ 1300

We owe this long overdue recognition to these women and their families. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I thank the gentlewoman for her presentation of H.R. 1119.

The Military Order of the Purple Heart of the United States of America was founded in 1932. And as the gentlewoman stated, it goes back to George Washington. It's rich in our heritage, and it's precious in our reference to those who have bled for this Nation and for the freedom of the people here in the United States of America. It was recognized by the Veterans Administration and represents ''veterans in the presentation of claims before the . . . administration,'' this is the Military Order of the Purple Heart, and also ''its service officers are active in veterans hospitals.'' The organization was federally chartered in 1958.

Active members of the Military Order of the Purple Heart must be persons of good moral character who have received the Purple Heart for wounds received as a member of the U.S. Armed Forces or for those of any country during military combat against an armed enemy of the United States.

The Military Order of the Purple Heart is a sterling organization that provides services to those brave Americans who were wounded defending our country. The order also seeks to promote ''patriotic allegiance to the United States, fidelity to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the security of civil liberty and the permanence of free institutions.'' And that's all out of their mission. Its goals are ''educational, fraternal, historical, and patriotic, perpetuating the principles of liberty and justice which have created the United States.'' In short, Mr. Speaker, the Military Order of the Purple Heart upholds many of the pillars of American exceptionalism.

Parents or lineal descendants of persons eligible to be active members can be associate members of the order. The order has requested that its charter be amended so that siblings and spouses of members can also become associate members.

I am pleased that H.R. 1119, the Purple Heart Family Equity Act of 2007, as amended by the Judiciary Committee, provides that spouses and siblings of persons eligible to be active members of the Military Order of the Purple Heart can become associate members.

If I just look at the bill for the sake of clarity, Mr. Speaker, the current law is parents and lineal descendants. This strikes parents and lineal descendants

and replaces it with the parents, spouse, and lineal descendants. This is something that has been agreed to and promoted by the members of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, by Republicans and Democrats in the Judiciary Committee. I do not recall opposition to this. I believe one could say that it is clearly without opposition, perhaps unanimous on the Judiciary Committee.

I urge adoption of H.R. 1119.

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

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 4 minutes to the author of the bill, my colleague from California, Congresswoman DAVIS.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from California as well.

Mr. Speaker, I was honored for the opportunity to introduce the Purple Heart Equity Act along with Representative VIRGINIA FOXX, Minority Whip ROY BLUNT, Chairman JOHN MURTHA, and a number of other bipartisan sponsors. We came together, and this is a unanimous bill because honoring the women who have won the Purple Heart is something that we can all stand behind.

As commander of the Continental Army, as has been mentioned, George Washington wanted to recognize soldiers whose sacrifices and distinction forwarded the cause of independence. As a result, he created the Military Merit. He also designed the award, shaped it like a heart in the color purple. And after the Revolutionary War, this award was actually abandoned. But in honor of the bicentennial of Washington's birth, President Herbert Hoover revived the award in 1932, and it maintained its original design and became more known today, of course, as the Purple Heart.

In that same year the Military Order of the Purple Heart formed with the mission of fostering a positive environment among wounded veterans as well as providing services to all veterans and their families. But when the organization was federally chartered in 1958, few women actually had won the Purple Heart. So, under the current law, male members today can invite their wives to join the Ladies Auxiliary of the Purple Heart, but there is no place in this organization for the husbands of female members.

So that's why H.R. 1119 is important today, because it adds the word ''spouses'' to the Federal Charter of the Military Order of the Purple Heart. And with this small update, the husbands of female members will have the option of joining the organization just as the wives do.

Just a little bit more history, Mr. Speaker. The first woman to be awarded the Purple Heart was Lieutenant Annie G. Fox after she was killed in the attack on Pearl Harbor. Since then, the Military Order of the Purple Heart has identified at least 97 female Purple Heart recipients who have joined the organization.

It has been 66 years since Lieutenant Fox earned the award, and now it is time, certainly time, that we act to fully honor the courageous women who are bestowed with the Purple Heart. H.R. 1119 honors and recognizes these brave women and future recipients of the Purple Heart. This is the least, certainly, we can do for the women who sacrifice for our country.

And, finally, H.R. 1119 will allow the siblings of all who belong to the organization to join as associate members.

By passing this legislation today, we certainly honor every family whose son or daughter or sister or brother has won the distinguished Purple Heart.

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this bipartisan bill.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ZOE LOFGREN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1119, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to revise the congressional charter of the Military Order of the Purple Heart of the United States of America, Incorporated, to authorize associate membership in the corporation for the spouse and siblings of a recipient of the Purple Heart medal.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KENDELL FREDERICK CITIZENSHIP ASSISTANCE ACT

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2884) to assist members of the Armed Forces in obtaining United States citizenship, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2884

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 ''Kendell Frederick Citizenship Assistance Act''.

SEC. 2. FINGERPRINTS FOR MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including section 552a of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Privacy Act of 1974''), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall use the fingerprints provided by an individual at the time the individual enlisted in the Armed Forces to satisfy any requirement for fingerprints that is part of an application for naturalization if—

(1) the individual may be naturalized pursuant to section 328 or 329 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1439–1440);

(2) the individual was fingerprinted in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Defense at the time the individual enlisted in the Armed Forces;

(3) the individual submits an application for naturalization not later than 24 months after the date on which the individual enlisted in the Armed Forces; and

(4) the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that the fingerprints are sufficient to adjudicate the applicant's naturalization application.

(b) MOST TIMELY AND EFFECTIVE ADJUDICATION.—Nothing in this section shall preclude an individual described in subsection (a) from submitting new fingerprints to the Secretary of Homeland Security. If the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that submitting new fingerprints would result in more timely and effective adjudication of the individual's naturalization application, the Secretary shall inform the individual that submitting new fingerprints would result in more timely and effective adjudication of the individual's naturalization application, along with a description of how to submit new fingerprints.

(c) COOPERATION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall determine the format of fingerprints acceptable for usage under subsection (a). The Secretary of Defense, or any other official having custody of the fingerprints referred to in subsection (a), shall make such prints available to the Secretary of Homeland Security for the purpose described in subsection (a) without charge and shall otherwise cooperate with the Secretary of Homeland Security in fulfilling the Secretary's satisfaction of the requirement under subsection (a).

SEC. 3. PROVISION OF INFORMATION ON MILITARY NATURALIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the effective date of any modification to a regulation related to naturalization under section 328 or 329 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1439–1440), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall update as necessary the appropriate Internet site or sites maintained by the Secretary to reflect such modification.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of Homeland Security should update as necessary the appropriate application form or forms promulgated by the Secretary not later than 180 days after an effective date described in subsection (a).

SEC. 4. REPORTS.

(a) ADJUDICATION PROCESS.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the entire process for the adjudication of an application for naturalization filed pursuant to section 328 or 329 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1439–1440), including the process that begins at the time the application is mailed to, or received by, the Secretary of Homeland Security, regardless of whether the Secretary determines that such application is complete, through the final disposition of such application. Such report shall include a description of—

(1) the methods of the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of Defense to prepare, handle, and adjudicate such applications;

(2) the effectiveness of the chain of authority, supervision, and training of employees of the

Federal Government or of other entities, including contract employees, who have any role in such process or adjudication; and

(3) the ability of the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of Defense to use technology to facilitate or accomplish any aspect of such process or adjudication.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the implementation of this Act by the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of Defense, including studying any technology that may be used to improve the efficiency of the naturalization process for members of the Armed Forces.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date that the Comptroller General submits the report required by subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the study required by paragraph (1). The report shall include any recommendations of the Comptroller General for improving the implementation of this Act by the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of Defense.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ZOE LOFGREN) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 2884, the Kendell Frederick Citizenship Assistance Act, pays tribute to the memory of 21-year-old Army Reserve Specialist Kendell K. Frederick, who was killed in Iraq while attempting to become an American citizen.

Specialist Frederick was born in Trinidad and immigrated to the United States when he was 15 to join his mother, stepfather, and two sisters. He attended Randallstown Senior High in Baltimore County, Maryland, where he joined the school's ROTC program. Specialist Frederick enlisted in the Army Reserve in his senior year and was deployed to Iraq in December of 2004. As he was serving our country, Specialist Frederick sought to apply for U.S. citizenship; yet one bureaucratic hurdle after another delayed his application.

First, the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service failed to route his application to the unit that processed naturalization applications for members of the military. That agency then rejected his application for failure to pay an application filing fee, despite the fact that active military personnel applying for U.S. citizenship do not need to pay a filing fee.

Thereafter, this agency directed Specialist Frederick to get his fingerprints taken in Maryland, despite the obvious fact that he was deployed in Iraq at the time. Also, he had recently had his fingerprints taken and undergone a background check when he enlisted in the Army Reserve. When his mother called the agency's ''help line,'' she was told that there was nothing that could be done.

After trying for more than a year to become a U.S. citizen and having his application rejected and delayed as a result of various bureaucratic failings, Specialist Frederick was forced to travel on a convoy to a base where he could get his fingerprints taken for his naturalization application. Tragically, he was killed en route by a roadside bomb. Specialist Frederick was posthumously granted U.S. citizenship a week after his death.

H.R. 2884 would remove unnecessary procedural hurdles like the one Specialist Frederick faced for naturalization applicants who are serving or who have recently served in the military. It would require the Department of Homeland Security to use the fingerprints provided by military naturalization applicants at the time of their enlistment in the Armed Forces if the applicants were fingerprinted in accordance with DOD requirements, if the naturalization applications are filed within 24 months of enlistment, and if the fingerprints are deemed sufficient by the Department of Homeland Security for naturalization purposes.

The bill would require DHS to inform a member of the armed services applying for naturalization when submitting new fingerprints would result in a more timely and effective adjudication of the naturalization application along with the description of how to submit the new fingerprints.

It would also ensure that the DOD complies with the requirements of this bill so that fingerprints they hold are sent to DHS. It would clarify the time frame in which DHS is required to publicize changes in regulations and forms regarding the naturalization of members of the Armed Forces. And, finally, it would promote accountability by requiring the GAO to report on the naturalization process for Armed Forces members.

Approximately 35,000 lawful permanent residents are currently serving in our Armed Forces. More than 13,000 noncitizen members of the military have applied for U.S. citizenship since 2002.

This is an excellent bill that will help ensure that from now on, American soldiers do not face the kinds of unnecessary and unreasonable hurdles to American citizenship that cost Specialist Frederick his life.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill and would note that this was passed unanimously out of the House Judiciary Committee. I urge my colleagues, again, to support the bill.

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

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Specialist Kendell Frederick was a 21-year-old U.S. Army soldier serving in Iraq. He dreamed of becoming an American citizen. He was born in Trinidad and came to this country when he was 15 years old. Specialist Frederick joined ROTC while in high school, and he joined the Army after he graduated.

I want to make the point about how important ROTC is in the recruitment of our military personnel and having that available at the high school and also at the college level. And I reflect, as mention was made in the previous debate about the Purple Heart and George Washington, the historians that I talk to point out to me that George Washington most likely received his commission to command the Continental Army outside the gates of Harvard near the commons. And it's interesting also that the ROTC recruiters aren't allowed on that campus. But they were allowed on the campus that recruited Specialist Kendell Frederick.

On October 19, 2005, very sadly, Kendell Frederick was killed by a roadside bomb while traveling in a convoy to a base. He was granted U.S. citizenship posthumously, but he never knew that he was an American citizen. Tragically, the very reason that he was in the convoy that day was to get fingerprinted in order to achieve his dream of citizenship.

He had been trying to become an American citizen for over a year, having started the process while he was in training. His mother and his sergeant in Iraq tried to help him, but they didn't know the rules. His efforts to become a citizen were thwarted by bureaucratic misinformation and other obstacles.

Although he was fighting for our country in Iraq, he was told that he had to have his fingerprints retaken in Maryland. When his mother called 1–800–IMMIGRATION, a USCIS, that is, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, hotline for immigration assistance and tried to explain that he was fighting in the war and could not come home to Baltimore to be fingerprinted, she was told that there was nothing that they could do. Not a very good answer from a government that has people who put their lives on the line for our freedom.

This is wrong, Mr. Speaker. And it is intolerable that our soldiers are unable

to get correct information, particularly with regard to the citizenship that they fight to defend. They should be given every possible assistance in applying for citizenship.

H.R. 2884 provides that a soldier who submits a naturalization application within 24 months of enlistment can have that application process using the fingerprints that were taken at the time of enlistment. This is a very simple, very commonsense solution, and it's too bad that Congress has to take action on this to get this kind of a thing done, but it is dealt with the kind of compassion for patriotism that I think reflects the Members of this Congress, both sides of the aisle, and the people of this country.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support H.R. 2884 to honor Specialist Frederick and all of our permanent resident servicemembers who seek citizenship.

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I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the author of this bill, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUMMINGS. To Chairwoman LOFGREN, I want to thank you for your leadership. And certainly to Chairman CONYERS and the ranking member and ranking member of the subcommittee, I want to thank all of you for getting this bill to the floor. Finally, I want to thank the professional staff on the Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration for working so diligently with my staff to bring this legislation again to the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker, the Kendell Frederick Citizenship Assistance Act truly is a step towards correcting and honoring our non-citizen servicemembers, many of whom continue to serve in Iraq and Afghanistan. It is appropriate, therefore, that we consider this legislation as we approach Veterans Day, honoring all who have risked their lives to protect our own.

I introduced the Kendell Frederick Citizenship Assistance Act to ensure that those who are willing to fight relentlessly on the battlefield to protect our great Nation do not have to also battle through a drawn-out citizenship process. Specifically, H.R. 2884 will assist our noncitizen servicemen and -women on the road to citizenship by making the following needed adjustments:

Requiring the United States Department of Homeland Security to use the fingerprints taken by the Defense Department at induction for citizen applications;

Requiring noncitizen military servicemembers to submit their citizenship applications within 24 hours of enlistment;

Requiring the Department of Defense and DHS to determine a single acceptable format for fingerprint submission;

Requiring DHS to update appropriate application forms for naturalization, the instruction and guidebook for obtaining naturalization, and the DHS Web site when naturalization procedures pertaining to members of the Armed Forces are changed; and

Ensuring efficiency and accountability to Congress by requiring the Government Accountability Office to report on DHS's training of personnel, methods and effectiveness in adjudicating applications by members of the Armed Forces.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation honors the memory of a young man from my district, 21-year-old Army Reserve Specialist Kendell K. Frederick. He was a resident of Baltimore County and a native of Trinidad who was stationed in Iraq and died while trying to journey to another post in order to meet the citizenship application fingerprinting requirement. In other words, if he didn't have to go through the changes that he went through, he probably would still be with us today. And one of the interesting things that was mentioned a little bit earlier, he was part of the ROTC process, but he was also a young man, when he entered the military, he entered and made agreement to serve in the military for 8 years. I mean, even knowing that there was a war going on, he bravely said, I want to serve my country. And he claimed this as his country and still went out there and fought, but he wasn't even a citizen yet of our country.

Namely, after trying for more than a year to become a citizen and having his application delayed at least five times due to miscommunication and misinformation in processing his fingerprints, keep in mind the reason why he was killed was he was on his way trying to get his fingerprints done over there in Iraq, Specialist Frederick had no choice but to travel with a convoy to a base to resolve this issue. Unfortunately, he was killed on the way by a roadside bomb, never realizing his dream of becoming an American citizen. And the interesting thing is that he was in the last vehicle of the convoy.

Mr. Speaker, Specialist Frederick embraced a Nation that had failed to fully embrace him by honoring him with citizenship during his lifetime. And it's interesting I think that it was a day or so after he died, then they gave him citizenship. That is why I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 2884 to make certain that no other soldier who wants to be a citizen will have to jump through unnecessary bureaucratic hoops. These outstanding noncitizen soldiers such as Specialist Frederick have made the choice to give voluntarily to our Nation by fighting the terrorist groups that threaten us, putting their lives on the line, sacrificing their blood, their sweat, their tears, and their lives.

I urge my colleagues to please vote in favor of this legislation. I know his mother is watching, and I know that she will be very moved. This is something that has been a long journey for her. And with that, I thank the gentlelady for your courtesy.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker I yield myself such time as I may consume just for a brief conclusion for this.

I want to thank my colleagues for their work on this. I thank the gentleman for coming to the floor to speak up and speak on behalf of Kendell Frederick and the memory and the legacy that he leaves here for us in this country; one of many who stepped forward to defend this country; one of, tragically, too many who lost their lives. And his life has contributed in a number of ways, one of them being the freedom that he helped to protect and the safety and security of the American people, and another, always this legacy of this bureaucratic snafu that will, I pray, forever be straightened out by this bill, the Kendell Frederick bill.

So I urge adoption of this bill, and I thank my colleagues.

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

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would just close by noting that the mishandling of this application is just infuriating to read through what happened and to have lost this young man who volunteered for our service in such a way is so distressful. But I think we can take a stand by supporting this bill named in Kendell Frederick's honor to make sure this does not happen to another serviceman or servicewoman and also that his family can know that in addition to serving in Iraq, he served as a model for a change in the law and that they may take some comfort with that.

So I urge passage of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ZOE LOFGREN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2884, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAMS ACT OF 2007

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3866) to reauthorize certain programs under the Small Business Act for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3866

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 ''Small Business Programs Act of 2007''.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Reauthorization of small business programs.
Sec. 3. BusinessLINC grants reauthorization.
Sec. 4. Small Business Development Center Program reauthorization.
Sec. 5. Women's Business Center Program reauthorization.
Sec. 6. HUBZone reauthorization.
Sec. 7. Office of Veterans Business Development reauthorization.
Sec. 8. Advisory Committee on Veterans Business Affairs extension.
Sec. 9. National Women's Business Council reauthorization.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAMS.

Section 20 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 note) is amended—

(1) by striking subsections (b), (d), and (j);

(2) by redesignating subsections (c) and (e) as (b) and (c), respectively;

(3) in subsection (b) (as so redesignated; disaster mitigation pilot program) by striking ''2005'' and ''2006'' and inserting ''2008'' and ''2009'', respectively; and

(4) by inserting after subsection (c) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(d) FISCAL YEAR 2008.—

''(1) PROGRAM LEVELS.—The following program levels are authorized for fiscal year 2008:

''(A) For the programs authorized by this Act, the Administration is authorized to make—

''(i) $80,000,000 in technical assistance grants, as provided in section 7(m); and

''(ii) $110,000,000 in direct loans, as provided in 7(m).

''(B) For the programs authorized by this Act, the Administration is authorized to make $29,300,000,000 in deferred participation loans and other financings. Of such sum, the Administration is authorized to make—

''(i) $20,000,000,000 in general business loans, as provided in section 7(a);

''(ii) $8,500,000,000 in certified development company financings, as provided in section 7(a)(13) and as provided in section 504 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958;

''(iii) $750,000,000 in loans, as provided in section 7(a)(21); and

''(iv) $50,000,000 in loans, as provided in section 7(m).

''(C) For the programs authorized by title III of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, the Administration is authorized to make $4,000,000,000 in guarantees of debentures.

''(D) For the programs authorized by part B of title IV of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, the Administration is authorized to enter into guarantees not to exceed $6,000,000,000, of which not more than 50 percent may be in bonds approved pursuant to section 411(a)(3) of that Act.

''(E) The Administration is authorized to make grants or enter into cooperative agreements for a total amount of $7,000,000 for the Service Corps of Retired Executives program authorized by section 8(b)(1).

''(2) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administration for fiscal year 2008 $20,000,000 to carry out the PRIME program.

''(e) FISCAL YEAR 2009.—

''(1) PROGRAM LEVELS.—The following program levels are authorized for fiscal year 2009:

''(A) For the programs authorized by this Act, the Administration is authorized to make—

''(i) $90,000,000 in technical assistance grants, as provided in section 7(m); and

''(ii) $120,000,000 in direct loans, as provided in 7(m).

''(B) For the programs authorized by this Act, the Administration is authorized to make $29,800,000,000 in deferred participation loans and other financings. Of such sum, the Administration is authorized to make—

''(i) $20,000,000,000 in general business loans, as provided in section 7(a);

''(ii) $9,000,000,000 in certified development company financings, as provided in section 7(a)(13) and as provided in section 504 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958;

''(iii) $750,000,000 in loans, as provided in section 7(a)(21); and

''(iv) $50,000,000 in loans, as provided in section 7(m).

''(C) For the programs authorized by title III of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, the Administration is authorized to make $4,000,000,000 in guarantees of debentures.

''(D) For the programs authorized by part B of title IV of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, the Administration is authorized to enter into guarantees not to exceed $6,000,000,000, of which not more than 50 percent may be in bonds approved pursuant to section 411(a)(3) of that Act.

''(E) The Administration is authorized to make grants or enter into cooperative agreements for a total amount of $7,000,000 for the Service Corps of Retired Executives program authorized by section 8(b)(1).

''(2) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administration for fiscal year 2009 $20,000,000 to carry out the PRIME program.''.

SEC. 3. BUSINESSLINC GRANTS REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 8(n) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(n)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''$6,600,000'' and inserting ''$7,000,000''; and

(2) by striking ''2001 through 2006'' and inserting ''2008 and 2009''.

SEC. 4. SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 21(a)(4)(C)(vii) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 648(a)(4)(C)(vii)) is amended by striking subclauses (I) and (II) and inserting the following:

''(I) $140,000,000 for fiscal year 2008; and

''(II) $145,000,000 for fiscal year 2009.''.

SEC. 5. WOMEN'S BUSINESS CENTER PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 29(k) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 656(k)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

''(A) $17,000,000 for fiscal year 2008; and

''(B) $17,500,000 for fiscal year 2009.''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking clauses (i) through (iv) and inserting the following:

''(i) For fiscal year 2008, 1.5 percent.

''(ii) For fiscal year 2009, 1.5 percent.''.

SEC. 6. HUBZONE REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 31(d) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657a) is amended—

(1) by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$20,000,000''; and

(2) by striking ''2004 through 2006'' and inserting ''2008 and 2009''.

SEC. 7. OFFICE OF VETERANS BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 32(c) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657b(c)) is amended by striking paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting the following:

''(1) $3,000,000 for fiscal year 2008; and

''(2) $4,000,000 for fiscal year 2009.''.

SEC. 8. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON VETERANS BUSINESS AFFAIRS EXTENSION.

(a) EXTENSION OF TERMINATION DATE.—Section 203(h) of the Veterans Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–50; 15 U.S.C. 657b note) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2006'' and inserting ''September 30, 2009''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 33(h) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657c(h)) is amended by striking ''October 1, 2006'' and inserting ''October 1, 2009''.

SEC. 9. NATIONAL WOMEN'S BUSINESS COUNCIL REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 410(a) of the Women's Business Ownership Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–533; 15 U.S.C. 7110(a)) is amended by striking ''2001 through 2003'' and inserting ''2008 and 2009''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

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

Mr. Speaker, our economy is constantly evolving and changing. For this Nation's 27 million small firms to be successful, our economic policies must be adjusted accordingly.

While we have made great strides in this Congress to make sure the needs of small business owners are met, H.R. 3866 is the final step in reauthorizing small business assistance programs, ensuring the success and growth of small firms.

Today, entrepreneurs are faced with many challenges. They must compete in a global marketplace, deal with rising energy and health care costs, and find ways to access affordable capital. To alleviate many of these burdens, we have passed initiatives in this Congress that provide the overall tools for entrepreneurial success. We have passed legislation that lowers the cost of loans and gives minorities greater access to SBA programs.

Through H.R. 3567, SBA's investment programs were improved and a new source of equity capital was open to entrepreneurs through angel investment. Also, small business contracting programs has been modernized, accountability has been increased, and fraud has been reduced. This makes sure small firms have fair access to the Federal marketplace and allows them to continue growing their companies and creating jobs.

In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, entrepreneurs were faced with delays in disaster loans, overwhelming

amounts of paperwork, and a lengthy application process leaving them frustrated and discouraged. The RECOVER Act ensures that the SBA is prepared, has a large, well-trained disaster response workforce, and that delays and poor service encountered by victims of hurricanes do not happen again.

While critical, these initiatives are just the first step. The Small Business Programs Act of 2007 provides the vehicle for SBA's small business assistance programs to run and meet the needs of entrepreneurs in our changing economy. Most importantly, it gives the SBA the necessary resources to continue helping small businesses start and expand.

H.R. 3866 extends SBA's small business assistance programs for the next 2 years. Also, this bill provides the necessary authority for the SBA to carry out its lending and venture capital programs, ensuring SBA's initiatives are the premier lending tools for entrepreneurs.

The SBA and its programs are vital to assisting small businesses across this country. Along with the Small Business Development Centers, Women Business Centers, and SCORE, the SBA has worked to meet the rising demand for services at a time when their budget continues to decrease.

These programs have a proven track record of success, but they require sufficient resources to be able to evolve and modernize. Clearly, in order for small firms to adapt to changing economic conditions, small business assistance programs must be adjusted. There is no larger job creator or greater impact on local communities in this country than small firms.

H.R. 3866 arms small business assistance programs with the tools that allow entrepreneurs to continue spurring economic growth.

I strongly urge my colleagues to vote for the Small Business Programs Act of 2007.

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

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

Today, Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the request to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3866, the SBA Programs Act of 2007.

I would like to thank Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ for working in a cooperative and bipartisan manner to bring this bill to the House floor today.

The bill we are considering today is a highly technical bill, but one of the Small Business Committee's legislative obligations.

The financing programs in the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 rely on lending by the private sector. Lenders are protected by guarantees issued by the SBA, promising repayment if the small business borrower fails. Congress must impose limits on the authority of the SBA to issue such guarantees. H.R. 3866 establishes limits that will enable the program to operate even if there is unexpected demand.

Given the current credit crunch, it is certainly possible that the SBA will have a spike in demand. The limits adopted in this bill will ensure that, unlike in some prior years, the program will not be the subject of operational restrictions.

I want to point out that supporting these limits will have no budgetary impact. The SBA's guaranteed loan, certified development company, and debenture small business investment company programs also operate at zero subsidy. That means the programs require no appropriation, and losses are covered by fees charged to lenders and borrowers. Maintaining this zero subsidy still enables Congress to provide for significant expansion of the authorization in order to meet demand, while protecting taxpayers.

The microloan programs, which helps entrepreneurs in many low-income areas and is a valuable job creation tool for a modest investment by the government, also receives an increase in lending authority.

□ 1330

Given the value of the program, I believe that the modest increase more than pays for itself in providing jobs and developing the entrepreneurial culture that continues to maintain the economic viability of this Nation.

In addition, the committee must provide authorization levels for the Small Business Development Center program. The allocation of funds to various centers is based in part on a comparison of funds appropriated to funds authorized. Without an authorization level, the funding formula cannot work. It also is important to point out that the authorization level for the SBDCs is increased by around 3½ percent. This increase takes into account inflation and the administration's request that the centers provide even more counseling. The other major entrepreneurial outreach program of the SBA, the Women's Business Center program, receives an increase of around 17 percent. Now, while this may at first seem like a lot, the authorization in this bill represents the first time in nearly 8 years that the Women's Business Center authorization levels have been set thus representing an adjustment in align with inflation.

Similarly, the PRIME program, which provides additional technical assistance to microloan borrowers, has not received an authorization level since 1999. The authorization of $20 million in this bill represents an increase of $625,000 per year, or just enough, again, to keep up with inflation. I want to point out that the SBA requested a budget increase to cover inflation including the rapid rise in the cost of energy. It is only fair to authorize a similar modest increase for SBA's entrepreneurial outreach in education programs.

Other authorizations in this bill also represent either level funding, such as the SCORE program and the drug-free workplace program or represent very modest increases from prior authorization levels such as the $400,000 increase in funding for BusinessLINC, a valuable program that helps small businesses find contracts to supply large businesses with goods and services.

Two programs received significant boosts in authorization levels, the Office of Veterans Affairs and the HUBZone programs. In time of war, it is important that we provide assistance to our veterans. That includes ensuring that they have the tools necessary to integrate into civilian life through entrepreneurship. On a percentage basis, the authorization increase for the program is significant, but the dollar value is a modest $2 million. Given the sacrifices our veterans have made, this represents only a modest down payment on the debt we owe to them, our veterans.

As for the HUBZone program, the increase arises from the efforts of the committee to ensure that only firms eligible for participation in the program receive Federal Government contracts. This requires additional onsite verification and thus represents the committee's view to the appropriators to significantly increase funding in that area.

Again, I would like to thank Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ. Although there are significant philosophical differences between Members, I think the past year has demonstrated what can happen when this body tries to work through those differences without acrimony or questioning of the motives of the other side. Much can be accomplished for the American public, and that is what the people elected us to do. So I want to, again, commend the chairwoman for her willingness to work in a bipartisan manner not only in this bill but many bills that we have dealt with in the past.

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

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close if the gentleman is prepared to close.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close. I have no other speakers.

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

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield back my time.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, there is no question that today's economic environment is increasingly difficult for small firms to thrive in. We have seen record highs in

gas prices, unmanageable health care costs and barriers in the way of accessing affordable capital. Now, more than ever, small businesses need assistance programs they can rely on that are well-equipped to meet their needs. With the Small Business Programs Act of 2007 that is exactly what we are giving entrepreneurs.

This legislation ensures that our Nations's 27 million entrepreneurs have access to the business development assistance that they need and deserve. These firms employ one half of our workforce, spur economic development and revitalize our communities. When their businesses are growing and flourishing, the benefits are felt across the country.

With the passage of H.R. 3866, we set program levels for SBA's entrepreneurial assistance initiatives, updating and modernizing them. The primary role of the SBA is to help entrepreneurs who have the drive but need assistance. It is clear that small firms play a crucial role in our economy. By ensuring that these businesses have current and sufficient assistance, we are investing in our communities, helping to create jobs, and benefiting the Nation as a whole.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Ranking Member CHABOT for your collaboration for us to work together in a responsible way, to follow regular order, and I am very proud that every time that we have considered legislation, we have done so in a very inclusive, open way and we can show results. With the passage of this bill, we have passed 15 bills through the House of Representatives. I am very proud of that product. It shows the things that can be done when we respect each other despite our differences. But we show the American public that we are willing to work together on their behalf.

I also would like to take an opportunity to thank the staff that worked on this legislation from the Small Business Committee majority staff, Tim Slattery and Michael Day, and from the minority staff, Barry Pineles, Kevin Fitzpatrick and Mike Smullen. I strongly urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 3866, the Small Business Programs Act of 2007.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3866, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3866, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER RESOLUTION RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a)1 of rule IX, I rise to give notice of my intent to raise a question of the privilege of the House.

The form of the resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That Richard B. Cheney, Vice President of the United States, is impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and that the following articles of impeachment be exhibited to the United States Senate:

Articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in the name of itself and of the people of the United States of America, against Richard B. Cheney, Vice President of the United States of America, in maintenance and support of its impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE I

In his conduct while Vice President of the United States, Richard B. Cheney, in violation of his constitutional oath to faithfully execute the office of Vice President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has purposely manipulated the intelligence process to deceive the citizens and Congress of the United States by fabricating a threat of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction to justify the use of the United States Armed Forces against the nation of Iraq in a manner damaging to our national security interests, to wit:

(1) Despite all evidence to the contrary, the Vice President actively and systematically sought to deceive the citizens and Congress of the United States about an alleged threat of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction:

(A) 'We know they have biological and chemical weapons.' March 17, 2002, Press Conference by Vice President Dick Cheney and His Highness Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa, Crown Prince of Bahrain at Shaikh Hamad Palace.

(B) '. . . and we know they are pursuing nuclear weapons.' March 19, 2002, Press Briefing by Vice President Dick Cheney and Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon in Jerusalem.

(C) 'And he is actively pursuing nuclear weapons at this time . . .' March 24, 2002, CNN Late Edition interview with Vice President Cheney.

(D) 'We know he's got chemicals and biological and we know he's working on nuclear.' May 19, 2002, NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney.

(E) 'But we now know that Saddam has resumed his efforts to acquire nuclear weapons . . . Simply stated, there is no doubt that Saddam Hussein now has weapons of mass destruction. There is no doubt that he is amassing them to use against our friends, against our allies, and against us.' August 26, 2002, Speech of Vice President Cheney at VFW 103rd National Convention.

(F) 'Based on intelligence that's becoming available, some of it has been made public, more of it hopefully will be, that he has indeed stepped up his capacity to produce and deliver biological weapons, that he has reconstituted his nuclear program to develop a nuclear weapon, that there are efforts under way inside Iraq to significantly expand his capability.' September 8, 2002, NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney.

(G) 'He is, in fact, actively and aggressively seeking to acquire nuclear weapons.' September 8, 2002, NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney.

(H) 'And we believe he has, in fact, reconstituted nuclear weapons.' March 16, 2003, NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney.

(2) Preceding the March 2003 invasion of Iraq the Vice President was fully informed that no legitimate evidence existed of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. The Vice President pressured the intelligence community to change their findings to enable the deception of the citizens and Congress of the United States.

(A) Vice President Cheney and his Chief of Staff, Lewis Libby, made multiple trips to the CIA in 2002 to question analysts studying Iraq's weapons programs and alleged links to al Qaeda, creating an environment in which analysts felt they were being pressured to make their assessments fit with the Bush administration's policy objectives accounts.

(B) Vice President Cheney sought out unverified and ultimately inaccurate raw intelligence to prove his preconceived beliefs. This strategy of cherry picking was employed to influence the interpretation of the intelligence.

(3) The Vice President's actions corrupted or attempted to corrupt the 2002 National Intelligence Estimate, an intelligence document issued on October 1, 2002, and carefully considered by Congress prior to the October 10, 2002, vote to authorize the use of force. The Vice President's actions prevented the necessary reconciliation of facts for the National Intelligence Estimate which resulted in a high number of dissenting opinions from technical experts in two Federal agencies.

(A) The State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research dissenting view in the October 2002 National Intelligence Estimate stated 'Lacking persuasive evidence that Baghdad has launched a coherent effort to reconstitute it's nuclear weapons program INR is unwilling to speculate that such an effort began soon after the departure of UN inspectors or to project a timeline for the completion of activities it does not now see happening. As a result INR is unable to predict that Iraq could acquire a nuclear device or weapon.'.

(B) The State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research dissenting view in the October 2002 National Intelligence Estimate also stated that 'Finally, the claims of Iraqi pursuit of natural uranium in Africa are, in INR's assessment, highly dubious.'.

(C) The State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research dissenting view in the October 2002 National Intelligence Estimate references a Department of Energy opinion by stating that 'INR accepts the judgment of technical experts at the US Department of Energy (DOE) who have concluded that the tubes Iraq seeks to acquire are poorly suited for use in gas centrifuges to be used for uranium enrichment and finds unpersuasive the arguments advanced by

others to make the case that they are intended for that purpose.'.

The Vice President subverted the national security interests of the United States by setting the stage for the loss of more than 3800 United States service members; the loss of more than 1 million innocent Iraqi citizens since the United States invasion; the loss of approximately $500 billion in war costs which has increased our Federal debt; the loss of military readiness within the United States Armed Services due to overextension, lack of training and lack of equipment; the loss of United States credibility in world affairs; and the decades of likely blowback created by the invasion of Iraq.

In all of this, Vice President Richard B. Cheney has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as Vice President, and subversive of constitutional government, to the prejudice of the cause of law and justice and the manifest injury of the people of the United States. Wherefore, Vice President Richard B. Cheney, by such conduct, is guilty of an impeachable offense warranting removal from office.

ARTICLE II

In his conduct while Vice President of the United States, Richard B. Cheney, in violation of his constitutional oath to faithfully execute the office of Vice President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, purposely manipulated the intelligence process to deceive the citizens and Congress of the United States about an alleged relationship between Iraq and al Qaeda in order to justify the use of the United States Armed Forces against the nation of Iraq in a manner damaging to our national security interests, to wit:

(1) Despite all evidence to the contrary, the Vice President actively and systematically sought to deceive the citizens and the Congress of the United States about an alleged relationship between Iraq and al Qaeda:

(A) 'His regime has had high-level contacts with Al Qaeda going back a decade and has provided training to Al Qaeda terrorists.' December 2, 2002, Speech of Vice President Cheney at the Air National Guard Senior Leadership Conference.

(B) 'His regime aids and protects terrorists, including members of Al Qaeda. He could decide secretly to provide weapons of mass destruction to terrorists for use against us.' January 30, 2003, Speech of Vice President Cheney to 30th Political Action Conference in Arlington, Virginia.

(C) 'We know he's out trying once again to produce nuclear weapons and we know that he has a long-standing relationship with various terrorist groups, including the Al Qaeda organization.' March 16, 2003, NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney.

(D) 'We learned more and more that there was a relationship between Iraq and Al Qaeda that stretched back through most of the decade of the '90s, that it involved training, for example, on biological weapons and chemical weapons . . .' September 14, 2003, NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney.

(E) 'Al Qaeda had a base of operation there up in Northeastern Iraq where they ran a large poisons factory for attacks against Europeans and U.S. forces.' October 3, 2003, Speech of Vice President Cheney at Bush-Cheney '04 Fundraiser in Iowa.

(F) 'He also had an established relationship with Al Qaeda providing training to Al Qaeda members in areas of poisons, gases, and conventional bombs.' October 10, 2003, Speech of Vice President Cheney to the Heritage Foundation.

(G) 'Al Qaeda and the Iraqi intelligence services have worked together on a number of occasions.' January 9, 2004, Rocky Mountain News interview with Vice President Cheney.

(H) 'I think there's overwhelming evidence that there was a connection between Al Qaeda and the Iraqi government.' January 22, 2004, NPR: Morning Edition interview with Vice President Cheney.

(I) 'First of all, on the question of—of whether or not there was any kind of relationship, there clearly was a relationship. It's been testified to; the evidence is overwhelming.' June 17, 2004, CNBC: Capital Report interview with Vice President Cheney.

(2) Preceding the March 2003 invasion of Iraq the Vice President was fully informed that no credible evidence existed of a working relationship between Iraq and al Qaeda, a fact articulated in several official documents, including:

(A) A classified Presidential Daily Briefing ten days after the September 11, 2001, attacks indicating that the United States intelligence community had no evidence linking Saddam Hussein to the September 11th attacks and that there was 'scant credible evidence that Iraq had any significant collaborative ties with Al Qaeda'.

(B) Defense Intelligence Terrorism Summary No. 044–02, issued in February 2002 by the United States Defense Intelligence Agency, which challenged the credibility of information gleaned from captured al Qaeda leader al-Libi. The DIA report also cast significant doubt on the possibility of a Saddam Hussein-al-Qaeda conspiracy: 'Saddam's regime is intensely secular and is wary of Islamic revolutionary movements. Moreover, Baghdad is unlikely to provide assistance to a group it cannot control.'.

(C) A January 2003 British intelligence classified report on Iraq that concluded that 'there are no current links between the Iraqi regime and the al-Qaeda network'.

The Vice President subverted the national security interests of the United States by setting the stage for the loss of more than 3,800 United States service members; the loss of more than 1 million innocent Iraqi citizens since the United States invasion; the loss of approximately $500 billion in war costs which has increased our Federal debt; the loss of military readiness within the United States Armed Services due to overextension, lack of training and lack of equipment; the loss of United States credibility in world affairs; and the decades of likely blowback created by the invasion of Iraq.

In all of this, Vice President Richard B. Cheney has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as Vice President, and subversive of constitutional government, to the prejudice of the cause of law and justice and the manifest injury of the people of the United States. Wherefore, Vice President Richard B. Cheney, by such conduct, is guilty of an impeachable offense warranting removal from office.

ARTICLE III

In his conduct while Vice President of the United States, Richard B. Cheney, in violation of his constitutional oath to faithfully execute the office of Vice President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has openly threatened aggression against the Republic of Iran absent any real threat to the United States, and done so with the United States proven capability to carry out such threats, thus undermining the national security of the United States, to wit:

(1) Despite no evidence that Iran has the intention or the capability of attacking the United States and despite the turmoil created by United States invasion of Iraq, the Vice President has openly threatened aggression against Iran as evidenced by the following:

(A) 'For our part, the United States is keeping all options on the table in addressing the irresponsible conduct of the regime. And we join other nations in sending that regime a clear message: We will not allow Iran to have a nuclear weapon.' March 7, 2006, Speech of Vice President Cheney to American Israel Public Affairs Committee 2006 Policy Conference.

(B) 'But we've also made it clear that all options are on the table.' January 24, 2007, CNN Situation Room interview with Vice President Cheney.

(C) 'When we—as the President did, for example, recently—deploy another aircraft carrier task force to the Gulf, that sends a very strong signal to everybody in the region that the United States is here to stay, that we clearly have significant capabilities, and that we are working with friends and allies as well as the international organizations to deal with the Iranian threat.' January 29, 2007, Newsweek interview with Vice President Cheney.

(D) 'But I've also made the point and the President has made the point that all options are still on the table.' February 24, 2007, Vice President Cheney at Press Briefing with Australian Prime Minister in Sydney, Australia.

(2) The Vice President, who repeatedly and falsely claimed to have had specific, detailed knowledge of Iraq's alleged weapons of mass destruction capabilities, is no doubt fully aware of evidence that demonstrates Iran poses no real threat to the United States as evidenced by the following:

(A) 'I know that what we see in Iran right now is not the industrial capacity you can [use to develop a] bomb.' Mohamed ElBaradei, Director General of International Atomic Energy Agency, February 19, 2007.

(B) Iran indicated its 'full readiness and willingness to negotiate on the modality for the resolution of the outstanding issues with the IAEA, subject to the assurances for dealing with the issues in the framework of the Agency, without the interference of the United Nations Security Council'. IAEA Board Report, February 22, 2007.

(C) '. . . so whatever they have, what we have seen today, is not the kind of capacity that would enable them to make bombs.' Mohamed El Baradei, Director General of International Atomic Energy Agency, February 19, 2007.

(3) The Vice President is fully aware of the actions taken by the United States towards Iran that are further destabilizing the world as evidenced by the following:

(A) The United States has refused to engage in meaningful diplomatic relations with Iran since 2002, rebuffing both bilateral and multilateral offers to dialogue.

(B) The United States is currently engaged in a military buildup in the Middle East that includes the increased presence of the United States Navy in the waters near Iran, significant United States Armed Forces in two nations neighboring to Iran, and the installation of anti-missile technology in the region.

(C) News accounts have indicated that military planners have considered the B61–11, a tactical nuclear weapon, as one of the options to strike underground bunkers in Iran.

(D) The United States has been linked to anti-Iranian organizations that are attempting to destabilize the Iranian government, in particular the Mujahideen-e Khalq (MEK), even though the state department has branded it a terrorist organization.

(E) News accounts indicate that United States troops have been ordered into Iran to collect data and establish contact with anti-government groups.

(4) In the last three years the Vice President has repeatedly threatened Iran. However, the Vice President is legally bound by the U.S. Constitution's adherence to international law that prohibits threats of use of force.

(A) Article VI of the United States Constitution states, 'This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land.' Any provision of an international treaty ratified by the United States becomes the law of the United States.

(B) The United States is a signatory to the United Nations Charter, a treaty among the nations of the world. Article II, Section 4 of the United Nations Charter states, 'All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.' The threat of force is illegal.

(C) Article 51 lays out the only exception, 'Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.' Iran has not attacked the United States; therefore any threat against Iran by the United States is illegal.

The Vice President's deception upon the citizens and Congress of the United States that enabled the failed United States invasion of Iraq forcibly altered the rules of diplomacy such that the Vice President's recent belligerent actions towards Iran are destabilizing and counterproductive to the national security of the United States.

In all of this, Vice President Richard B. Cheney has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as Vice President, and subversive of constitutional government, to the prejudice of the cause of law and justice and the manifest injury of the people of the United States. Wherefore Richard B. Cheney, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SERRANO). Under rule IX, a resolution offered from the floor by a Member other than the majority leader or the minority leader as a question of the privileges of the House has immediate precedence only at a time designated by the Chair within 2 legislative days after the resolution is properly noticed.

Pending that designation, the form of the resolution noticed by the gentleman from Ohio will appear in the RECORD at this point.

The Chair will not at this point determine whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege. That determination will be made at the time designated for consideration of the resolution.

KIDS IN DISASTERS WELL-BEING, SAFETY, AND HEALTH ACT OF 2007

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3495) to establish a National Commission on Children and Disasters, a National Resource Center on Children and Disasters, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3495

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 ''Kids in Disasters Well-being, Safety, and Health Act of 2007''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITION.

In this Act, the terms ''child'' and ''children'' mean an individual or individuals, respectively, who have not attained 18 years of age.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.

There is established a commission to be known as the ''National Commission on Children and Disasters'' (referred to in this Act as the ''Commission'').

SEC. 4. PURPOSES OF COMMISSION.

The purposes of the Commission are to—

(1) conduct a comprehensive study to examine and assess the needs of children as they relate to preparation for, response to, and recovery from all hazards, including major disasters and emergencies;

(2) build upon the investigations of other entities and avoid unnecessary duplication, by reviewing the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of other commissions, Federal, State, and local governments, or nongovernmental entities, relating to the needs of children as they relate to preparation for, response to, and recovery from all hazards, including major disasters and emergencies; and

(3) submit a report to the President and Congress on specific findings, conclusions, and recommendations to address the needs of children as they relate to preparation for, response to, and recovery from all hazards, including major disasters and emergencies.

SEC. 5. COMPOSITION OF COMMISSION.

(a) MEMBERS.—The Commission shall be composed of 10 members, of whom—

(1) 1 member shall be appointed by the President;

(2) 1 member, who is of a different political party than that of the member appointed under paragraph (1), shall be appointed by the President;

(3) 2 members shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate;

(4) 2 members shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;

(5) 2 members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

(6) 2 members shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(b) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE-CHAIRPERSON SELECTION.—The Chairperson and Vice Chairperson shall be elected from among members of the Commission.

(c) GOVERNMENTAL APPOINTEES.—An individual appointed to the Commission may not be an official or employee of the Federal Government.

(d) COMMISSION REPRESENTATION.—The Commission shall include—

(1) representatives from private nonprofit entities with demonstrated expertise in addressing the needs of children as they relate to preparation for, response to, and recovery from all hazards, including major disasters and emergencies; and

(2) State emergency managers and local emergency managers.

(e) QUALIFICATIONS.—Members appointed under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) individuals involved with providing services to children, including health, education, housing, and other social services, including grant and entitlement programs;

(2) individuals with experience in emergency management, including coordination of resources and services among State and local governments, the Federal Government, and nongovernmental entities;

(3) individuals with philanthropic experience focused on the needs of children;

(4) individuals with experience in providing donated goods and services, including personnel services, to meet the needs of children and families as they relate to preparation for, response to, and recovery from all hazards, including major disasters and emergencies; and

(5) individuals who have conducted academic research into related issues.

(f) APPOINTMENTS.—All members of the Commission shall be appointed not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) INITIAL MEETING.—The Commission shall meet and begin the operations of the Commission not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(h) QUORUM AND VACANCY.—

(1) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(2) VACANCY.—Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers and shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

SEC. 6. DUTIES OF COMMISSION.

The Commission shall—

(1) conduct a comprehensive study that examines and assesses the needs of children as they relate to preparation for, response to, and recovery from all hazards, including major disasters and emergencies, including specific findings relating to—

(A) children's physical and mental health;

(B) child care, including in private for-profit and nonprofit settings;

(C) child welfare;

(D) elementary and secondary education;

(E) sheltering, temporary housing, and affordable housing;

(F) transportation;

(G) entitlement and grant programs;

(H) juvenile justice;

(I) evacuation; and

(J) relevant activities in emergency management;

(2) identify, review, and evaluate existing law relevant to the needs of children as they relate to preparation for, response to, and recovery from all hazards, including major disasters and emergencies;

(3) identify, review, and evaluate the lessons learned from past disasters and emergencies relative to addressing the needs of children; and

(4) submit a report to the President and Congress on the Commission's specific findings, conclusions, and recommendations to address the needs of children as they relate to preparation for, response to, and recovery from all hazards, including major disasters and emergencies, including specific recommendations on the need

for planning and establishing a national resource center on children and disasters, coordination of resources and services, administrative actions, policies, regulations, financing, and legislative changes as the Commission considers appropriate.

SEC. 7. POWERS OF COMMISSION.

(a) HEARINGS.—The Commission may hold such hearings, meet and act at such times and places, and receive such evidence as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Commission.

(b) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality of the Federal Government such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics as the Commission considers necessary to carry out this Act.

(2) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—On request of the Chairperson of the Commission, each department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality shall, to the extent authorized by law, provide the requested information to the Commission

(3) RECEIPT, HANDLING, STORAGE, AND DISSEMINATION.—Information shall only be received, handled, stored, and disseminated by members of the Commission and its staff consistent with all applicable statutes, regulations, and Executive orders.

(c) ASSISTANCE FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(1) GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.—On request of the Chairperson of the Commission, the Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Commission, on a reimbursable basis, administrative support and other services necessary for the Commission to carry out its duties.

(2) OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.—In addition to the assistance provided for under paragraph (1), departments and agencies of the United States may provide to the Commission such services as they may determine advisable and as authorized by law.

(d) CONTRACTING.—The Commission may enter into contracts to enable the Commission to discharge its duties under this Act.

(e) DONATIONS.—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of donations of services or property.

(f) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as a department or agency of the United States.

SEC. 8. STAFF OF COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Chairperson of the Commission, in consultation with the Vice Chairperson, in accordance with rules agreed upon by the Commission, may appoint and fix the compensation of a staff director and such other personnel as may be necessary to enable the Commission to carry out its functions, in accordance with the provisions of title 5, United States Code, except that no rate of pay fixed under this subsection may exceed the equivalent of that payable for a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) STAFF OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Upon request of the Chairperson of the Commission, the head of any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality of the Federal Government may detail, without reimbursement, any of its personnel to the Commission to assist it in carrying out its duties under this Act. Any detail of an employee shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

(c) CONSULTANT SERVICES.—The Commission is authorized to procure the services of experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the daily rate paid a person occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 9. TRAVEL EXPENSES.

Each member of the Commission shall serve without compensation, but shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in the Government service are allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 10. FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT APPLICABILITY.

The provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act shall apply to the Commission, including the staff of the Commission.

SEC. 11. REPORTS OF COMMISSION; TERMINATION.

(a) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than December 31, 2008, the Commission shall submit to the President and Congress an interim report containing specific findings, conclusions, and recommendations required under this Act as have been agreed to by a majority of Commission members.

(b) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 24 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the President and Congress a final report containing specific findings, conclusions, and recommendations required under this Act as have been agreed to by a majority of Commission members.

(c) TERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission, and all the authorities of this Act, shall terminate 180 days after the date on which the final report is submitted under subsection (b).

(2) RECORDS.—Not later than the date of termination of the Commission under paragraph (1), all records and papers of the Commission shall be delivered to the Archivist of the United States for deposit in the National Archives.

SEC. 12. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act, $2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3495.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, as amended, H.R. 3495 is a bill to establish a national commission on children's needs as they relate to all hazards, including major disasters and emergencies. I strongly support the creation of this commission because there is no doubt that in dire circumstances the needs of children are different from the needs of adults. This realization is one of the many lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina. Almost 5200 children were reported missing or displaced to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children after Hurricane Katrina. This bill is a step in the right direction in identifying the needs of children in such conditions and deserves our support.

Consistent with other commissions, this bill provides that the Chair and Vice Chair be chosen from commission members. The role of State and local emergency managers is acknowledged in commission membership along with private nonprofit organizations. The committee recognizes that State emergency managers and local emergency managers perform complementary but not identical functions and therefore recognize in a commission such as this it is important to have both groups represented. The commission will produce an interim report and a final report with specific recommendations which will be sent to Congress and the President. The commission member will serve without pay and be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act requirements. The amendment authorizes $2 million for fiscal years 2008 and 2009 for the commission work.

I commend my good friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CORRINE BROWN), for her diligent work on this bill. I strongly support H.R. 3495 and urge its passage.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3495, introduced by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CORRINE BROWN), creates a National Commission on Children and Disasters. First, I thank Chairman OBERSTAR and Chairwoman NORTON for working with us to improve this legislation. I believe our bipartisan efforts were necessary to ensure a fair and balanced commission. I think it has resulted in a much better legislative product.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3495 establishes a 10-member commission to examine the needs of children and disasters. The commission is directed to report its findings and conclusions and recommendations to the President and the Congress, as Chairwoman NORTON pointed out.

The bill specifically directs the commission to build upon the investigations of other entities to avoid an unnecessary duplication of effort. For example, last Congress the House created the Select Committee to Investigate Hurricane Katrina. Former Subcommittee Chairman BILL SHUSTER served on the select committee.

In its final report, the select committee made a number of findings with respect to children. In response to this report, we passed the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act, which included provisions creating a national emergency child locator center and a national emergency family registry and locator center.

Finally, H.R. 3495 requires both State emergency managers and local emergency managers to be represented on the commission. This requirement ensures the representation on the commission of the people who may very well be responsible for implementing its recommendations.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation. I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CORRINE BROWN), the author of the bill, for such time as she may consume.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of my bill, H.R. 3495, the KIDS WiSH Act.

Before I start, I would like to thank Chairman OBERSTAR and Chairwoman NORTON for their work in bringing this bill through the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. I also would like to thank Ranking Member MICA and Ranking Member GRAVES for their bipartisan support. Their leadership and their staff have been instrumental in strengthening the merits of the bill and the concept of this commission. Finally, I would like to thank the House leadership for bringing this important bill to the floor so quickly.

The KIDS WiSH Act will establish a National Commission on Children and Disasters that will conduct a comprehensive study to examine and assess the needs of children to prepare for, respond to and recover from all major disasters and emergencies. The bipartisan commission will report to the President and Congress on their findings, conclusions and recommendations to address the needs of children and emergencies. In addition, the commission will consider the need for a permanent national resource center on children and disasters that will be a resource for emergency managers, schools, housing agencies, transportation entities and other relevant organizations.

Disaster and emergencies strike all over this country, and they affect children in small and large numbers. This spring, Greensburg, Kansas, which had a population of 1,389, experienced a horrible tornado. Children aged 0–17 make up 25 percent of the population of Kansas. That translates into about 347 children who were affected. This may be a small number compared to Hurricane Katrina, but each of those children's lives were utterly changed after that one tornado.

In the San Diego area, as a result of the recent wildfires, nearly 850,000 people were evacuated. In California, the population is about 26 percent children 0–17, so that translates to roughly 220,000 children who had to be evacuated. On October 24, 2007, FEMA reported that 13,000-plus individuals were housed in shelters. That translates to roughly 3,500 children.

Since Hurricane Katrina, many improvements to our emergency management system have been made, but there is still much work to be done. The basic tenet of disasters and emergencies is to ''make a plan.'' You hear it in public service announcements all over Florida and the Gulf coast, and it is written on many of the materials distributed by FEMA. Make a plan, make a plan.

But, for all of that talk, we do not have a plan for children. Children are one of our most vulnerable populations, and their needs are unique and cannot be easily assumed from emergency plans for adults.

Earlier this year I met with the chief of the Division of Community Pediatrics from the University of Florida and he brought to my attention that emergency evacuation equipment is often brought for adults, but children cannot be transported in adult equipment, and often that type of equipment is missed. From needles and tubing to oxygen masks and ventilators, children need equipment that has been specifically designed for their size.

Do you know if the hospitals in your district are prepared for children in an emergency situation? Hospitals are just one of the many areas where improvements can be made for children in emergency situations and why the commission is needed.

More than 400,000 children under the age of 5 lived in and were evacuated from counties and parishes that were declared disaster areas by FEMA in response to Hurricane Katrina. In addition, 1,100 schools were closed immediately following Hurricane Katrina. Two years later, only 45 percent of New Orleans schools have reopened. Finally, the most startling statistic from Hurricane Katrina is that 5,192 children were missing or displaced and it took nearly 6½ months to unite each child with their parent. However, the effects of disasters on children are not limited to events of this magnitude.

□ 1415

Additionally, in this day and age we cannot keep thinking that children will not be harmed in a terrorist attack. In 1995, 19 children were killed and more than 80 children were injured at the Oklahoma City bombing.

More than 6,000 children were in the immediate area of Ground Zero during 9/11, and if the attacks were more widespread, it would have reached over 1.2 million public school students.

In the DC area we are painfully aware that during the sniper shooting, schools and children are not overlooked by terrorists. We must have a plan for children in the event of another terrorist attack.

I have been working hard to bring this issue to light. I led 23 other Members to call on FEMA to have an expert on children and disasters as a member of the National Advisory Council. I offered an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Homeland Security appropriations bill that will add $1 million specifically for children and disasters.

Finally, I held an important forum with experts from emergency management, pediatrics and disaster recovery to discuss how to prepare, respond to, and recover from all hazards for children. Over 100 people attended this briefing to show their support for the legislation.

As adults, we may think this is unnecessary; but once again, we must think how children are different. I encourage the commission to think outside the box. Children are a diverse group and the commission should remember children in the context of private schools, preschools, after-school programs, day care facilities, pregnant women, foster children, and orphanages.

Last year, Congress passed the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006. Congress has recognized how pets can slip through the cracks during an emergency, but has yet to have a plan for children in an emergency.

Children should not be forced to suffer through another learning experience like Hurricane Katrina. Congress must look forward and discover a comprehensive strategy for children and emergencies that may happen such as pandemic flu or a terrorist attack or a major earthquake. A national commission is imperative to making progress.

This commission will solidify some of the already good work that other organizations are doing and provide recommendations for better coordination at the local, State, and Federal levels.

I also would like to thank organizations who have supported this bill. I want to recognize the crucial support of Mark Shriver from Save the Children who has led the coalition of children's advocate groups.

Mr. Speaker, I will insert the list of groups into the RECORD at this point, and I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 3495, the KIDS WiSH Act.

Save the Children, Allergy and Asthma Network Mothers of Asthmatics, American Association of School Administrators, American Red Cross, Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs, Catholic Charities USA, Child Welfare League of America, Children's Health Fund, Habitat for Humanity, March of Dimes, The Midwives Alliance of North America, National Assembly on School-Based Healthcare, National Association of Children's Hospitals, National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians, National Association of Certified Professional Midwives, National Association of School Nurses, National Center for Disaster Preparedness at Columbia University, Safermaternity.org, and White Ribbon Alliance.

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, might I inquire if Chairwoman NORTON has any other speakers.

Ms. NORTON. This side, I say to the Member, has no further speakers.

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to once again thank the gentlelady from Florida for this very important bill. The tragedy on the gulf coast was a human tragedy at every level, but the most unbearable scenes were those of hapless children, with and without parents. It's almost unimaginable to understand the trauma of a child who had lost her parents during that time.

The committee, our subcommittee, has indeed last year and this year, Mr. Speaker, passed two important bills: the Post-Katrina Management and Reform Act and, more recently, the Katrina and Rita Recovery Act.

But all of this legislation still leaves the gap that the gentlelady's bill would address, and there was probably good reason for it. In a real sense, we don't know what to do yet. We know what the problem is. We saw the problem with our own eyes.

Then the question becomes how do you put together what it takes to make sure it doesn't happen again, and the gentlelady has wisely decided that first we have to find out, with our bill, for a commission to provide us with the expertise to go further. She's done a real service to children of the United States of America because such a tragedy could happen everywhere.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3495, "Kids in Disasters Well-Being, Safety, and Health Act of 2007." My life's work has been to provide for a better future for the next generation, and H.R. 3495 is in keeping with this purpose.

This bill ensures that children will be protected and prepared to respond to a disaster or other emergency by establishing a National Commission on Children and Disasters. This commission will provide a vital assessment of the needs of children before, during, and after all hazards, disasters, and emergencies. This bill addresses many—but not all—of the enhancements to preparedness for children that I have championed on the Committee on Homeland Security. Specifically, I have been exploring how to improve preparedness for children and schools since the committee's inception. I look forward to continuing the committee's work on school preparedness and working with my colleagues on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on this critical homeland security issue.

Mr. Speaker, in August 2005, my colleagues and I on the Committee on Homeland Security requested that the Government Accountability Office, GAO, examine the programs at the Departments of Homeland Security, Education, and Health and Human Services that are designed to increase the emergency preparedness of primary and secondary public school officials, teachers, and students. In 2005, I released a report entitled "Reading, Writing, and Readiness: A Survey of School Emergency Plans in the 2nd Congressional District of North Carolina." The report highlighted the following three assessments: first, Federal efforts in school preparedness are uncoordinated and create confusion in the school community; secondly, there is a desire among schools for the Department of Homeland Security to take a leadership role in school preparedness; and finally, school administrators are feeling the squeeze of Federal budget cuts in emergency preparedness.

Although schools are among the safest places for our children, and school administrators do a great job of preparing for emergencies, we have evidence, both objective and anecdotal, suggesting that schools need more assistance to be fully prepared to respond to any serious crisis, including terrorism.

As the only Member of Congress that served as a school superintendent, I understand the burdens faced by administrators when implementing emergency preparedness plans with limited resources. We need to continue to work to ensure that the Federal Government engages our communities in an effective and efficient manner to mitigate such burden.

Earlier this year, I included language in H.R. 1684, the Fiscal Year 2008 Department of Homeland Security Authorization Act, that addresses this critical issue. Specifically, it tasks the DHS Under Secretary for Policy to ensure that all policies, programs and activities developed by the Department and its components appropriately take into consideration the needs of and impact on children. Additionally, the Assistant Secretary would then work with the Office of Grants and Training in FEMA to support emergency preparedness activities for schools. Like the current bill, my provision raises awareness in Congress and within Federal agencies to ensure that the needs of children, schools, and other child-centered facilities are sufficiently understood and incorporated into Federal, State, local, and tribal preparedness, response, and recovery plans and activities for natural disasters as well as acts of terrorism.

I am particularly pleased that H.R. 3495 establishes a National Resource Center on Children and Disasters, similar to the "one-stop" shop clearinghouse that Homeland Security Chairman Thompson and I requested from DHS Secretary Chertoff and Education Secretary Spellings. This resource center will be invaluable to school administrators as a single source for Federal grants and training available to develop emergency management plans at their schools and throughout their districts.

I commend my colleague, CORINNE BROWN, for introducing this bill and I am looking forward to working with her to ensure that the needs of children are properly assessed and addressed by the Federal Government. I urge my colleagues to join me in this cause, and in voting in favor of this legislation.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3495, the "Kids in Disasters Well-Being, Safety and Health Act of 2007".

The importance of examining the special needs of children in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from emergencies and disasters cannot be overstated. Approximately one-fourth of the residents of areas damaged or flooded by Hurricane Katrina were under the age of 18. More than 400,000 children under the age of five lived in or were evacuated from counties or parishes declared as disaster areas by the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA").

Hurricane Katrina exposed sobering vulnerabilities in our Nation's ability to meet the needs of children during disasters. As a result of Hurricane Katrina, 5,192 children were reported missing or displaced to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Stunningly, it took 6½ months to reunite the last child separated from her family. The impact of this prolonged separation on a child, compounded by the other hardships related to dealing with a tragedy, is indeed profound.

In addition, 1,100 schools were closed immediately following Hurricane Katrina. Today, more than two years later, only 45 percent of New Orleans schools have reopened.

H.R. 3495 establishes the National Commission on Children and Disasters ("Commission") to address the needs of children in disasters.

The purposes of the Commission are to: (1) conduct a comprehensive study to examine and assess the needs of children as they relate to preparing for, responding to, and recovering from all hazards, including major disasters and emergencies; (2) build upon and review the recommendations of other government and nongovernmental entities that work on issues relating to the needs of children in disasters; and (3) report to the President and Congress on its specific findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

The Commission will investigate special needs related to children's health, child welfare, elementary and secondary education, affordable housing, transportation, and relevant activities in emergency mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. The Commission is further charged with identifying, reviewing, and evaluating the lessons learned from past disasters and emergencies relative to addressing the needs of children.

I commend the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN) for introducing this important bill. I also thank Mark Shriver, Vice President and Managing Director of Save the Children, and the many children's advocacy groups that strongly support this legislation and have worked with us to bring this bill to the Floor expeditiously.

Children are a symbol of promise and rebirth. Protecting their safety, well-being, and health in the wake of a disaster must be a critically important priority of emergency management and preparedness. This Commission will help advance that goal.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 3495, as amended.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support or H.R. 3495, the Kids in Disasters Well-Being, Safety, and Health Act of 2007, introduced by my distinguished colleague from Florida, Representative CORRINE BROWN. This important legislation ensures the protection of our nations most valuable assets, our children, during times of disasters.

As the Chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, I cannot stress enough the importance of this legislation. Children have specific needs in cases of emergency and this legislation is an important first step towards recognizing and addressing those needs. Special

steps must be taken with regards to children before, after, and during all disasters and emergencies, including informing them what they should know in case of emergency and working to reunite them with their families. In the aftermath of the catastrophic events of Hurricane Katrina, some 5,192 children were missing or displaced and it was not until 6 months later that the final children were reunited with their families. This is simply unacceptable. Children are not merely small adults, they are children. They are much more vulnerable to the health and safety hazards that arise during states of emergency and disasters. The American Academy of Pediatric reports that in times of emergencies and disasters:

Children are particularly vulnerable to aerosolized biological or chemical agents because they normally breathe more times per minute than do adults, meaning they would be exposed to larger doses in the same period of time. Also, because such agents (e.g. sarin and chlorine) are heavier than air, they accumulate close to the ground—right in the breathing zone of children.

Children are more vulnerable to agents that act on or through the skin because their skin is thinner and they have a larger skin surface-to-body mass ratio than adults.

Children are more vulnerable to the effects of agents that produce vomiting or diarrhea because they have smaller body fluid reserves than adults, increasing the risk of rapid progression to dehydration or shock.

Children have much smaller circulating blood volumes than adults, so without timely intervention, relatively small amounts of blood loss can quickly tip the physiological scale from reversible shock to profound, irreversible shock or death.

Children have significant developmental vulnerabilities not shared by adults. Infants, toddlers and young children may not have the motor skills to escape from the site of a hazard or disaster. Even if they are able to walk, young children may not have the cognitive ability to know when to flee from danger, or when to follow directions from strangers such as in an evacuation, or to cooperate with decontamination.

This legislation is an important and timely first step in addressing the specific needs of children by establishing the legislative branch the National Commission of Children and Disasters. This commission will better address the needs of children by identifying the specific causes and needs of children before, after, and during disasters as well as evaluating, and if necessary redressing, existing laws relevant to such needs. It further will evaluate lessons learned from the disasters of September 11th, Hurricane Rita, Hurricane Katrina, and most recently the California wild fires and report back to the President and Congress. Furthermore, this legislation directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a National Resource Center on Children and Disasters that will be responsible for creating, maintaining, and coordinating a database to store information relating to the needs of children and disseminating relevant information on such issues to all necessary parties.

Mr. Speaker, there is no one more valuable and more vulnerable than our children. As Members of the Congress, mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers, it is our responsibility to ensure the protection and well-being of our children. This legislation is an important first step in ensuring the safety and protection of our nation's children in times of disasters. I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this extremely important legislation.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of legislation aimed at protecting children during and after disasters. Our current emergency management system is not prepared to meet the unique needs of children. The "Kids in Disasters Well-being, Safety, and Health Act" (H.R. 3495) represents major progress in fixing this unacceptable situation.

The most important role of government is protecting the health and welfare of families. This is a role that the government must not privatize, contract out, or provide only to the wealthy and well connected.

Unfortunately, as we all witnessed after Hurricane Katrina, the government failed miserably to protect the most vulnerable, particularly children. It is unclear to me whether this failure was the result negligence or incompetence. Perhaps it was the natural result of running a government using a radical ideology that believes government shouldn't work.

What is clear to me is that this body has an obligation to make sure government works and finds ways to help families get back on their feet after disasters. My home state of California is no stranger to disasters: earthquakes, fires, flooding, and mudslides—we've got it all. During the last several weeks, wildfires ravaged Southern California. Just after the worst of the fires, 1300 childcare centers were closed, affecting over 16,000 children. These are children of first responders, teachers, and others that have to get back to work to make sure that the community can rebuild.

We should know if we are doing enough to help these families. We should know if FEMA is doing a good job of assisting those childcare centers to reopen. We should know if we are doing a good job of helping missing children to locate their parents. Local communities and governments should have access to the information and resources they need to ensure that children's needs are taken care of.

This bill will help to fill an enormous gap in our disaster preparedness system. There is currently no agency charged with safeguarding children in the aftermath of a disaster or coordinating the efforts of various levels of government. This bill will begin to close this gap by establishing a National Resource Center for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments as well as NGOs to use to address the needs of children before, during, and after disasters. It will also establish a commission to examine our past failures and make specific recommendations on how to correct those.

Our children are looking to us to take action. I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. NORTON. With no further speakers, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3495, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

EXTENSION OF ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE SUBSIDIES

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2265) to extend the existing provisions regarding the eligibility for essential air service subsidies through fiscal year 2008, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of the Senate bill is as follows:

S. 2265

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

SECTION 1. ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 409 of the Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (49 U.S.C. 41731 note) is amended by striking "September 30, 2007" and inserting "September 30, 2008".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on September 29, 2007, and shall apply with respect to any final order issued under subsection (c) of section 409 of such Act that was in effect on such date.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 48103 of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (3);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (4) and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

"(5) $918,750,000 for the 3-month period beginning October 1, 2007.".

(2) OBLIGATION OF AMOUNTS.—Sums made available pursuant to the amendment made by paragraph (1) may be obligated at any time through September 30, 2008, and shall remain available until expended.

(b) PROJECT GRANT AUTHORITY.—Section 47104(c) of such title is amended by striking "September 30, 2007," and inserting "December 31, 2007,".

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO LIMIT THIRD PARTY LIABILITY OF AIR CARRIERS ARISING OUT OF ACTS OF TERRORISM.

Section 44303(b) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking "December 31, 2006" and inserting "December 31, 2007".

SEC. 4. FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION OPERATIONS.

Section 106(k)(1) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (C);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (D) and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following:

''(E) such sums as may be necessary for the 3-month period beginning October 1, 2007.''.

SEC. 5. AIR NAVIGATION FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT.

Section 48101(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (3);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (4) and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

''(5) such sums as may be necessary for the 3-month period beginning October 1, 2007.''.

SEC. 6. RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, AND DEVELOPMENT.

Section 48102(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (11)(L);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (12)(L) and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(13) such sums as may be necessary for the 3-month period beginning October 1, 2007.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on S. 2265.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2265, as amended. As you know, the authorization for Federal Aviation Administration programs expired on September 30, 2007. Although the House overwhelmingly passed H.R. 2881, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2007, on September 20, 2007, the Senate has yet to pass a long-term FAA authorization bill.

Instead, S. 2265, as passed by the Senate last week, extends a single provision of the expired Federal Aviation Administration Authorization Act. Specifically, S. 2265 extends section 409 of Public Law 108–176, the Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act, regarding the Essential Air Service program.

Rather than extend just this one provision, our amendment to S. 2265 extends each of the FAA's major programs, as well as section 409 of Vision 100. Without this legislation, the Airport Improvement Program will not be authorized after November 16.

Because the Airport Improvement Program is funded by contract authority, rather than discretionary budget authority, its funding is typically provided by an authorization act. S. 2265 provides $918.75 million in Airport Improvement Program contract authority to fund the program for the 3-month period from October 1, 2007, until December 31, 2007. This amount, when annualized, equals the fiscal year 2007 amount for the program. This provision will ensure that airport funding continues without interruption through the end of this calendar year.

S. 2265 also authorizes the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary for Federal Aviation Administration operations, facilities and equipment, and research and development programs through the end of the year.

In addition to these program reauthorizations, S. 2265 extends the Secretary of Transportation's authority to limit to $100 million the third-party liability exposure of airlines and aircraft manufacturers for any cause resulting from a terrorist event. This authority expired on September 30, 2007. S. 2265 extends this authority until the end of the year.

Finally, S. 2265 extends section 409 of Vision 100 for an additional year, through September 30, 2008. Section 409 directs the Secretary of Transportation to use the most commonly used route, rather than the shortest route, when measuring the distance of certain communities from the nearest hub airport to determine eligibility for the Essential Air Service program.

S. 2265 does not provide any additional funding for the EAS program. Rather, it simply allows communities to continue participating in the program for fiscal year 2008, within existing funding levels, on the same terms as were in effect during the previous authorization period.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, this bill simply continues aviation programs under the same terms and conditions as were in effect on September 30, 2007. It ensures that these important programs continue to operate without interruption.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Chairman OBERSTAR, I want to thank our committee colleagues, Ranking Member Mr. MICA and Subcommittee Ranking Member PETRI, for working together on this critical legislation.

I look forward to the Senate passing a long-term FAA reauthorization bill and sending a bill to the President in the near future.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. 2265, as amended.

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

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, in September the House considered and passed the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2007, and that legislation reauthorizes the FAA for the next 4 years. The following week, the House also passed a 3-month extension of the FAA programs. Unfortunately, the other body has taken no action on that extension bill, H.R. 3540; and, therefore, the authority for the FAA's essential programs and taxes were extended through November 16 as part of a continuing resolution. Regrettably, those FAA programs and authorities are not extended in the continuing resolution expired on September 30.

As it is unlikely that Congress will be able to send an FAA reauthorization bill to the President for consideration before this November 16, we have before us today S. 2265, as amended. The bill would extend eligibility for Essential Air Service subsidies, and in addition, as amended, would extend the funding and expenditure authority of the FAA through December 31, 2007.

The bill provides AIP contract authority at the budget year 2007 level through the end of this year; authorizes such sums as are necessary for the FAA facilities and equipment, research and development, and operations through December 31; and extends the authority to limit the third-party liability of air carriers arising out of acts of terrorism through December 31.

I regret that S. 2265 does not include a provision that would change the mandatory retirement age for pilots to age 65. However, this bill will ensure that our national aviation system continues to operate until a full reauthorization can be enacted.

There's much work yet to be done on the FAA reauthorization bill. We must work in a bipartisan and bicameral fashion to craft legislation that the President can sign.

I support this extension in order to allow us time to accomplish this important goal.

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

□ 1430

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN).

Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2265. I would like to thank Chairman OBERSTAR, the ranking member and committee staff for moving this resolution quickly to the floor, and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) for his leadership and for yielding me time.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill introduced by my friend and colleague, the junior Senator from South Dakota, which extends funding for many critical programs administered under the Federal Aviation Authority, including the Essential Air Service and the Airport Improvement Program.

First, S. 2265, extends Vision 100-Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act, which allows State Governors to ascertain and certify the ''most commonly used route'' from an EAS airport to a major airport hub for the purpose of determining EAS eligibility. The Essential Air Service program is important for many small rural airports

throughout the country. It helps smaller communities to connect with larger cities and their airports and facilitates economic development.

Additionally, S. 2265 extends several of the FAA's major programs, including the Airport Improvement Program, and provides appropriations for the Federal Aviation Administration Operations, Facilities and Equipment, and Research and Development programs through December 31, 2007. These programs were approved in the House in September of this year with overwhelming bipartisan support in the Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization Act of 2007.

In closing, transportation infrastructure is a critically important priority, particularly in rural America. I urge my colleagues to support S. 2265 as it provides a necessary short-term extension of several key Federal Aviation Administration programs, while we continue to work toward a long-term resolution through the Federal Aviation Administration reauthorization bill.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of S. 2265, as amended, and yield back the balance of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SERRANO). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2265, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill, as amended, was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: ''An Act to extend the existing provisions regarding the eligibility for essential air service subsidies through fiscal year 2008, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the question of the privileged resolution noticed earlier today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 799

Resolved, That Richard B. Cheney, Vice President of the United States, is impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and that the following articles of impeachment be exhibited to the United States Senate:

Articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in the name of itself and of the people of the United States of America, against Richard B. Cheney, Vice President of the United States of America, in maintenance and support of its impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE I

In his conduct while Vice President of the United States, Richard B. Cheney, in violation of his constitutional oath to faithfully execute the office of Vice President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has purposely manipulated the intelligence process to deceive the citizens and Congress of the United States by fabricating a threat of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction to justify the use of the United States Armed Forces against the nation of Iraq in a manner damaging to our national security interests, to wit:

(1) Despite all evidence to the contrary, the Vice President actively and systematically sought to deceive the citizens and Congress of the United States about an alleged threat of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction:

(A) 'We know they have biological and chemical weapons.' March 17, 2002, Press Conference by Vice President Dick Cheney and His Highness Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa, Crown Prince of Bahrain at Shaikh Hamad Palace.

(B) '. . . and we know they are pursuing nuclear weapons.' March 19, 2002, Press Briefing by Vice President Dick Cheney and Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon in Jerusalem.

(C) 'And he is actively pursuing nuclear weapons at this time . . .' March 24, 2002, CNN Late Edition interview with Vice President Cheney.

(D) 'We know he's got chemicals and biological and we know he's working on nuclear.' May 19, 2002, NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney.

(E) 'But we now know that Saddam has resumed his efforts to acquire nuclear weapons . . . Simply stated, there is no doubt that Saddam Hussein now has weapons of mass destruction. There is no doubt that he is amassing them to use against our friends, against our allies, and against us.' August 26, 2002, Speech of Vice President Cheney at VFW 103rd National Convention.

(F) 'Based on intelligence that's becoming available, some of it has been made public, more of it hopefully will be, that he has indeed stepped up his capacity to produce and deliver biological weapons, that he has reconstituted his nuclear program to develop a nuclear weapon, that there are efforts under way inside Iraq to significantly expand his capability.' September 8, 2002, NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney.

(G) 'He is, in fact, actively and aggressively seeking to acquire nuclear weapons.' September 8, 2002, NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney.

(H) 'And we believe he has, in fact, reconstituted nuclear weapons.' March 16, 2003, NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney.

(2) Preceding the March 2003 invasion of Iraq the Vice President was fully informed that no legitimate evidence existed of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. The Vice President pressured the intelligence community to change their findings to enable the deception of the citizens and Congress of the United States.

(A) Vice President Cheney and his Chief of Staff, Lewis Libby, made multiple trips to the CIA in 2002 to question analysts studying Iraq's weapons programs and alleged links to al Qaeda, creating an environment in which analysts felt they were being pressured to make their assessments fit with the Bush administration's policy objectives accounts.

(B) Vice President Cheney sought out unverified and ultimately inaccurate raw intelligence to prove his preconceived beliefs. This strategy of cherry picking was employed to influence the interpretation of the intelligence.

(3) The Vice President's actions corrupted or attempted to corrupt the 2002 National Intelligence Estimate, an intelligence document issued on October 1, 2002, and carefully considered by Congress prior to the October 10, 2002, vote to authorize the use of force. The Vice President's actions prevented the necessary reconciliation of facts for the National Intelligence Estimate which resulted in a high number of dissenting opinions from technical experts in two Federal agencies.

(A) The State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research dissenting view in the October 2002 National Intelligence Estimate stated 'Lacking persuasive evidence that Baghdad has launched a coherent effort to reconstitute it's nuclear weapons program INR is unwilling to speculate that such an effort began soon after the departure of UN inspectors or to project a timeline for the completion of activities it does not now see happening. As a result INR is unable to predict that Iraq could acquire a nuclear device or weapon.'.

(B) The State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research dissenting view in the October 2002 National Intelligence Estimate also stated that 'Finally, the claims of Iraqi pursuit of natural uranium in Africa are, in INR's assessment, highly dubious.'.

(C) The State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research dissenting view in the October 2002 National Intelligence Estimate references a Department of Energy opinion by stating that 'INR accepts the judgment of technical experts at the US Department of Energy (DOE) who have concluded that the tubes Iraq seeks to acquire are poorly suited for use in gas centrifuges to be used for uranium enrichment and finds unpersuasive the arguments advanced by others to make the case that they are intended for that purpose.'.

The Vice President subverted the national security interests of the United States by setting the stage for the loss of more than 3800 United States servicemembers; the loss of more than 1 million innocent Iraqi citizens since the United States invasion; the loss of approximately $500 billion in war costs which has increased our Federal debt; the loss of military readiness within the United States Armed Services due to overextension, lack of training and lack of equipment; the loss of United States credibility in world affairs; and the decades of likely blowback created by the invasion of Iraq.

In all of this, Vice President Richard B. Cheney has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as Vice President, and subversive of constitutional government, to the prejudice of the cause of law and justice and the manifest injury of the people of the United States. Wherefore, Vice President Richard B. Cheney, by such conduct, is guilty of an impeachable offense warranting removal from office.

ARTICLE II

In his conduct while Vice President of the United States, Richard B. Cheney, in violation of his constitutional oath to faithfully execute the office of Vice President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, purposely manipulated the intelligence process to deceive the citizens and Congress of the United States about an alleged relationship between Iraq and al Qaeda in order to justify the use of the United States Armed Forces against

the nation of Iraq in a manner damaging to our national security interests, to wit:

(1) Despite all evidence to the contrary, the Vice President actively and systematically sought to deceive the citizens and the Congress of the United States about an alleged relationship between Iraq and al Qaeda:

(A) 'His regime has had high-level contacts with Al Qaeda going back a decade and has provided training to Al Qaeda terrorists.' December 2, 2002, Speech of Vice President Cheney at the Air National Guard Senior Leadership Conference.

(B) 'His regime aids and protects terrorists, including members of Al Qaeda. He could decide secretly to provide weapons of mass destruction to terrorists for use against us.' January 30, 2003, Speech of Vice President Cheney to 30th Political Action Conference in Arlington, Virginia.

(C) 'We know he's out trying once again to produce nuclear weapons and we know that he has a long-standing relationship with various terrorist groups, including the Al Qaeda organization.' March 16, 2003, NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney.

(D) 'We learned more and more that there was a relationship between Iraq and Al Qaeda that stretched back through most of the decade of the '90s, that it involved training, for example, on biological weapons and chemical weapons . . .' September 14, 2003, NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney.

(E) 'Al Qaeda had a base of operation there up in Northeastern Iraq where they ran a large poisons factory for attacks against Europeans and U.S. forces.' October 3, 2003, Speech of Vice President Cheney at Bush-Cheney '04 Fundraiser in Iowa.

(F) 'He also had an established relationship with Al Qaeda providing training to Al Qaeda members in areas of poisons, gases, and conventional bombs.' October 10, 2003, Speech of Vice President Cheney to the Heritage Foundation.

(G) 'Al Qaeda and the Iraqi intelligence services have worked together on a number of occasions.' January 9, 2004, Rocky Mountain News interview with Vice President Cheney.

(H) 'I think there's overwhelming evidence that there was a connection between Al Qaeda and the Iraqi government.' January 22, 2004, NPR: Morning Edition interview with Vice President Cheney.

(I) 'First of all, on the question of—of whether or not there was any kind of relationship, there clearly was a relationship. It's been testified to; the evidence is overwhelming.' June 17, 2004, CNBC: Capital Report interview with Vice President Cheney.

(2) Preceding the March 2003 invasion of Iraq the Vice President was fully informed that no credible evidence existed of a working relationship between Iraq and al Qaeda, a fact articulated in several official documents, including:

(A) A classified Presidential Daily Briefing ten days after the September 11, 2001, attacks indicating that the United States intelligence community had no evidence linking Saddam Hussein to the September 11th attacks and that there was 'scant credible evidence that Iraq had any significant collaborative ties with Al Qaeda'.

(B) Defense Intelligence Terrorism Summary No. 044–02, issued in February 2002 by the United States Defense Intelligence Agency, which challenged the credibility of information gleaned from captured al Qaeda leader al-Libi. The DIA report also cast significant doubt on the possibility of a Saddam Hussein-al-Qaeda conspiracy: 'Saddam's regime is intensely secular and is wary of Islamic revolutionary movements. Moreover, Baghdad is unlikely to provide assistance to a group it cannot control.'.

(C) A January 2003 British intelligence classified report on Iraq that concluded that 'there are no current links between the Iraqi regime and the al-Qaeda network'.

The Vice President subverted the national security interests of the United States by setting the stage for the loss of more than 3,800 United States service members; the loss of more than 1 million innocent Iraqi citizens since the United States invasion; the loss of approximately $500 billion in war costs which has increased our Federal debt; the loss of military readiness within the United States Armed Services due to overextension, lack of training and lack of equipment; the loss of United States credibility in world affairs; and the decades of likely blowback created by the invasion of Iraq.

In all of this, Vice President Richard B. Cheney has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as Vice President, and subversive of constitutional government, to the prejudice of the cause of law and justice and the manifest injury of the people of the United States. Wherefore, Vice President Richard B. Cheney, by such conduct, is guilty of an impeachable offense warranting removal from office.

ARTICLE III

In his conduct while Vice President of the United States, Richard B. Cheney, in violation of his constitutional oath to faithfully execute the office of Vice President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has openly threatened aggression against the Republic of Iran absent any real threat to the United States, and done so with the United States' proven capability to carry out such threats, thus undermining the national security of the United States, to wit:

(1) Despite no evidence that Iran has the intention or the capability of attacking the United States and despite the turmoil created by United States' invasion of Iraq, the Vice President has openly threatened aggression against Iran as evidenced by the following:

(A) 'For our part, the United States is keeping all options on the table in addressing the irresponsible conduct of the regime. And we join other nations in sending that regime a clear message: We will not allow Iran to have a nuclear weapon.' March 7, 2006, Speech of Vice President Cheney to American Israel Public Affairs Committee 2006 Policy Conference.

(B) 'But we've also made it clear that all options are on the table.' January 24, 2007, CNN Situation Room interview with Vice President Cheney.

(C) 'When we—as the President did, for example, recently—deploy another aircraft carrier task force to the Gulf, that sends a very strong signal to everybody in the region that the United States is here to stay, that we clearly have significant capabilities, and that we are working with friends and allies as well as the international organizations to deal with the Iranian threat.' January 29, 2007, Newsweek interview with Vice President Cheney.

(D) 'But I've also made the point and the President has made the point that all options are still on the table.' February 24, 2007, Vice President Cheney at Press Briefing with Australian Prime Minister in Sydney, Australia.

(2) The Vice President, who repeatedly and falsely claimed to have had specific, detailed knowledge of Iraq's alleged weapons of mass destruction capabilities, is no doubt fully aware of evidence that demonstrates Iran poses no real threat to the United States as evidenced by the following:

(A) 'I know that what we see in Iran right now is not the industrial capacity you can [use to develop a] bomb.' Mohamed ElBaradei, Director General of International Atomic Energy Agency, February 19, 2007.

(B) Iran indicated its 'full readiness and willingness to negotiate on the modality for the resolution of the outstanding issues with the IAEA, subject to the assurances for dealing with the issues in the framework of the Agency, without the interference of the United Nations Security Council'. IAEA Board Report, February 22, 2007.

(C) '. . . so whatever they have, what we have seen today, is not the kind of capacity that would enable them to make bombs.' Mohamed El Baradei, Director General of International Atomic Energy Agency, February 19, 2007.

(3) The Vice President is fully aware of the actions taken by the United States towards Iran that are further destabilizing the world as evidenced by the following:

(A) The United States has refused to engage in meaningful diplomatic relations with Iran since 2002, rebuffing both bilateral and multilateral offers to dialogue.

(B) The United States is currently engaged in a military buildup in the Middle East that includes the increased presence of the United States Navy in the waters near Iran, significant United States Armed Forces in two nations neighboring to Iran, and the installation of anti-missile technology in the region.

(C) News accounts have indicated that military planners have considered the B61–11, a tactical nuclear weapon, as one of the options to strike underground bunkers in Iran.

(D) The United States has been linked to anti-Iranian organizations that are attempting to destabilize the Iranian government, in particular the Mujahideen-e Khalq (MEK), even though the state department has branded it a terrorist organization.

(E) News accounts indicate that United States troops have been ordered into Iran to collect data and establish contact with anti-government groups.

(4) In the last three years the Vice President has repeatedly threatened Iran. However, the Vice President is legally bound by the U.S. Constitution's adherence to international law that prohibits threats of use of force.

(A) Article VI of the United States Constitution states, 'This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land.' Any provision of an international treaty ratified by the United States becomes the law of the United States.

(B) The United States is a signatory to the United Nations Charter, a treaty among the nations of the world. Article II, Section 4 of the United Nations Charter states, 'All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.' The threat of force is illegal.

(C) Article 51 lays out the only exception, 'Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.' Iran has not attacked the United States; therefore any threat against Iran by the United States is illegal.

The Vice President's deception upon the citizens and Congress of the United States that enabled the failed United States invasion of Iraq forcibly altered the rules of diplomacy such that the Vice President's recent belligerent actions towards Iran are destabilizing and counterproductive to the national security of the United States.

In all of this, Vice President Richard B. Cheney has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as Vice President, and subversive of constitutional government, to the prejudice of the cause of law and justice and the manifest injury of the people of the United States. Wherefore Richard B. Cheney, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution presents a question of privilege.

MOTION TO TABLE OFFERED BY MR. HOYER

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the resolution be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to table.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to table will be followed by 5-minute votes on motions to suspend the rules with regard to H. Con. Res. 162, by the yeas and nays; H.R. 3997, by the yeas and nays; and H.R. 3495, by the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 162, nays 251, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 1037]

YEAS—162

Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baird
Barrow
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (TX)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Castle
Castor
Chabot
Clyburn
Coble
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Cuellar
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Lincoln
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dingell
Donnelly
Edwards
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gonzalez
Gordon
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinojosa
Holden
Hoyer
Hunter
Israel
Jefferson
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Kagen
Kennedy
Kildee
Kind
Kirk
Klein (FL)
Lamborn
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Levin
Lipinski
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Mahoney (FL)
Marchant
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCrery
McIntyre
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Melancon
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murtha
Nadler
Neal (MA)
Obey
Olver
Paul
Peterson (MN)
Pomeroy
Porter
Rahall
Ramstad
Regula
Renzi
Reyes
Rodriguez
Rogers (MI)
Ross
Rothman
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Sestak
Shuler
Sires
Skelton
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Space
Spratt
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Thompson (MS)
Tsongas
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waxman
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Young (AK)

NAYS—251

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baker
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boustany
Braley (IA)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Carter
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Crenshaw
Crowley
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Doggett
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Ellison
Emerson
English (PA)
Everett
Fallin
Farr
Feeney
Filner
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hare
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hinchey
Hirono
Hobson
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hulshof
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Jones (OH)
Jordan
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kilpatrick
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Latham
LaTourette
Lee
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McDermott
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Meeks (NY)
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy, Tim
Musgrave
Myrick
Napolitano
Neugebauer
Nunes
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Reynolds
Richardson
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Sali
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schmidt
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Solis
Souder
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Upton
Velázquez
Walberg
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Waters
Watson
Watt
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—19

Brady (PA)
Butterfield
Buyer
Carson
Chandler
Cubin
Ferguson
Gillibrand
Jindal
Johnson, Sam
McGovern
McNulty
Oberstar
Pastor
Payne
Pryce (OH)
Tancredo
Westmoreland
Yarmuth

□ 1602

Messrs. BOEHNER, ROGERS of Alabama, McKEON, CAMPBELL of California, BLUNT, BILBRAY, McCARTHY of California, KINGSTON, ROSKAM, FEENEY, GARRETT of New Jersey, ISSA, SALI, BONNER, FLAKE, DEAL of Georgia, CONAWAY, CRENSHAW, EHLERS, KLINE of Minnesota, PETERSON of Pennsylvania, CALVERT, BILIRAKIS, INGLIS of South Carolina, REHBERG, BROUN of Georgia, BISHOP of Utah, TIAHRT, LUCAS, DOOLITTLE, PEARCE, BARRETT of South Carolina, WELLER of Illinois, HASTINGS of Washington, DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee, WICKER, NUNES, LEWIS of Kentucky, ADERHOLT, SESSIONS, HERGER, LAHOOD, BACHUS, LINDER, FORBES, LATOURETTE, DAVIS of Kentucky, PENCE, TIBERI, REYNOLDS, PUTNAM, HENSARLING, POE, MORAN of Kansas, McHUGH, LATHAM, CARTER, ALEXANDER, MACK, PLATTS, BOOZMAN, REICHERT, FORTENBERRY, HOEKSTRA, DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, FRANKS of Arizona, GARY G. MILLER of California, HAYES, BOUSTANY, PICKERING, THORNBERRY, FOSSELLA, PETRI, GOODE, TIERNEY, WALDEN of Oregon, MICA, MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, ROGERS of Kentucky, HONDA, SIMPSON, SAXTON, DREIER, YOUNG of Florida, SMITH of Texas, KUHL of New York, LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, UPTON, BURGESS, GALLEGLY, CANTOR, SULLIVAN, RYAN of Wisconsin, KNOLLENBERG, SHIMKUS, GRAVES, CROWLEY, WHITFIELD, WALSH of New York, GOODLATTE, NEUGEBAUER, MILLER of Florida, EVERETT, CULBERSON, McCAUL of Texas, BROWN of South Carolina, COLE of Oklahoma, KELLER of Florida, FRELINGHUYSEN, BUCHANAN, LoBIONDO, BAKER, SENSENBRENNER, STEARNS, MANZULLO, CAMP of Michigan, TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, DENT, ROHRABACHER,

HELLER of Nevada, JORDAN of Ohio, GERLACH, AKIN, BURTON of Indiana, SHERMAN, CLEAVER, DICKS, HOLT, PALLONE, RUSH, ALLEN, RANGEL, WATT, PRICE of North Carolina, PERLMUTTER, HODES, ORTIZ, GENE GREEN of Texas, MILLER of North Carolina, PITTS, GINGREY, CANNON, AL GREEN of Texas, DUNCAN, WALBERG, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mrs. DRAKE, Mrs. EMERSON, Mrs. BONO, Mrs. MYRICK, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mrs. BACHMANN, Ms. FOXX, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. GRANGER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. McCOLLUM of Minnesota, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. COBLE, HASTINGS of Florida, WAXMAN, BOSWELL, FATTAH, McNERNEY, RAHALL, JONES of North Carolina, ISRAEL, Ms. CASTOR, and Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to table was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOTION TO REFER OFFERED BY MR. HOYER

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio may state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, if this motion to refer fails, does my privileged resolution remain on the floor for an hour of debate and a final vote?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution would remain pending.

Mr. KUCINICH. Would it be subject to a vote, then, on the floor?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution would remain pending.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a recorded vote on the motion to refer to committee.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

I am sorry, I may have misunderstood the gentleman. You asked for a recorded vote on the motion to refer to committee?

I withdraw my motion. He wants to have a vote. I call the question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman ask that the motion to refer be withdrawn?

Mr. HOYER. No. I moved that the resolution be referred to the Judiciary Committee. The gentleman then posed a parliamentary inquiry. He then asked that the votes be tallied on the motion.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The minority leader may state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Maryland moved the previous question before he engaged in debate. Under the rules, I think there are 40 minutes to be divided by both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question has not been ordered yet.

Does the gentleman from Maryland ask to withdraw the motion?

Mr. HOYER. No, I move to refer the bill to the committee. This matter is a matter of very serious import.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I do not think the House should take up today the question of whether we will exercise our Constitutional authority to impeach the Vice President and to ask the Senate to try him on charges that, if proved, would result in his removal from office.

That does not mean I support the policies advocated by Vice President CHENEY or that I think his official conduct has been above reproach. On the contrary, I think that he has helped create many of the most serious problems our country now faces and that he is continuing to advocate policies that would make those problems worse and bring further difficulties upon us.

With President Bush, the vice president spearheaded the unfortunately successful effort to persuade Congress to authorize a rush to war in Iraq—which I opposed. He also was among those in the Bush Administration who refused to listen to the many well-informed people who argued that it was imperative that adequate measures be taken to prevent the disintegration of Iraq's social and governmental fabric that otherwise predictably would follow the equally predictable successful military action to remove the Saddam Hussein regime. And now he clearly is among those who seem to prefer again rushing to use military force—this time to respond to the potential danger of a nuclear-armed Iran—before other options have been exhausted. I strongly oppose that, and have introduced legislation—H.R. 3119—to prohibit funds from being obligated or expended for military operations or activities within or above Iran's territory or within Iran's territorial waters except pursuant to a new, specific congressional authorization.

But the question now before the House is not whether we think the vice president's actions have been helpful to the national interest, as his supporters presumably would contend, or whether they have had or could have adverse consequences—as I myself think. Instead, we are being asked whether we should now, today, proceed to charge that the vice president has violated his constitutional oath to faithfully execute the duties of his office and to defend the Constitution and thus should be impeached.

The resolution sets forth what its author says are the specific statements and actions of the vice president that constitute violations of his oath. I agree that those statements and actions are deeply troubling and raise serious questions about the way the vice president has used his position, both in communicating with the American people and in participating in the shaping of Bush Administration policies. But at this moment I am not prepared to say that there are adequate grounds to conclude that those statements and actions in fact constitute grounds for impeachment—and I do not think that Members of the House should be called upon to reach that conclusion today.

I think that before the House is asked to reach that conclusion, the vice president should have an opportunity to respond to the resolution's charges and the statements and actions it cites in support of those charges. I also think that before we are asked to vote on the resolution, we should have the benefit of hearing from appropriate legal experts and other qualified witnesses and that the Judiciary Committee should prepare a report that will provide the basis for any debate here on the floor of the House.

Impeachment is not entirely a legal question. It is partly political, which is why the Constitution entrusts it to Congress and not the courts. But I think it is essential that any decision to impeach any federal official should come only through a careful, thorough process that provides adequate due process for the accused and that will lay the proper foundation for a sound decision. I think to do otherwise, as the author of this resolution seeks to do, would further weaken the civility toward our colleagues and respect for those with whom we disagree that should be the basis for our service in Congress and would only add to the polarization and rancor that are all too prevalent in the Nation's political debates.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I must oppose consideration of this resolution at this time.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, the framers of our Constitution empowered the U.S. House of Representatives to impeach the President in cases of ''treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.'' They gave Congress a sacred responsibility to check the power of the President in order to preserve the liberty of the American people. With this responsibility came an equally important obligation to use congressional power only to advance the interests of the Nation. I am not convinced that an impeachment proceeding is in America's best interests at this time. That is why I recently voted to give the House Judiciary Committee time to substantively consider the articles of impeachment before bringing them before the full House for debate and a vote. At a time when Congress has so much work to do to repair the damage caused by this administration, Congress will best serve the American people by focusing our efforts on ending the war in Iraq, protecting civil liberties from executive overreaching and passing needed legislation to move America in a new direction.

With a little over a year left in office, attempting to bring impeachment charges against President Bush, or Vice-President CHENEY, at this point, would prove counterproductive to the aggressive agenda our new majority in Congress has put forth. With many issues needing attention, Congress should focus on implementing the agenda the American people elected us to pursue.

As part of the new agenda, the 110th Congress has begun to do what the previous Congressional leadership would not do, and what

many in this Congress still refuse to do: Stand up to this President. Under Representative HENRY WAXMAN, CA, the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee has launched more than two dozen investigations of Bush administration actions. The committee's 75 investigators have probed everything from the behavior of contractors in Iraq to the politicization of the Federal Government here at home. Congress's efforts have already led to needed reforms in a variety of executive branch programs.

You may recall that in late July, it became apparent to me that Attorney General Alberto Gonzales's contradictory statements and actions raised serious concerns about his integrity and his respect for civil liberties. At the same time, Bush administration stonewalling was making it impossible for Congress to fully investigate Gonzales and restore America's respect for the Justice Department. On July 31, 2007, I joined with other former prosecutors serving in the U.S. House in calling for an investigation to determine whether Gonzales should be impeached. At the time, I believed investigation and, potentially, impeachment by the Congress provided the only way to hold Gonzales accountable.

In August, Alberto Gonzales did something he should have done long before: He resigned. His resignation provided needed change at the Justice Department, but it did not provide the answers that the American people demand and deserve. Congress still has an obligation to determine the legality of Gonzales's confusing, conflicting and misleading actions and statements. Just this week, Representative JOHN CONYERS, MI, took another step towards getting the truth about the Justice Department's actions under Gonzales. CONYERS demanded the White House release key information regarding the Justice Department's firing of Federal prosecutors or face a congressional contempt citation. I and my colleagues will do everything in our power to compel the White House to cooperate with our investigation. I will continue to work with my colleagues to uncover the truth about the Gonzales Justice Department and its treatment of Americans' civil liberties, and I will fight to hold this administration accountable.

While Congress exercises its oversight role, we must also support a framework of laws that protects Americans from violations of our liberties and our right to privacy. I have always defended civil liberties. In 2001, I joined just 65 of my colleagues in standing up to post-9/11 fearmongering and voting against the USA PATRIOT ACT. I have cosponsored legislation to restore the right of habeas corpus and undo the Military Commissions Act. And, most recently, I opposed changes to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, FISA, that would have given this administration more power to spy on Americans.

The Bush administration has done real damage to the United States through its policies and its executive actions. Congress must respond in the manner that will most effectively protect the American people and promote the interests of our country. We have begun to rein in the president and restore integrity to the Federal Government. We will continue to do so.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise, reluctantly, in favor of the motion to table House Resolution 799, Impeaching Richard B. Cheney, Vice President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors, and in favor of referring that resolution to the House Judiciary Committee for full consideration. I voted to table this resolution not because I do not share the gentleman from Ohio's desire to hold those responsible for the Iraqi debacle accountable; but rather, because I strongly believe that we must follow established protocol in matters of such importance. During my entire time in Congress, I have been outspoken in my opposition to war with Iraq and Iran. I have warned my colleagues and the administration against marching toward war in numerous speeches over the years, and I have voted against every appropriation to continue the war on Iraq.

I have always been strongly in favor of vigorous congressional oversight of the executive branch, and I have lamented our abrogation of these Constitutional obligations in recent times. I do believe, however, that this legislation should proceed through the House of Representatives following regular order, which would require investigation and hearings in the House Judiciary Committee before the resolution proceeds to the floor for a vote. This time-tested manner of moving impeachment legislation may slow the process, but in the long run it preserves liberty by ensuring that the House thoroughly deliberates on such weighty matters. In past impeachments of high officials, including those of Presidents Nixon and Clinton, the legislation had always gone through the proper committee with full investigation and accompanying committee report.

I noted with some dismay that many of my colleagues who have long supported the war changed their vote to oppose tabling the motion for purely political reasons. That move was a disrespectful to the Constitutional function of this body and I could not support such actions with my vote.

I was pleased that the House did vote in favor of sending this legislation to the Judiciary Committee, which essentially directs the committee to examine the issue more closely than it has done to this point.

Mr. HOYER. I move the previous question on the motion to refer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption of the motion.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 218, noes 194, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 1038]

AYES—218

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Castor
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Lincoln
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
Klein (FL)
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McIntyre
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Paul
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Space
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Wexler
Wilson (OH)
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOES—194

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachmann
Bachus
Baker
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Castle
Chabot
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emerson
English (PA)
Everett
Fallin
Feeney
Filner
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry

Fossella
Foxx
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Hall (TX)
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Jindal
Johnson (IL)
Jordan
Kaptur
Keller
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Lamborn
Latham
LaTourette
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Murphy, Tim
Musgrave
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Porter
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Sali
Saxton
Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shays
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Terry
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Wamp
Waters
Watson
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—20

Brady (PA)
Butterfield
Buyer
Carson
Chandler
Cubin
Ferguson
Franks (AZ)
Gillibrand
Johnson, Sam
McGovern
McNulty
Oberstar
Pastor
Payne
Pryce (OH)
Tancredo
Thompson (MS)
Westmoreland
Yarmuth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes left on this vote.

□ 1623

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to refer.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 218, noes 194, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 1039]

AYES—218

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Castor
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
Klein (FL)
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McIntyre
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mitchell
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Paul
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rogers (MI)
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Space
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tsongas
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Wexler
Wilson (OH)
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOES—194

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachmann
Bachus
Baker
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Castle
Chabot
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emerson
English (PA)
Everett
Fallin
Feeney
Filner
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Hall (TX)
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Jindal
Johnson (IL)
Jordan
Kaptur
Keller
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Lamborn
Latham
LaTourette
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Murphy, Tim
Musgrave
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Porter
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Sali
Saxton
Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shays
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Terry
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Towns
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Wamp
Waters
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—20

Brady (PA)
Butterfield
Buyer
Carson
Chandler
Cubin
Davis, Lincoln
Ferguson
Gillibrand
Johnson, Sam
McGovern
McNulty
Mollohan
Oberstar
Pastor
Payne
Pryce (OH)
Tancredo
Westmoreland
Yarmuth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes left on this vote.

□ 1632

So the motion to refer was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. Speaker, please let the RECORD show that I missed one series of votes on Tuesday, November 6, 2007, because I was in my home district voting on Election Day.

Had I been present, I would have voted in the following way:

Motion to Table H. Res. 799, the Kucinich Resolution—I would have voted "yea."

Motion ordering the Previous Question, the Kucinich Resolution—I would have voted "aye."

Motion to Refer to the House Judiciary Committee, the Kucinich Resolution—I would have voted "aye."

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2007—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DOYLE). The unfinished business is the

further consideration of the veto message of the President on the bill (H.R. 1495) to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Will the House, on reconsideration, pass the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?

(For veto message, see proceedings of the House of November 5, 2007, at page 29383.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA).

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the matter under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentlewoman from Texas yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. I will.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MICA. My only parliamentary inquiry is, in fact, that we are now in fact taking up the WRDA veto override, and that debate will take up 1 hour, and the time has been equally divided.

Is that the correct parliamentary procedure or order of business?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. MICA. Thank you.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it was a little over 2 years ago that Hurricanes Katrina and Rita tore through the gulf coast leaving a trail of tragedy and despair in their wake.

Endless news reports documented the disaster, the catastrophe, the misfortune and the heartbreak of the affected communities. Even some of our colleagues lost their homes. Many wondered how they could help these victims, whose homes, families, and livelihoods were destroyed in a matter of hours.

Washington may be geographically far from Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Texas, but it gives us no excuse to dismiss the travails of those States. We cannot merely look at these events through protective glass, ruling on the fates of these communities from far away. We must be on the ground, planning recovery and reconstruction to ensure the devastation experienced never happens again.

Most of us have traveled to New Orleans since Hurricane Katrina to try and understand what needs to be done to help the region prepare for the future. I have seen firsthand the devastation faced by the citizens of New Orleans and the surrounding region.

On September 15, 2005, President Bush stood in New Orleans, Louisiana, in the dark of the night and stated, ''Throughout the area hit by the hurricane, we will do what it takes, we will stay as long as it takes, to help citizens rebuild their communities and their lives.''

How is vetoing the Water Resources Development Act consistent with this pledge? We need to change how we deal with these events.

Our Federal emergency planning should not consist of after-the-fact recovery. We must institute prevention. We cannot simply wait for tragedy after tragedy and then hastily truck in meals ready to eat or trucks of bottles of water. We need to truck in reform now.

Prior to the hurricanes, the gulf coast had but a patchwork of protection. The wetlands had disappeared. The buffer that could have reduced the wrath of the winds and storm surge of Katrina and Rita had been vanishing. This legislation authorizes the Army Corps of Engineers to begin to replenish the water coastline.

WRDA 2007 also closes the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet, commonly known as ''Mr. Go,'' taking a proactive step to help the people and the businesses of Louisiana, Mississippi and the entire Gulf Coast States. The Mississippi River Gulf Outlet was authorized to provide a shorter shipping channel from the Gulf of Mexico to New Orleans; yet the projected traffic for this corridor never materialized. Unfortunately, the outlet may have substantially contributed to the severe flooding of the City of New Orleans and the lower Ninth Ward during Hurricane Katrina.

WRDA 2007 is also essential to fulfill the President's commitment to rebuild New Orleans even better and stronger than before the storm. Unfortunately, by vetoing this legislation, the President is turning his back on the commitment to rebuild this great city, vetoing the authorization for the Corps to raise enhanced flood protection levees surrounding the City of New Orleans and to achieve a 100-year level of protection.

Some may think that investment in our Nation's infrastructure should have a cost ceiling. We will never be able to contain this cost until we do some of the work. That investment in our Nation's future should only cost so much. Well, for those who make this argument concerning this bill, I urge them to study the recent past of this legislative body.

This bill is not new. As many times as we don't finish it, cost goes up. WRDA 2007 contains water resource projects that have been pending in the halls of this Chamber for far too long. Water resources legislation is most effective when authorized every 2 years. Even the executive branch department indicated that we need $19 billion every other year to bring this, all the infrastructure, up to par. This hasn't happened.

The last bill was signed in 2000 by President Clinton. This bill clears a 7-year logjam. A larger bill is necessary to carry a larger load.

When President Bush states that this bill is too costly, he is not considering the time lag. This debate is not about whether this legislation could cost $14 billion or $15 billion, but about whether this legislation authorizes projects that reinvest in the Nation's crumbling infrastructure.

We do right by this country when we invest in its infrastructure. Regrettably, we are falling miserably behind. China spends 9 percent of its gross domestic product on infrastructure. India spends 3.5 percent and the U.S. spends a meager .93 percent. We must do better.

We don't want a situation where our beaches remain contaminated with open sewage or other contaminants. We passed this particular conference report on August 1, 2007, the same day that the highway bridge I–35 collapsed in Minnesota. We stood on this floor considering investment in infrastructure at the same time that emergency personnel were working the wreckage of a structure that unexpectedly is unstable. Our country cannot continue to put an arbitrary cost ceiling on investment in our public works.

If we do this on a regular basis, we won't have to do that.

Simply put, this legislation is about meeting our commitments to the Nation on protecting lives and livelihoods, ensuring economic competitiveness in the global marketplace, and restoring the Nation's ecological treasures.

For example, WRDA 2007 authorizes the first three projects in the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, the Picayune Strand, Indian River Lagoon, and the Site 1 Impoundment Project.

Since 2000, all 15 components of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan have been delayed. Costs have decreased, and even in my paper this

weekend, there was an article on how the Everglades were disappearing.

Florida's Big Cypress National Preserve and Everglades National Park continue to be listed in the directories of our country's most endangered parks. As the population of the State of Florida has boomed, land management has not kept pace. This bill begins the journey to a better Florida.

If safety and human protection are not good enough reasons to secure the passage of this legislation, I urge the President to consider our industry. WRDA 2007 seeks to improve our waters for our industry and our environment. This bill authorizes 7 locks and dams in the Upper Mississippi River, as well as the ecosystem restoration projects in the Midwest region.

□ 1645

This bill doesn't just address large water resources projects. Many smaller projects are contained within this legislation, seeking to improve cities and small towns across the Nation. We'd like very much for drinking bottled water to continue to be a selection and a choice, rather than a necessity.

These projects do not make national headlines, but they make a difference in the quality of life for those who live in these vicinities. Without these projects, many communities would be without necessary flood control, ecosystem restoration, and economic and public health necessities.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I'd be remiss if I failed to mention the flood control needs of my district in Dallas. The Dallas Floodway accepts 1,600 square miles of Trinity River watershed runoff and safely moves the flood waters through the City of Dallas by virtue of levees that form both sides of the 2,000 foot-wide floodway. The flooding has been projected to flood the downtown area where all of the basis of our economy is. The floodway levees protect the downtown Dallas vicinity from a potential flood damage loss to property and infrastructure of $8 billion or more.

The 23 miles of levees for the Dallas Floodway were originally constructed by local interests in 1932 and reconstructed by the Corps in 1960. Since 1960, the upstream watershed has experienced the exploding population growth, which has significantly increased run-off, overwhelmed our antiquated interior drainage pumps, and greatly reduced the flood protection afforded by the levee system.

My district's flood control needs are great; and like other communities across the Nation, they are anxiously anticipating the resumption of a predictable, consistent and 2-year WRDA cycle.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that this Congress send a message to the American people today that we intend to make our Nation's infrastructure a priority.

I urge my colleagues to join with me and vote ''yes'' in making our infrastructure a priority, vote ''yes'' for your districts, and vote ''yes'' to override the ill-advised veto.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, let me say at the outset, I have supported President Bush on many occasions. In fact, I pulled a list of some 43 measures on which I supported the President in an attempt to sustain a veto.

But today, my colleagues, I must respectfully disagree with President Bush's veto of this important and long overdue Water Resources Development Act. I believe it's far too important for both our Nation and for my State of Florida and, again, for all the projects that are in the backlog. I'm disappointed the President and the White House have decided to veto this legislation that includes many critically needed infrastructure and restoration projects.

For the first time, you've heard this since 2000, the year 2000, Congress will enact legislation authorizing, and this is authorizing, we are setting Congress's priorities for authorization. All of these projects in this bill must come back for approval for funding.

But this particular bill includes all of the water resource projects to restore our endangered ecosystems across the country, construct new levees, dams, rebuild our beaches, and work on other important water resources projects.

A significant portion of the bill, I might say, deals with Everglades restoration, something that we've been working on for years. And also another significant portion of this legislation deals with work and reconstruction of some of our water resources projects in the damaged gulf of the United States.

There's been, as you've heard, a water resources bill introduced in every Congress since 2000; however, controversies always dash the hopes of approving a measure.

After I assumed responsibility for ranking member of the House Republican leader on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I met with the new chairman, Mr. OBERSTAR, and I sat down and we tried to decide what were our priorities. And this is a great example of how this body should work. This is a bipartisan measure. Mr. OBERSTAR, this was one of his priorities. He worked on it for a number of years. I came new to my leadership position, but pledged to work with him; and we did work together on this.

Let me say also, ironically, I feel sad today that Mr. OBERSTAR is not joining us. Our hearts, our thoughts and our prayers are with him. He's recovering from surgery yesterday which he had scheduled some time in advance.

But he served this House for 32 years before he became the chairman of T & I. He made a commitment, a bipartisan commitment to work together, and we did that. And when you do that in this House, you can achieve anything. And in a few minutes we will achieve an override of the President's veto because we worked together in a bipartisan manner to rebuild our Nation's water resources.

Let me say also that earmarks, and this contains a number of projects, earmarks have gotten a somewhat tainted reputation and were criticized. But what we did, and what I tried to do on the Republican side, was make certain that this was a transparent process. Every Republican House project was publicly submitted, publicly available for review, and very carefully vetted. In fact, Mr. OBERSTAR and I cut more than 100 projects from the 2005 proposed House-passed WRDA proposal that did not pass.

The 2007 WRDA bill addresses what I believe are the important needs of our Nation. Again, I think this is a good bill that represents investment in America. These investments will improve trade, protect our homes, our businesses from flood damages, and from other ravages of Mother Nature we've seen. They'll enhance our quality of life by restoring aquatic ecosystems like in the State of Florida with the Everglades restoration.

This legislation ensures our ports and waterways remain viable in the international marketplace by authorizing critical navigational deepening projects. Maritime commerce is absolutely essential to the future of our economy. Congestion at an outdated port or waterway is becoming a national economic issue, and this bill addresses that economic problem. Products moving into our waterways aid our environment and lessen highway and rail congestion.

Efficient waterways must be, in fact, an integral part of America's intermodal transportation system, and this bill helps do that.

To maintain our place in the global economy, the United States must have modern ports and waterways. Our ports and waterways need to be improved to handle additional traffic. And what's coming are mega-ships, a new class of larger liners and freighters that are coming. We have almost no ports that can handle that type of traffic. This conference report addresses these needs in several ways, including improvements to waterways in my State of Florida, as well as in Texas, Louisiana, Virginia, and other areas.

In addition, this bill authorizes seven new locks and other navigational improvements on the upper Mississippi River.

The WRDA conference report authorizes critical projects to provide flood protection to millions of Americans. And we've all seen that if we neglect our waterway infrastructure or our water protection system, you've heard that adage, we pay now or we pay later.

Well, I can tell you we'll pay much later if we don't protect ourselves from, again, reducing the potential flood damage that we've seen.

This bill includes many projects that protect our cities from floods and also from those coastal storms we've experienced.

The Corps of Engineers is the leader in planning and carrying out our environmental restoration projects. And this conference report that we will override a veto on in a few minutes is by far the greenest, most environmentally friendly Water Resources Development Act ever passed by Congress. This bill's major new focus is environmental restoration, and again, it contains the first work. In 2000 we authorized study of cleaning up the Everglades. This bill authorizes work on the Everglades.

Everglades restoration, as I said, has been talked about for years. And it is a national ecological treasure that must be protected for future generations of Americans.

I might say too that the restoration of the Everglades is in partnership with the State of Florida. And I have a message from a Republican Governor, Charlie Crist, was handed to me earlier: Greetings from Brazil, where he's now with 200 businessmen. And the Republican Governor of the State of Florida is urging that we override the President's veto, basically because of what I said about the Everglades and other critical water infrastructure projects in the State of Florida.

This bill does not, as I said, guarantee funding. Money will have to be appropriated to meet these authorization levels; but it represents a critical commitment by this Congress to restore, again, an ecological jewel in Florida and water resources projects throughout the United States.

Also addressed in the bill are policy issues that will improve how the Corps of Engineers actually conducts projects, and that's also important. There's a peer review process that I think is critical to monitoring and protecting whether the projects perform as designed.

I know the President is concerned that the conference report authorizes more projects than could actually be funded. All of those projects may not ultimately receive funding from Congress. They have to come back to Congress, even after this authorization. But it is important that we authorize, through this conference report, a good list of investments from which the Congress can later prioritize funding.

Finally, I know the White House has expressed concerns with this bill. However, again, the House bill in 2005 contained 784 projects. The House bill in 2007 that we worked to examine in a transparent manner the projects, contains 682. Over 100 projects were cut out of the previous House bill. Again, this was, I believe, an open and transparent and a bipartisan process that, hopefully, will restore some of the public's confidence in this process.

And, finally, we have to realize that this bill, since we haven't passed one since 2000, represents the equivalent of three WRDA bills. When we had a backup in 1986 we, in fact, funded $11 billion worth of projects back in 1986 because we hadn't passed a bill in a long time.

So while I wholeheartedly respect the President's veto, we, as Congress have a responsibility to provide for our Nation's resources and infrastructure, provide the leadership to get that job done. And I urge Members to support overriding the President's veto.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina, our majority whip, Mr. CLYBURN.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Water Resources Development Act. The benefits that this bill provides are not only long overdue, but much needed by communities all across our great Nation.

The importance of this bill is highlighted throughout my congressional district and this country. Part of my district has been labeled by some as a ''corridor of shame,'' communities bisected by Interstate 95. This region of South Carolina has some of the most serious health problems to be found anywhere in this country.

I have consulted the experts trying to ascertain why these health disparities exist in my district.

□ 1700

And they have said that the problems originate in the water that my constituents are drinking. In fact, they tell me that at the turn of the last century, the life expectancy in this country was less than 50 years. At the turn of this century, life expectancy has reached over 70 years. They say that this extension of life is directly attributed to the water that my constituents or the people in this country drink.

And beyond the health issue, this is also a safety and natural disaster issue. This bill authorizes funds for our coastal communities throughout the country that are susceptible to hurricanes and flooding. This legislation also reaffirms this Congress's commitment to helping our brothers and sisters who had their lives shattered by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. This bill authorizes close to $2 billion for coastal restoration initiatives along the gulf coast.

So I encourage my colleagues to vote to override this veto because in doing so, you are safeguarding the health and physical well-being of millions of Americans.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2½ minutes to one of the leaders in the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I certainly thank the gentleman for yielding and I appreciate his very hard work on this bill, as well as the chairperson of T & I, who, unfortunately, as has been mentioned, has not been able to be with us today. But we have got great leadership, and to the chairperson of the Water Resources Subcommittee as well.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my incredible disappointment of the President's veto of the Water Resources Development Act because there was an enormous amount of bipartisan work that went into crafting this bill, as was demonstrated actually by the overwhelming support it received in both Chambers for final passage.

The President says this bill spends too much. Well, fair enough, until you consider that this bill actually spends nothing; it simply authorizes, and the actual appropriations for every project will have plenty of time for discussion on the merits before approval.

The Congress has not passed a WRDA bill since 1999. It is long overdue, and it addresses critical water projects and related infrastructure throughout our Nation that I believe we need to invest in to keep America strong and healthy.

Members are talking today about various projects in their part of the country, so let me just mention a few in my area. The great State of Michigan, also known as the Great Lakes State, not just because our magnificent Great Lakes are a huge economic impetus for us or because our quality of life is predicated on them, but, in fact, because they are our very identity.

Keep in mind that the Great Lakes actually comprise 20 percent, or one-fifth, of the fresh water supply on the entire planet and that they are facing historic low water levels, that they are being inundated with invasive species, and that they are suffering from chemical spills and billions of gallons of raw sewage that are being dumped into them.

This bill authorizes funding for the Lake St. Clair-St. Clair River Management Plan. It authorizes building an electronic barrier at the Chicago Diversionary Canal to keep the Asian carp from coming in to Lake Michigan from the Mississippi River. It authorizes funding to stop the spread of VHS, which is an Ebola-like virus that is infecting some of the fish in the Great Lakes. And it authorizes studies on how water diversions may be contributing to the historic low lake levels.

Mr. Speaker, I like to think of myself as a fiscal conservative, but part of that, I believe, means being able to clearly make choices about priority spending. In my mind these types of projects are priorities for our Nation.

I urge a ''yes'' vote to override the President's veto.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO), senior member of the committee.

Mr. COSTELLO. I thank the gentlewoman, the Chair of the subcommittee, for yielding time to me, and I thank her for all of her hard work on this legislation, as well as Chairman OBERSTAR, Ranking Member MICA, and the ranking member of the subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the resolution to override the President's veto of the Water Resources Development Act.

Overriding the President's veto is extremely important, as this legislation addresses what the Congress and administration failed to do in previous years: enact a WRDA bill that addresses the critical infrastructure needs of our country.

WRDA authorizes projects from major flood control, navigation, environmental restoration, and other water resource projects, as well as includes authorizations of several important projects to restore and enhance the Nation's environmental infrastructure.

The United States transportation system has an extensive system of highways, ports, locks and dams, and airports; yet we continue to neglect upgrading and modernizing our infrastructure. We shouldn't build our infrastructure and then walk away without maintaining and modernizing it as it becomes antiquated, like we have done with the upper Mississippi and the Illinois Waterways lock and dam system.

In this WRDA bill, we are authorizing the Upper Mississippi and Illinois Waterway System. The bill authorizes the replacement of 600-foot navigation locks with seven new 1,200-foot locks to bring more efficiency and effectiveness to our water transportation system.

Our current system looses about 10 percent of its capacity due to the system failure and breakdowns because it has exceeded its life expectancy by over 20 years. It can't handle the traffic in an efficient and cost-effective manner, and it's costing taxpayers tens of millions of dollars to patch it together every year, let alone the cost in time and money to its users.

At a time when we continue to spend $12 billion of the U.S. taxpayers' money every month in Iraq, I can't understand why the President would veto this important legislation. You have to ask the question, how can we afford to spend billions of U.S. taxpayer dollars to rebuild the infrastructure in Iraq but can't afford to invest in our own infrastructure right here at home?

This bill is 7 years overdue. Our infrastructure needs are growing. The President's veto message talks about priorities. I believe that the future of the U.S. economy and the living standards of our people should be our top priorities. This bill will help our farmers get their crops to market, protect critical habitat, and provide flood protection for our people.

Modernizing our infrastructure is the right thing to do. It is a necessity for our economy and commerce, and we, therefore, must override the President's veto today.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support overriding the President's veto of WRDA and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to another leader on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee on the Republican side, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BOUSTANY).

Mr. BOUSTANY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this Water Resources Development Act and urge all Members of this Chamber to vote to override the Presidential veto.

When Benjamin Franklin stated ''An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,'' he very well could have been speaking about the Louisiana coastline. For years, years, we have been losing acres of coastline.

Now, why is this important? The Louisiana coastline is critical for our energy infrastructure in this country. It's critical to support the maritime industry that supports this energy infrastructure. And without a Water Resources Development Act, which is 7 years overdue, we are seeing our coastline disappear.

This bill is a start. It's a start to help us to ensure that we can protect our coastline from future storm surges, to protect this coastline and energy infrastructure that is so necessary for this country.

Some have said that the bill is too expensive. Well, it is a 7-year bill and it's an authorization. It helps Congress set priorities, working with our States, working with local officials and the scientific community particularly in my State of Louisiana who set these priorities so as to preserve our coastline and valuable water infrastructure throughout the country.

I am very much pleased as well to see that the bill has peer review measures in it to make sure that we have independent peer review of major Corps projects. The threshold, I think, was set at $45 million. But it also allows the chief to have certain flexibilities so as to not create unnecessary delays to these very valuable projects.

This is a critically important bill. I urge all colleagues to support this bill, support an override of the Presidential veto.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI).

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 and to encourage all of my colleagues to vote to override the President's veto for this long overdue legislation.

We have not had a WRDA bill in over 7 years. If Hurricane Katrina taught us anything, it is that investing in our infrastructure is a crucial component of preparing for emergencies. Seven years is perilously close to an entire generation without a national overarching water policy.

In my hometown of Sacramento, we are all too aware of the importance of investing in water projects. We live at the confluence of two great rivers: the American and Sacramento.

Sacramento is the most at-risk river city in the Nation, and we know that we must be vigilant in our efforts to increase our flood protection. This bill marks a significant step in our efforts to increasing the security of our Nation for generations to come. To be clear, Mr. Speaker, we need this bill in Sacramento and the Nation needs this bill.

After years of inaction, the bipartisan WRDA bill we have passed comes not a moment too soon. There should be a WRDA bill coming out of Congress and signed by the President every 2 years. Unfortunately, the President has turned his back on assuring the safety and security of the American people. This strong, bipartisan legislation will take significant steps to improve our flood protection and invest in the future health of our communities.

In Sacramento we know exactly how important this bill is to our safety, and I look forward to voting to override the President's veto today.

I want to commend Chairman JIM OBERSTAR, Ranking Member MICA, Subcommittee Chairwoman JOHNSON, and Ranking Member BAKER for their strong bipartisan leadership in making WRDA 2007 a reality.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to one of the true fiscal conservatives of the House, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

And I want to thank the President for vetoing this bill. We Republicans promised a new era of fiscal responsibility, and I don't think it is very fiscally responsible to add $750 million in earmarks in the conference report alone.

The Senate passed a $14 billion WRDA bill. The House passed a $15 billion WRDA bill. And when the conference came back, you would think that they would split the difference, maybe 14.5. But, no, it came back at $23 billion. So $14 billion, $15 billion, you compromise and you get $23 billion. There is something wrong with this picture.

So I think we should sustain the President's veto. We need to be fiscally responsible not just with appropriations but with authorizations as well.

We simply can't continue to add to the backlog of projects that are already out there. It will simply mean that more will go unfinished and priorities will be diverted off into doing studies that will never be done.

So I applaud the President for vetoing this bill, and I urge my colleagues to sustain that veto.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of New York. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I also thank her for her leadership on this very important bill.

Mr. Speaker, a congressional override of this Presidential veto is absolutely imperative to ensure the safety and viability of our Nation's water infrastructure.

For the President to veto this legislation under the guise of fiscal responsibility is hypocritical at best. The tab for the President's endless war in Iraq is now in excess of $600 billion and counting. Just the interest on the amount we have borrowed to fund the war is $25 billion per year, an amount that exceeds the authorized level of this legislation. This veto is a stark reminder that the hundreds of billions of dollars spent on the war in Iraq has been at the expense of pressing priorities here at home.

In the 5 years since the war began, over $45 billion has been spent on restoring the infrastructure in Iraq. This is double the $23 billion price tag a bipartisan majority of Congress seeks now to address a 7-year backlog of much-needed projects.

□ 1715

When it comes to domestic priorities, the President has decided against investing in America. He has vetoed expanding health care for children, he has vetoed research for life-threatening diseases, he has vetoed benchmarks for Iraq, and has threatened vetoes on investments ranging from education to law enforcement. Are these vetoes the priorities of America, or are they the misplaced priorities of an administration hopelessly out of step with the American people?

Mr. Speaker, the Water Resources Development Act benefits all Americans and their families who use and enjoy our Nation's waterways. My district benefits from the good work that the Army Corps of Engineers does for coastal communities by helping small towns deal with multiple concerns ranging from erosion to longstanding environmental challenges.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1495 will go a long way towards supplying the Corps with the resources it needs to protect coastal communities by modernizing project planning and approval. We simply cannot afford to let another year go by without passing this legislation.

I urge my colleagues to override the President's veto.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to another fiscal watchdog in the House, a leader in the Republican Study Group, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE).

Mr. PENCE. I thank the distinguished gentleman for yielding and for his courtesy.

Mr. Speaker, in 2006, the American people looked at a sea of debt and deficit spending and said, Enough is enough, and President Bush got the message.

In using his veto pen in the Water Resources Development Act, the President is exercising the fiscal discipline that the American people demand of this Congress. But the question today is, did the Congress get the message? Even The Washington Post said, and I quote, this last Sunday: "Mr. Bush is a bit late in trying to recover his party's reputation for fiscal conservatism." But they go on to say: "And he's right: after all, the Senate and House versions of the legislation tipped the scales at $14 billion and $15 billion, respectively." And the compromise that lawmakers came together with is $23 billion.

The American people long for a Congress and a national government that will embrace fiscal discipline and reform.

I urge my colleagues, respectively, support the President's veto. Say "yes" to a renewed commitment to fiscal discipline and reform.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 1 minute to our majority leader from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

The previous speaker I have great respect for; I think he's one of the very conscientious, very able Members of this House, and I think he is one of the fiscal conservatives that follows a consistent policy. I don't think that's true of all his colleagues. I think they talk a fiscally conservative game sometimes, but don't play a fiscally conservative game. But let me tell my friend this: expenditures are both domestic and non-domestic. And my friend is leaving, Mr. FLAKE. I guess I'm not going to talk to him about it. But the previous speaker spoke about fiscally conservative actions. This President has sent down to us a request for $196.4 billion in expenditures, not in Anchorage, not in Baltimore and not in Mississippi or California, $196.4 billion for Baghdad and Kabul. But, he says, water resources development is too much for America. He doesn't pay for a single cent of that $196.4 billion, not a cent, but he says in order to develop the levees to save New Orleans, it has cost us billions of dollars because they weren't adequate; or to build bridges that don't fall down in Minnesota, he says this is too much money. And I understand that WDRA doesn't cover bridges. But the point is it covers investment in our country.

Mr. Speaker, like most of our House colleagues, I am deeply disappointed that the President has chosen to veto the Water Resources Development Act. It is critical to the health of our people, to economic development in this country, and the safety of our communities.

The WDRA conference report, which passed the House and Senate by overwhelming bipartisan votes, 381 Members of this House said this investment is good for America, and in the Senate, 81 Senators said this investment is good for America, because it makes critical investments in our Nation's water resources and infrastructure.

In short, this conference report will enable the Army Corps of Engineers to maintain our Federal shipping channels, preserving jobs and bolstering the economy. It will allow the Corps to work with States and local communities on necessary environmental restoration projects, and it will permit the Corps to ensure the safety of our citizens by shoring up our aging levees, dams, and reducing the possibility of flooding.

Furthermore, this conference report makes specific investments in the gulf coast, which was so damaged by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. I see my friend, Mr. MELANCON, on the floor of this House. He knows how critical this funding is for his region and for America. For example, it would restore Louisiana's coastal wetlands, which provide increased hurricane and storm damage protection which ultimately will save us billions of dollars. It would raise and enhance flood protection levees surrounding the City of New Orleans, and it would make improvements to the drainage canals that significantly contributed to the flooding of New Orleans during Hurricane Katrina. Many of us have been there and have seen that damage.

Unfortunately, despite the beneficial investments called for in this conference report, the President has chosen to stand in the way of this bipartisan legislation, this overwhelmingly bipartisan legislation, in an attempt to claim the mantle of fiscal responsibility. Fiscally responsible people invest in their future. Fiscally responsible people maintain their infrastructure. Fiscally responsible people know that clean water and safe harbors aid our commerce and the health of our people. That is conservative investment. Let us be clear, the President wants to make a stand on fiscal responsibility. This is the wrong bill to have done so.

The WRDA conference report is a multi-year authorization through which Congress would appropriate about $2 billion a year for the Corps to

undertake important projects. Furthermore, this conference report reflects a backlog of 7 years of project requests because the 107th, 108th and 109th Congresses failed to enact a water resources bill.

Ladies and gentlemen of this House, let us fulfill our promise to communities all across this Nation, not to Baghdad, not to Kabul, but to the cities and States that I've mentioned. Let us meet our responsibility, the vital fiscally responsible investments in projects that facilitate commerce and economic development, provide ecosystem restoration, and protect human life and property.

Let us exercise the responsibility that the Constitution of the United States gives to us, and that is to set policy and invest the resources of our public in a better future for our country.

Vote to override this mistaken veto.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes at this time to the senior member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and the former immediate past chair of the committee, the distinguished gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I want to thank the ranking member, Mr. MICA, and congratulate him on his good work on this legislation.

This is a good bill. I want to thank Mr. OBERSTAR and Ms. JOHNSON for the work that you've done on this bill.

This bill has been passed out of this House approximately three times, two times while I was chairman, and now Mr. MICA and Mr. OBERSTAR have got the bill to the President's desk. All the previous speakers are not here to beat up the President. I am here to say this bill should be passed; we should override the President's veto because it's right for America.

It is an investment, and we are way behind in this investment. Some have said, well, we started out with a certain amount of money on the House side, the Senate had a certain amount, and we came out with more. Frankly, I think it should be about $40 billion. And I say this from a little bit of experience. We did the same thing in the Highway bill, it should have been $375 billion, not $285 billion, because it is an investment in the future and the infrastructure to provide the economy for this country that creates the jobs and makes us competitive worldwide.

Without this bill, we will lose. Without this bill, we will not be able to achieve those goals. We will not save people's lives. But more than that, the next crisis we will face in this country is our water, the use of our water, the water to be used correctly, for transportation, for recreation and for the good of man.

This bill is right. Let's override the President. Let's do something for America.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 2 minutes to the distinguished senior member of the committee from Florida (Ms. CORRINE BROWN).

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. I want to thank Chairman OBERSTAR and my friend, Chairwoman JOHNSON, as well as Mr. MICA and Mr. DUNCAN, for their hard work in completing this long-awaited bill.

These water projects are extremely important to my home State of Florida and for the Nation as a whole and have been held hostage for far too long.

Like all transportation projects, Mr. OBERSTAR always said that our committee, the Committee on Infrastructure, is the committee that actually put America to work. And this bill will put America back to work, improve our communities, and create economic activity.

This legislation will also ensure that workers are paid a fair rate for their hard work. It is these workers' taxes that pay for these projects, and they deserve a fair wage that allows them to adequately provide for their families.

By delaying the passage of this much-needed legislation any further, we are doing a disservice to the people we represent.

Like so many Americans, it is hard for me to understand how President Bush can spend $600 billion on his never-ending war, but yet veto $23 billion in vital water and civil work projects for the cities and towns right here in America. This is just one more example of how out of touch this administration is. They live in a bubble.

I encourage my colleagues to support this veto override and let's move forward and work on the next WRDA bill so we don't have to wait 6 more years.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased at this time to yield to a gentleman for whom I have the greatest respect; he is also the ranking member of the Water Resources Committee, has done an excellent job on this bill working in a bipartisan effort. It is my honor to yield 5 minutes to our ranking member, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BAKER).

Mr. BAKER. I thank the gentleman for his courtesy in yielding time. And I certainly want to express appreciation to my chairman of the subcommittee for her good work and her bipartisan work in this and many other subjects, as well as extending our best wishes to Chairman OBERSTAR and his speedy recovery.

I am particularly pleased to have the opportunity to speak on this matter as a Member from Louisiana. In fact, it reminds me of a circumstance where a fellow went to the lumberyard to buy some 2 by 4s, and when the vendor at the lumberyard asked, How long do you need them? The fellow said, Well, I'm going to need them for a long time, I'm building a house. That's the way we feel about the WRDA bill, we've been wanting this for a very, very long time.

There are many Members whose handiwork is evident in this bill preceding me, many members of our delegation, but I certainly want to acknowledge the work of Mr. BOUSTANY from southwest Louisiana who has been so adversely impacted by the storm many have forgotten called Rita. He has worked mightily to make sure his constituents' needs are met.

I wish to put a different face on the adoption of this bill than perhaps others have characterized. There will be many in the aftermath to say, Well, if you throw pork in front of a Congressman, you know what's going to happen. And that's unfortunate.

In the case of Louisiana, this is not a matter of political convenience. Many people who will benefit from the $7 billion or so that is in this bill would never be able to vote for me anyway.

The bill provides for construction of 16 different hurricane and coastal reclamation projects which have literally been vetted for over decades.

□ 1730

So these have been subject to public discussion, local governments, State government, Corps of Engineers examination, and we have been ready to go for many, many years. This is not about a matter of political convenience or economic development. This is really about preservation of a culture in our country that is so vital in our oil and gas and natural resources development. From the Rockies to the Appalachians, every drop of water runs through the Mississippi system and runs right through the Bayou of Louisiana out into the open waters of the gulf. In order to protect people from the ravages of the river's annual flooding, the Corps constructed enormous levees which throw all that sediment now out into the deep waters of the gulf. The result of man's own engineering is that we are now subject to the ravages of coastal destruction, particularly in the heights of the hurricane season. One storm does more damage in a few hours than a decade long of natural forces. We are at our rope's end. Some estimate we have less than 10 years to act.

The bill before us, although merely an authorization, will make available to us a wide scope of projects which will take decades to complete. But I, for one, and I am sure other members of the Louisiana delegation will state to this Congress, we are deeply indebted to this Congress for taking this action. And as to the disagreement with the President, I have had many disagreements with my President. I have had disagreements with other Presidents. That is nothing new for us. This is just a difference of opinion. I am sure we will all have differences of opinion as we move forward through

the legislative process. I am glad that in this instance we have found a way to act from committee to floor to the United States Senate in a bipartisan manner and produce a product that is beneficial to the entire country.

I hope you will join with me in overriding this veto and sending this important measure on to the Corps of Engineers and to the States for implementation as soon as is practical.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. MELANCON).

Mr. MELANCON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the words of my colleague from Louisiana (Mr. BAKER), and I thank you for that because he, like the people that have not been affected by Katrina and Rita have been supportive of Louisiana.

Today I ask everyone to join in supporting one of the most critical bills for Louisiana's recovery in the future. The Water Resources and Development Act contains several critical authorizations for hurricane protections throughout south Louisiana. WRDA authorizes the closure of the Mississippi River-Gulf outlet, also known as the hurricane corridor after Katrina, which funneled deadly waters into the heart of New Orleans and St. Bernard Parish, destroying thousands upon thousands of homes and businesses.

Also authorized in WRDA is the comprehensive hurricane protection system known as Morganza to the Gulf, a 64-mile system of levees, locks, floodgates, and they are all planned to help the people of this region. Morganza would offer hurricane protection to about 120,000 people in south Louisiana who currently have no defense against storms and are like sitting ducks in the path of the next hurricane.

This hurricane protection system is so critical and the local communities have been taxing themselves for years to build this system. It is eminent that we get this bill passed. But they need the Federal Government to be a partner in this project and have anxiously followed the progress of WRDA for years, hoping for full authorization for Morganza.

WRDA also authorizes funding to bring the Federal levees in South Lafourche Levee District up to the 100-year protection level, creating better hurricane protection to residents in Lafourche Parish, which is home to one of the largest energy corridors in this country. This area has also been taxing itself for years.

In addition to these vital hurricane protection projects, WRDA includes a comprehensive coastal restoration plan that will authorize projects to rebuild protective wetlands along Louisiana's coast. When I travel across south Louisiana, I see with my own eyes how our rich marshes and wetlands are disappearing. Louisiana loses a football field-sized piece of land to the sea every 35 minutes. During hurricane season and Katrina and Rita, we lost over 200 miles. Our State is literally washing away into the Gulf of Mexico.

Let me close, because I have more, and I will put the words into the RECORD, but let me just close by saying that I am appreciative for everything that the Members of Congress who have supported our needs in south Louisiana and the gulf coast of the United States. I ask for one big favor today, and please vote to override the veto of this all-important piece of legislation.

In addition to these vital hurricane protection projects, WRDA includes a comprehensive coastal restoration plan that will authorize projects to rebuild the protective wetlands along Louisiana's coast.

When I travel across south Louisiana, I see with my own eyes how our rich marshes and wetlands are disappearing. Louisiana loses a football field-sized piece of land to the sea every 35 minutes. During Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, we lost over 200 square miles of coastline. Our state is literally washing away into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Louisiana Coastal Area (LCA) authorized by WRDA is a responsible plan that ensures the marshes and wetlands that buffer our coast from storms are protected, as well as the infrastructure that provides over 30% of the nation's oil and gas supply and the habitat for marine species that supplies 30% of the seafood consumed in the United States.

This Congress must override the President's veto today.

Every day WRDA is delayed is another day that 120,000 Americans in south Louisiana remain unprotected from storms because we haven't broken ground on Morganza-to-the-Gulf.

Every year that we don't pass a WRDA bill is another year that Louisiana's coastal wetlands wash away, even further, because we haven't begun work on the LCA (LA Coastal Area) comprehensive coastal restoration plan.

And every hurricane season that goes by without WRDA becoming law is another season that the citizens of St. Bernard/Plaquemines, Jefferson, New Orleans remain and all of S. LA remain more vulnerable to deadly storm surges.

We can't wait any longer.

Congress has come up short in finishing a WRDA bill for 7 years now, and today we are so close we can't allow it to be stopped.

Louisiana's hurricane protection and coastal restoration needs must not be pushed aside any longer.

Finally, I would like to thank the committee members and staff for their steadfast dedication to this legislation and I urge my colleagues to support the successful recovery of Louisiana and the rest of the Gulf Coast by voting to override the President's veto and passing WRDA with an overwhelming bipartisan vote.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, first, I want to yield myself one-half minute for the purpose of an introduction, and then I am going to yield 3 minutes to the individual I want to introduce.

Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues, it is now one of the greatest pleasures I have had to introduce a gentleman who I got to know for a brief period of time. He came into this House, and he has done an incredible job of representation in a difficult time for his State of Louisiana. I had the chance to go down with him and look at infrastructure projects after the damage. I think the people of Louisiana recognized, in an unprecedented historic fashion, his leadership, in electing him Governor in a tide that was historic in proportions.

So, Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, the gentleman and future Governor of the State of Louisiana, our colleague, Mr. JINDAL, the gentleman from Louisiana, again, I recognize for 3 minutes.

Mr. JINDAL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Florida for that generous introduction, for yielding time as well.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard now from I think every member of Louisiana's delegation. We have heard from both parties telling you how important this bill is for Louisiana's future. So many of us saw after the disastrous storms of 2005 Hurricanes Rita and Katrina, both storms, so many people wondered wouldn't it have been more effective to have prevented, to have defended against that damage in the first place? Indeed, we heard and recited numbers that are familiar to residents of Louisiana; for example, knowing that every couple of miles of healthy wetlands reduces tidal surges by a foot. We heard, for example, for years there have been projects in the works to raise the levees around New Orleans. We heard, for example, that for years there have been studies after studies on the Morganza-Gulf and other hurricane protection projects. And what we saw that awful year was incredible destruction, incredible loss of life. We also have learned, and we have seen, that every year Louisiana loses 30 miles a year off our coast. That year alone we lost 200 miles off our coast. Many of the Nation's best environmental scientists say that now is the time to act, not just for Louisiana but for America.

Louisiana is home to 30 percent of the Nation's fisheries. Thirty percent of the Nation's energy production comes off of Louisiana's coast. Investing in restoring Louisiana's coast is important for the people of Louisiana. But it is also important for the people of the entire country all over the United States.

Now, as we rebuild from the storms, I certainly want to thank my colleagues on both sides for their continued support, for their generosity. But that is the reason I stand today, to ask for your continued support by voting to override this veto of this very important piece of legislation.

In terms of Louisiana's ongoing recovery, passing the WRDA bill is one of our three top priorities, in addition to full funding of the Road Home program, as well as continued support of

offshore revenue sharing so that we can repair our coast, repair our levees, make our people safe. I have heard several colleagues on this House floor, Democrat and Republican, talk about the need to encourage people to come back to south Louisiana and talk about the need to help businesses come back, help hospitals and medical offices open their doors, help schools reopen. Again, we are thankful for the help that has already been provided to make those things possible. More help is needed.

But all of that is dependent on making people safe. All of that is dependent on guaranteeing to the people of south Louisiana that they can be safe living and working in their communities. The WRDA bill takes a huge step forward, whether it is the 100-year flood protection authorization for the greater New Orleans area, whether it is the Morganza-Gulf project, whether it is the port projects. These are incredibly important hurricane and flood protection projects.

This is a bill long overdue. This House is accustomed to passing a WRDA bill every couple of years. This bill is over 7 years overdue. I would encourage my colleagues to vote to override the veto of this very important legislation.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, how much time do we have left?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Texas has 5 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Florida has 4 minutes remaining.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to Mrs. TUBBS JONES from the State of Ohio.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman for yielding the time.

Usually I stay within the subject matter of my committee. But 30 years ago, I used to work for something called the Cleveland Regional Sewer District. It was actually water development. I thought I was going to be an environmental lawyer. I saw how much money and how much help was brought to the City of Cleveland by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act where we were able to build sewage treatment plants to treat water all across northeast Ohio.

This is a comparable bill. It gives communities an opportunity to make better what is not in such good shape. At a point back in those days, we had a river that was suffering, a lot of things that were going on. The money that came into northeast Ohio made a real change about how water, how Lake Erie was given an opportunity.

So I rise today to encourage my colleagues across the aisle, all of my colleagues, to support this important legislation and override the veto. Not only in Louisiana do we need this help, but we need it in northeast Ohio where we have erosion occurring on properties and small communities. We need it in Michigan. We need it all across the country. What better way to do this job and also put America back to work? Let's invest in our infrastructure. Ladies and gentlemen, all my colleagues, I encourage you to vote to override the veto and support this Water Resources Development Act.

Mr. MICA. I will continue to reserve until the last speaker.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I ask my colleagues to vote against the President's veto and therefore override the veto. As I call the roll, Cedar Bayou, Texas, Port of Galveston, Houston Ship Channel, Bayport Cruise Channel, Jacinto Port, the Upper White Oak Bayou, Buffalo Bayou, and Halls Bayou, all impacting people's lives, all of them impacting residential areas and all are covered by their water bill. And in particular, we need to vote to override the veto because 1,500 homes in my congressional district are now being required, in essence, to leave their homes because they are in a floodplain, and part of the work that this water bill will do is to help to save the homes of these hard-working Houstonians and Americans.

This is a good bill. This is a bill to give people back their lives and their property. This bill will contribute to improving America's failing water infrastructure and flood prone areas like Houston, Texas. I ask my colleagues to vote to override the President's veto.

Mr. MICA. Understanding that Ms. JOHNSON will close, I yield myself the balance of our time.

Now, Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, we come to the close of the debate on overriding the Presidential veto. Today, indeed, has been a strange day. That is the interesting thing about politics and government in the United States of America. Look at the people who have spoken here; a future Governor. We have heard people who have had their homes destroyed, their property. We had a strange day here today. My side of the aisle ended up voting not to end a particular debate on a possible impeachment resolution of the Vice President. Here I am, a staunch supporter of the President's effort to maintain fiscal responsibility, supporting override of his veto.

But this is a very difficult job. It is a difficult job for me. It is a difficult job for the President. I think we like to do everything we can. I think it is in the heart of the other side of the aisle, and I know in the heart of my fellow Republican Members to do as good a job as we can in representing people. I know the President has had to make some difficult choices coming into office with the events of September 11 and the terrorist threat that we face and the line drawn in the sand by al Qaeda and Iraq. And national security is our primary responsibility, but we also have responsibility to our infrastructure.

So we have tried to sort out those priorities in this process. We do need an investment in our infrastructure.

The President is right in, probably, his stance. I think we are right in our stance. This is an authorization bill. This is not a spending bill. It does prioritize for the Congress bills that have been carefully considered and projects that have been considered by Members, and Members make very sincere requests based on the conditions of their particular districts.

□ 1745

It is a great system and it does work. I understand the President's commitment to fiscal responsibility, and I think we have tried to act in a responsible and good-steward fashion.

In closing, I again want to thank Mr. OBERSTAR. Unfortunately, he is not with us today, on this day that he worked so hard for. I thank Ms. JOHNSON. I want to thank Mr. BAKER, our ranking member, and all of those who have worked, particularly the staff: Jim Coon, our staff director; David Heymsfeld on the Democrat staff side; John Anderson and Ryan Seiger; all of the staff, those named and others, who have worked to bring this bill together, all with the same intent, to improve the lives, the resources and the condition of our Nation.

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

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, so I rise to close.

I would like to thank Mr. OBERSTAR for his tremendous leadership, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BAKER, and, of course, Mr. MICA. We have worked together for the last 6 years, actually, a little longer, 7 years, on a bill to try to address these infrastructure problems throughout our Nation. This is the first opportunity that we have really had to begin to address the many massive problems that we do have.

It gives no one pleasure to override any President because I was always taught to listen to both sides. This time, Mr. Speaker, I believe it's a necessity. We simply must begin to address these many, many problems that we are facing. If we had done what the executive branch had recommended, we would have had at least $19 billion in 2001; another $19 billion in 2003; and another $19 billion in 2005; then the $19 billion due this year. As it is, $23 billion is short $55 billion.

So we are not addressing every problem, but we are trying our best to prioritize; and hopefully we can get back on schedule and address these problems every 2 years so that we

won't have to deal with more floods like Katrina and Rita; we won't have to do without our Everglades as they begin to disappear.

So thank you very much to the staff, to all of the Members, both minority and majority, because we have all been one or the other. We have been majority and we have been minority. We still work together. This bill hasn't changed that much, no matter who was in the majority or no matter who was in the minority, because we know that problems of this sort are really simply not Democrat or Republican; these are people's problems and we simply have the responsibility to address them.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask everyone to vote to override this veto.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it's unfortunate we have to be here today to override the president's veto of H.R. 1495 (WRDA), a bill which has such overwhelming support in our districts across the country.

Now is not the time for inaction on our nation's infrastructure and environment. The previous three Congresses have failed to do so, and because of that, much needed flood control projects in Houston, Texas have been delayed.

WRDA includes language for the Halls Bayou Federal Flood Control Project in Houston which will allow the Harris County Flood Control District (HCFCD) to start work on this project in the near future.

Historic flooding along Halls Bayou has been severe and frequent in some neighborhoods. During Tropical Storm Allison in June 2001, Halls Bayou was hit very hard, with more than 8,000 homes flooding within the watershed. No project can keep all homes from flooding but a project can help reduce the risk of flooding for a significant number of families, reducing the need for federal assistance, property damage, and loss of life.

The purpose of section 5157 of this legislation which pertains to Halls Bayou is to allow the HCFCD to conduct the General Reevaluation Review (GRR) and any subsequent federal interest project on Halls Bayou. The Corps is limited in its staff, resources, and time with the many projects in the Galveston District and the Southwest Division. Local project sponsors with the necessary expertise, like Harris County, can provide efficiency by becoming more involved.

Halls Bayou, a major tributary of Greens Bayou, was authorized in WRDA 1990 as part of the Buffalo Bayou and Tributaries Project. The original Halls Bayou authorization assumed the Greens Bayou project in place, which is now finishing a GRR. Results indicate that the work on Greens Bayou downstream of Halls Bayou will not have federal work although it will have significant local projects. Therefore, a GRR is now needed for Halls Bayou as well.

While conducting the GRR to find a possible federal interest, Harris County can begin project implementation in order to reduce future flood damage as soon as possible. Adding Halls Bayou to Section 211(f) allows Harris County to be reimbursed if the project is later approved by the Secretary. I want to thank the Chairman of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, Chairman OBEY, and my good friend from Texas, Subcommittee Chairwoman EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, for including this and other meritorious projects for Harris County.

I support this bill and the balance that it strikes between the need to improve water resources for human purposes and to preserve our water uses for the environment and future generations. The projects in this bill are much needed, and I hope the Senate will also soon vote to override the President's veto so these projects can become law.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, the President's veto of the Water Resources Development Act was pointless and unnecessary.

This legislation, which authorizes project authorizations, modifications, and studies for the breadth of authorities for the United States Army Corps of Engineers and for the entirety of the United States, represents a culmination of seven years of bipartisan, bicameral consensus to invest in our nation's future.

The Water Resources Development Act is vital for our nation's economic growth.

It is essential to maintaining the nation's competitiveness in the international marketplace.

It is necessary for the lives of our families, our neighbors, and our nation through the authorization of flood control structures, and hurricane and storm damage reduction projects throughout the country—but most notably for those living in the Gulf Coast region.

It is necessary for crucial navigation projects and studies, including the modernization of a portion of the largest inland waterway system in the United States—the Upper Mississippi River and Illinois Waterway System.

It is prudent for sustaining economic growth in our nation's industries—such as the revitalized iron ore and steel industries of the Great Lakes.

Finally, it is critical for the long-term, environmental health of the nation's ecosystems, including fulfilling our commitment to restore the Florida Everglades.

Enactment of the Water Resources Development Act is also significant because it represents the culmination of many years of debate on programmatic changes to the economic and environmental policies of the Corps of Engineers.

These changes, which have colloquially been referred to as "Corps reform", are noteworthy because they signify what can be accomplished when industry and the environmental community sit down, talk through their concerns, and mutually agree upon a set of changes to the way the Corps of Engineers formulates and carries out projects and studies within its missions. These programmatic changes will result in better studies, better projects, and hopefully, less controversy over the final recommendations of the Chief of Engineers.

Mr. Speaker, the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 was approved by both bodies of Congress—the U.S. House of Representatives and the United States Senate—with overwhelming, bipartisan consensus. How can this legislation merit a Presidential veto?

For six years, this administration has done nothing to assist in the passage of a water resources bill.

For six years, there have been no draft administration proposals for a water resources bill.

For six years, this administration has done nothing to advance of the cause of investment in our nation's water related infrastructure—its navigation projects, its flood damage reduction projects, and its environmental restoration projects.

For six years, this administration has been entirely disengaged from the water resources development process. Yet, at this late hour, and espoused to a newfound, self-ordained fiscal conservatism, the President comes to Congress to veto this legislation? This veto is an affront to the needs of the American people.

During the years of consensus building in Congress, there has been no participation by this administration to craft legislation to address the water resources needs of the nation.

The President says "[This] bill lacks fiscal discipline." Yet, the administration will have an opportunity to influence future funding of projects and studies contained in this legislation through the annual President's budget request to Congress.

The President says "[This] bill does not set priorities." Yet, the conference report to accompany H.R. 1495 authorizes several, high-priority projects for investment and restoration of the nation's water resources needs.

First, for farmers and other agricultural industries, internationally disadvantaged by aging and inferior locks and dams on the Upper Mississippi River and Illinois Waterway System, this legislation authorizes the construction of seven new, 1,200-foot locks and other navigational improvements that will help move grains and other agricultural commodities to market faster and at a reduced cost.

For the environment, this legislation realizes the decades-long dream of restoring the Florida Everglades ecosystem by taking the first steps toward undoing the mistakes of the past and ensuring the vitality of this internationally recognized environmental treasure for generations to come.

For the communities devastated by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, this legislation is essential to fulfilling the President's commitment to rebuild the Gulf Coast communities "even better and stronger than before the storm." The Water Resources Development Act of 2007 authorizes the reconstruction of the flood walls and improvements to the interior drainage of the City of New Orleans, the closure of the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet ("MRGO"), and the initial steps to restore the coastal wetlands surrounding the Gulf Coast region.

For the Great Lakes region, this legislation is crucial to sustain and improve the movement of ores from the Iron Range of Minnesota through the Great Lakes to international markets. In addition, this legislation authorizes the construction of two barriers to halt the northward movement of the Asian Carp—one at the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, and the other at Lock and Dam 11 on the Upper Mississippi River System. These two barriers will help control the movements of this voracious fish, and sustain the fisheries of the Great Lakes communities.

This legislation also creates a rapid response authority for the Corps and other Federal agencies to control and prevent further

spreading of viral hemorrhagic septicemia, or the VHS virus in the Great Lakes. VHS is an infectious viral disease of fish that has been linked to a multiplicity of fish kills. The virus has been a prolonged problem in Europe and Japan, and has now been confirmed in Lake Ontario, Lake St. Clair, Lake Erie, and the St. Lawrence River. Just this past January, it was detected in Lake Huron. With four different strains, the VHS virus spreads rapidly. However, it is unclear exactly how it spreads. We must study and attack this threat immediately, or else we face fish kills in the Great Lakes, a decline in the fishing industry, and economic repercussions.

Mr. Speaker, there are many national priorities in this legislation, as well as countless priorities for our local towns, communities, and constituents. Yet, why has the President chosen to veto this bill?

I can only surmise that the President has so far distanced himself from the water resources needs of this nation that he fails to recognize the importance of this legislation to the American people.

I urge my colleagues to quickly vote in support of this legislation, notwithstanding the Presidential veto, so that we may fulfill the commitments that the Federal Government has made to so many, and ensure the economic, environmental, and public health of this nation.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I supported this legislation when the House considered it originally, and supported it again in the revised form resulting from the conference with the Senate.

And I will support it again today because I think the president's veto was misguided.

Enactment of H.R. 1495, the ''Water Recourses Development Act,'' will ensure that important work to protect our lands and water will move forward while improving operations of the Corps of Engineers.

State and local governments in Colorado desperately need the funding authorized in this bill for environmental restoration, flood control, water supply studies and environmental infrastructure. Unless it is overridden, the president's veto will delay or prevent progress on important projects including environmental restoration on the South Platte River, development of water supply infrastructure in Boulder County and the watershed study of Fountain Creek, near Pueblo.

For the record, I am including a list of all the Colorado projects included in the conference report.

Mr. Speaker, Congress failed to pass a reauthorization of WRDA in the 107th, 108th, and 109th Congresses. Congress needs to pass this vital legislation so we can invest in the necessary long term resources to create jobs and address the critical water infrastructure and environmental challenges facing Colorado and the nation. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation and overriding the veto of this bill.

Colorado Projects Threatened by President's Veto: Environmental restoration South Platte River in Denver, Colorado; Expedited completion of the Watershed study, Fountain Creek, north of Pueblo, Colorado; $10,000,000 for the Arkansas Valley Conduit, Colorado; $10,000,000 for water supply infrastructure, Boulder County, Colorado; $1,000,000 for water and wastewater related infrastructure for the Ute Mountain project, Montezuma and La Plata Counties, Colorado; $35,000,000 for water transmission infrastructure in Otero, Bent, Crowley, Kiowa, and Prowers Counties, Colorado; $34,000,000 for water transmission infrastructure, Pueblo and Otero Counties, Colorado.

A requirement for the United States Geological Survey, in consultation with State water quality and resource and conservation agencies, to conduct regional and watershed-wide studies to address selenium concentrations in the State of Colorado, including studies—(1) to measure selenium on specific sites; and (2) to determine whether specific selenium measures studied should be recommended for use in demonstration projects.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, farmers in Missouri and throughout the Midwest depend upon our rivers for the transportation of agricultural goods and other products important to their businesses. Rivers afford producers greater market access, so it is essential that our river transportation system runs smoothly and efficiently.

Earlier this year, the House and Senate approved the Water Resources Development Act, a bipartisan bill to authorize funding for America's navigation, flood control, and environmental restoration projects. Important for Missouri's agricultural community, this long-overdue measure would modernize outdated locks and dams along the Mississippi River in order to facilitate the movement of commodities to the domestic and global marketplace.

On Friday, the President vetoed the Water Resources Development Act. I was extremely disappointed that the President chose to veto this bill, which is an investment in rural Missouri and in the sound water infrastructure of our entire country.

On behalf of the Show-Me State farmers I am privileged to represent, I am pleased to cast my vote in support of overriding the President's veto. I am hopeful it will garner the necessary two-thirds vote and that the Other Body will act swiftly so that Congress will enact; the water infrastructure bill despite the President's objections to it.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my strong support for overriding the President's misguided veto of the Water Resources Development Act.

This bill is long overdue. The projects funded in this bill are critical to the health, safety and quality of life in our communities around the country. This bill is necessary to better protect Americans against severe weather and flooding—and also ensure all Americans have access to clean, safe drinking water.

The President's veto of WRDA is another example of misplaced priorities. We continue to spend $10 billion in Iraq, but won't spend the money necessary to make sure we never have another Katrina. This bill is about saving lives. In my district we have perchlorate contamination in much of the drinking water. H.R. 1495 invests money in researching and solving this problem—because no parent should ever have to worry that their child is going to get sick from drinking tap water.

I urge my colleagues to cast a vote to keep America safe and healthy—and override this mistaken veto.

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, we must help ensure our communities are protected during times of severe flooding that can lead to loss of life and destroyed homes and businesses. This summer we have witnessed devastating floods all across America, including in central and eastern Kansas. Thousands of my constituents lost their homes and their businesses, many of which have not yet fully recovered.

The Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (H.R. 1495) authorizes many new projects that will afford our communities protection from catastrophic flooding for generations to come. It will also help ensure that existing flood control structures are properly cared for so our economy can continue thriving in areas currently protected from floods. We must prepare for the future rather than merely respond to disasters after they occur. Prevention is much better than responding to a natural disaster, especially when loss of life occurs.

A WRDA bill has not been enacted for the past 7 years, which helps explain why the price tag is so significant. While I would have preferred to see a less expensive authorization bill, I believe it is time we move forward with many of the needed flood control projects included in H.R. 1495.

Having witnessed the severe flooding in my district this year, I am reminded of the critical need for flood prevention that saves lives and protects communities. I have seen first-hand what a flooded community looks like when adequate flood control is not provided. And I have seen how well Corps of Engineers levees have worked to keep high floodwaters out of homes and businesses.

This is why I support overriding the President's veto. I would have preferred for a compromise to be reached with the Administration; but in this instance, we need to move forward without further delay in the process. Protecting our homes and businesses from flood waters is a bi-partisan priority that trumps Washington politics.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to question the new majority's earmark reform for the 110th Congress.

On July 31, 2007, I supported and the House of Representatives passed S. 1, the Honest Leadership and Open Government Act of 2007, which provides for greater transparency in the legislative process. It is with great disappointment that I take this time to recognize the lack of this same transparency in the conference report for H.R. 1495, the Water Resources Development Act of 2007. This legislation authorizes Federal funding for local water and civil works projects that are extremely important to the State of Florida, and the Nation as a whole.

At the start of the 110th Congress the new Democratic majority made repeated promises to the American public about their goals for this newly led Congress, ensuring ''accountability, honesty, and openness at all levels of government.'' It is now November and the unfortunate reality is that these promises are not being kept.

In accordance with House Rules, I submitted a written request letter for the authorization of Federal funding for several local water and civil works projects in my district to

the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. The intent of the new earmark disclosure rules was to make all earmark requests transparent and accessible to the American public. In addition, these new rules require the committee to "identify, on a publicly accessible congressional Web site each congressionally directed spending request through lists, charts, or other similar means, including the name of each requesting Member or Senator."

In a recent review of the conference report for H.R. 1495, the Water Resources Development Act of 2007, it came to my attention that one of the projects authorized in the report, which I requested, Sec. 5158 (125) the Jacksonville Septic Tank Replacement, did not include my name with it, as required. I do not bring this to your attention today seeking recognition for doing the job I was sent here to do. However, I do bring it to your attention to express my disappointment that the new earmark disclosure rules are not being followed properly.

The American public deserves the accountability, honesty, and openness promised to them. Let's ensure that all of our bills conform to this standard.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Will the House, on reconsideration, pass the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?

Under the Constitution, the vote must be by the yeas and nays.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on passing H.R. 1495, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding, will be followed by 5-minute votes on motions to suspend the rules with regard to H. Con. Res. 162, by the yeas and nays; H.R. 3997, by the yeas and nays; and H.R. 3495, by the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 361, nays 54, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 1040]

YEAS—361

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Bachmann
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Braley (IA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Cannon
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carter
Castle
Castor
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis, David
Davis, Lincoln
Davis, Tom
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Forbes
Fortenberry
Frank (MA)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gerlach
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gillibrand
Gonzalez
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Hare
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jindal
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kirk
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McIntyre
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Musgrave
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pearce
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Poe
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sali
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Space
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden (OR)
Walz (MN)
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (OH)
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)

NAYS—54

Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Bilbray
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Burton (IN)
Campbell (CA)
Cantor
Chabot
Davis (KY)
Deal (GA)
Feeney
Flake
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Garrett (NJ)
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Hensarling
Hobson
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Jordan
Kingston
Lamborn
Lewis (CA)
Linder
Marchant
McHenry
McKeon
Miller (FL)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Paul
Pence
Pitts
Platts
Putnam
Radanovich
Royce
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Stearns
Tiberi
Walsh (NY)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—17

Brady (PA)
Butterfield
Buyer
Carson
Chandler
Cubin
Ferguson
Fossella
Johnson, Sam
McNulty
Oberstar
Pastor
Payne
Pryce (OH)
Tancredo
Westmoreland
Yarmuth

□ 1812

Mr. KINGSTON changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. RAMSTAD and Mr. BARTON of Texas changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the bill was passed, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DOYLE). The Clerk will notify the Senate of the action of the House.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT BASIC PAY FOR MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES SHOULD BE INCREASED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 162, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 162, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 409, nays 0, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 1041]

YEAS—409

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra

Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carter
Castle
Castor
Chabot
Clarke
Clay
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Lincoln
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Filner
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gerlach
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gillibrand
Gingrey
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Hare
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hobson
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jindal
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Jordan
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
Lamborn
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Nunes
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Paul
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sali
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Space
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Walz (MN)
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—23

Brady (PA)
Butterfield
Buyer
Cannon
Carson
Chandler
Cleaver
Cubin
Ferguson
Fossella
Garrett (NJ)
Johnson, Sam
LaHood
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Oberstar
Pastor
Payne
Pryce (OH)
Slaughter
Tancredo
Westmoreland
Yarmuth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised 2 minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1818

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HEROES EARNINGS ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF TAX ACT OF 2007

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3997, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3997, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 410, nays 0, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 1042]

YEAS—410

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Boehner
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carter
Castle
Castor
Chabot
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Lincoln
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Filner
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gillibrand
Gingrey
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Hare
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hobson
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Jordan
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
Lamborn
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Nunes
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri

Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sali
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Space
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Walz (MN)
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (OH)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—22

Blunt
Brady (PA)
Butterfield
Buyer
Carson
Chandler
Cubin
Ferguson
Fossella
Jindal
Johnson, Sam
LaHood
McNulty
Oberstar
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pryce (OH)
Tancredo
Westmoreland
Wilson (SC)
Yarmuth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1826

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KIDS IN DISASTERS WELL-BEING, SAFETY, AND HEALTH ACT OF 2007

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WEINER). The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3495, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3495, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 402, nays 8, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 1043]

YEAS—402

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carter
Castle
Castor
Chabot
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Cole (OK)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Lincoln
Davis, Tom
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doyle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Filner
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gillibrand
Gingrey
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Hare
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hobson
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Jordan
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
Lamborn
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Nunes
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sali
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Space
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Walz (MN)
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—8

Broun (GA)
Campbell (CA)
Conaway
Deal (GA)
Doolittle
Flake
Gohmert
McHenry

NOT VOTING—22

Brady (PA)
Butterfield
Buyer
Carson
Chandler
Cubin
Ellison
Ferguson
Fossella
Jindal
Johnson, Sam
LaHood
Marshall
McNulty
Oberstar
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pryce (OH)
Tancredo
Westmoreland
Yarmuth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1833

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title was amended so as to read: ''A bill to establish a National Commission on Children and Disasters, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 1429, IMPROVING HEAD START ACT OF 2007

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 1429) to reauthorize the Head Start Act, to improve program quality, to expand access, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment,

and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT OFFERED BY MR. CASTLE

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct conferees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Castle moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the House bill (H.R. 1429) be instructed—

(1) to insist on subsection (b) of section 653 of the Head Start Act as added by section 21 of the House bill, restricting the use of Federal funds to pay the salary of any Head Start employee at a rate in excess of level II of the Executive Schedule;

(2) to disagree to subsection (b) of section 653 of the Head Start Act as added by section 22 of the Senate amendment, relating to wages and compensation for individuals employed by a Head Start agency compensated at a rate in excess of level II of the Executive Schedule; and

(3) insist that the differences between the two Houses on wages and compensation of Head Start employees be open to discussion at any meeting of the conference and, that all meetings thereon be conducted under circumstances in which every manager on the part of the House has notice of the meeting and a reasonable opportunity to attend, pursuant to House Rule XXII, clause 12.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XXII, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield to the distinguished ranking member of the full Education and Labor Committee from the State of California (Mr. MCKEON) for such time as he may consume.

Mr. MCKEON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, since 1965, the Head Start program has provided comprehensive health, developmental and educational services to disadvantaged, 4- and 5-year-olds. Head Start involves parents and communities in helping to prepare needy children to succeed in school and beyond.

Because this program served such an important purpose, the notion that it could be abused to enrich the lifestyles of individuals rather than the lives of children is particularly shocking to the conscience. It's hard to imagine that any individual would seek to divert precious resources away from disadvantaged children in order to finance lavish cars, homes and travel; yet that's exactly what has happened.

I would like to share 2 examples of these reported abuses which began coming to light almost 5 years ago. The head of a large organization of child care centers that operates Head Start programs in Ohio received pay that amounted to about a quarter of the public money that the centers receive each year. She owned a house in Aurora and another in Arizona. A Mercedes Benz and a Hummer were registered in the name of her centers. A portion of her salary came from Federal Head Start funds.

The executive in charge of the Kansas City Head Start operation was revealed to have been earning a salary in excess of $300,000 annually and driving a Mercedes luxury sport utility vehicle leased, in part, with Federal Head Start funds meant for disadvantaged children.

The executive resigned after questions were raised about his salary, which totaled more than $814,000 in fiscal years 2000, 2001 and 2002. The Improving Head Start Act takes steps to clamp down on financial abuses. Included in the bill is a reform Republicans have championed since these financial abuses were revealed; establishment of a cap on the amount Head Start executives can earn.

We believe the compensation paid to a Head Start program director should be no higher than that paid to an assistant secretary at a Federal agency. Put another way, we do not believe local Head Start executives should be paid more than the Federal official confirmed by the Senate to oversee the entire program. The average Head Start teacher earns approximately $25,000 annually.

The Head Start program can serve a disadvantaged child for just a few thousand dollars per year. Allowing these programs to divert resources from children and teachers in order to inflate the salaries of top executives is unconscionable.

Head Start is a program intended to help disadvantaged children prepare for school. The House has already voted to protect Head Start children and teachers by explicitly prohibiting salaries in excess of that earned by Federal agencies' assistant secretaries.

I urge my colleagues to join me in voting ''yes'' on this motion to instruct conferees to maintain this commonsense proposal.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of our time.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

I want to begin by thanking Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MCKEON and Mr. CASTLE and all of the members of the Education and Labor Committee for their hard work on this legislation, for all of their input and their suggestions.

Mr. Speaker, this bill has been a very long time coming. It has been coming to the floor of this House since 2003, and we have an opportunity tonight to begin the final part of that process, which is to go to conference on this legislation. This is an important piece of legislation, and this is an important program. In fact, it's this Nation's premier program with respect to the early education and the development of our children in this country, and it has been for more than 40 years. It has served more than 20 million children and their families in that time.

Head Start has remained during that time, and continues to remain today, as the cornerstone of this country's efforts to close the achievement gap, to combat poverty, to provide all of its citizens with an opportunity to thrive and to get parents more involved in the education of their children and to show them ways in which they can help in the development and the educational skills necessary for their children.

Head Start's design has always been a science-based program, and this reauthorization builds on the strong foundation by, again, turning to the best science to renew and improve the Head Start program. Both Head Start and Early Head Start programs prepare our country's most disadvantaged children to succeed in school and in life by addressing the needs of the whole child by providing services such as health and nutrition, in addition to the educational curriculum, because Head Start knows and discovered, and based upon fact, that the health and the nutritional well-being of these children determines the outcomes in the schools that they attend and the programs that they attend and in their participation.

Recent findings from the congressionally mandated impact study found that in less than a school year, Head Start narrowed the achievement gap by 45 percent in the prereading skills and by 28 percent in prewriting skills of the children that attended the program.

Head Start also works closely with parents, as I pointed out, empowering them to understand what their involvement can mean to the success of their child and to the long-term educational outcomes of that child. This reauthorization will help more children arrive in kindergarten ready to succeed by improving program quality and expanding the access to more children. We will improve teacher and classroom quality by strengthening the Head Start standards and supporting the best practices in the classroom.

We will end the inappropriate testing of 4-year-olds that has been undertaken by the administration in 2003 over the objections of hundreds of experts in child development and early education and over the bipartisan objection of many Members of Congress.

We will better target available funds to the underserved communities and prioritize the expansion of early Head Start so that more of our Nation's youngest children, will receive this program during the years when their brains are growing the fastest. We will strengthen program accountability at

the Federal, regional, and local levels due to the changes made by the members of this committee and the operations of this program to assure that taxpayer dollars are being used wisely. In fact, in the example that was cited by Mr. MCKEON, the senior Republican in the committee, is an example that was dealt with a number of years ago, hopefully by the administration but also in this legislation. Amendments that were offered in earlier iterations of this legislation are reoffered again as part of this bill as introduced by Mr. KILDEE.

We have, I think, been very diligent in looking after that effort. I would hope that the administration, who has full authority on the oversight of the use of these funds, I wish they had been more diligent at that time.

As the GAO found, they failed in their oversight responsibility of the disbursements of this fund. But that is the past. We are assuming that the administration takes the wise use of these funds, the proper use of these funds very seriously, and that they pursue those who choose to do otherwise with these funds. Head Start dollars are very precious in the budget of this Nation. They are very precious to the families of these children, to these children and to those who dedicated their lives to the educational improvement, to the healthy child development of each and every one of these children. We are not to be frivolous with those dollars.

The minority has offered a motion to instruct. We agree with that motion. We think if there are differences, those differences are very narrow. They will be discussed; they will be voted upon in the conference committee, and that is our intent. We think that is consistent with the wording of the motion to instruct. When the proper time comes, we will urge Members to support that legislation.

Given the scarcity of these dollars, the importance of these dollars and the effectiveness of these dollars, we have no alternative but to be very tough on the accountability sections for this program. This is a trust not only of the children in the care of the Head Start program for the children of this Nation, it is a trust, too, for the taxpayer dollars, because this is a program that we have seen now over these 40 years has continued to receive bipartisan support, not only in the Congress but from every President of the United States. That's why this legislation is so important.

Hopefully, with this conference committee, we will be able to report back to the House and to the Senate legislation that can be sent to the President's desk hopefully in the next week or 10 days. That is our goal, and I thank the gentleman for his motion to instruct.

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

□ 1845

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

And let me just start by saying that I'm in total agreement with the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER). I'm also in total agreement with Mr. MCKEON. I think we all here who've worked in this area understand the importance of Head Start and understand how it can give young children an opportunity to be able to advance enough in school to be able to succeed in school. And maybe early Head Start could do even more. But we also all agree that we need to be very careful about our dollars and how we manage them. And that is the whole purpose of this motion to instruct conferees.

We have, as Mr. MILLER has well indicated, made important reforms for the children who are served in the program. I'm delighted the Senate bill is very similar to the House bill, and I have high hopes that we are going to be able to pass legislation that we can all agree on in the House and the Senate ultimately.

Here, basically, we're instructing conferees to adhere to the House provisions for a reasonable salary cap prohibiting Head Start executives from collecting a salary higher than an assistant secretary of a Federal agency, which is currently $168,000.

Although the House language contained in H.R. 1429, the Improving Head Start Act of 2007, effectively prohibits any official from receiving compensation above that of an assistant secretary, legislation approved by the Senate leaves open a glaring, lavish salary loophole by allowing programs to divert their own non-federal resources away from other uses in order to pay Head Start programs operators more than top officials. We think that's wrong. We think that money should be used for the kids, for the recruiting and development of the kids, for the students who are going to be in the Head Start program to pay their teachers.

So for all those reasons I think we all agree that executive salaries and other benefits which are out of the ordinary should not be allowed in the Head Start programs; that we should obviously compensate people as well as possible, but make sure that after that is done, that the money that is there, be it State money or local money, is channeled in the direction of helping these young children who need so much help in order to prepare them to get ready for school. And that is something I think we all agree on.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Just quickly, I yield myself 30 seconds to say that, as I said, this bill has been a long time coming to where we think we can get it to the President's desk. I certainly want to thank the staffs on both sides of the aisle for all of their expertise, experience, and knowledge about this program. And we've been working together to get to this point in the conference committee.

I would urge passage of the motion to instruct.

I reserve my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP), and I ask unanimous consent that he be allowed to control that time.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON).

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my support for this motion to instruct conferees which will cap the amount Head Start employees may be paid at the executive schedule level to an amount currently equal to $168,000.

I want to thank my colleague, Congressman MIKE CASTLE, the former Governor of Delaware, who is a champion for education, for offering this motion. This is a commonsense motion. It is fiscally responsible for us to use taxpayers' money, and it is a fair compromise for the Head Start employees.

If this cap is not adopted, a Head Start employee could be paid up to $186,000, an $18,000 difference and a substantial amount of money that would be better spent on Head Start classroom teachers and other aspects of this program.

Fiscal responsibility means not just being cautious in how much we spend. It is just as important to be responsible in where we spend.

When you have Head Start classroom teachers making an average of $25,000 annually, it is disrespectful to divert more money and give it to employees already making well over six figures.

As the husband of a teacher, I hope my colleagues will join me in being effective about how we spend the taxpayers' money for the children.

Again, I want to thank my colleague, MIKE CASTLE, for bringing this motion to the floor.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Could I ask the gentleman from California if he has other speakers.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. No, I have none.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Then I'll be the last speaker, and I think we're ready to move on with that.

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

I think in closing on this particular issue, I would like to speak also in favor of the motion to instruct of the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE). It's a wise motion. I don't think

I or anyone else here objects to any administrator making an adequate compensation. But I also think that six figures is an adequate compensation, especially when the teachers in Head Start are averaging 25 grand a year.

In 2005, the independent General Accountability Office did issue a report that warned that their financial control system in the Head Start program is flawed, failing, and it did fail to prevent multi-million-dollar financial abuses that do cheat children in this particular program.

It is important that the resources that we have go to increasing teacher salaries, hiring more teachers or supplies that directly go to help the kids in the Head Start program. And it's important that in conference we make it very clear that our resources should be targeted to those who are simply in need.

Sparky Anderson was once asked why he was such a successful manager, and he simply responded that baseball is a simple game. You have good players you keep in the right positions, and then the manager is a success.

Even Earl Weaver once said that if you do the dull things right, extraordinary things won't be required. This motion to instruct may be one of those dull things, that if we do it right and do it right in this bill, we won't have to come back here and do the extraordinary things. The extraordinary things will be done by the teachers in the classrooms who are helping these kids who need this help in the Head Start program so desperately.

I urge a favorable vote on the motion to instruct.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to instruct.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3043, DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2008

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 794 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 794

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 3043) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read.

SEC. 2. A motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3688 pursuant to section 151 of the Trade Act of 1974 shall be in order only if offered by the Majority Leader or his designee.

SEC. 3. Upon receipt of a message from the Senate transmitting H.R. 3043, with a Senate amendment thereto, it shall be in order to take the same from the Speaker's table and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a motion offered by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee that the House concur in such amendment. The Senate amendment and the motion shall be considered as read. The motion shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I raise a point of order against H. Res. 794 under section 2 of H. Res. 491, because the resolution contains a waiver of all points of order against the conference report and its consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PASCRELL). The gentleman from Arizona makes a point of order that the resolution violates section 2 of House Resolution 491.

Such a point of order made under that resolution shall be disposed of by the question of consideration under the same terms as specified in clause 9(b) of rule XXI.

The gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed, the gentleman from Florida, each will control 10 minutes of debate on the question of consideration.

After that debate the Chair will put the question of consideration, to wit: Will the House now consider the resolution?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

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

H. Res. 491 says that it shall not be in order to consider a conference report unless the joint explanatory statement includes a list of congressional earmarks that were air-dropped into it or that were not committed to the conference committee by either Chamber.

Mr. Speaker, it's unfortunate that, on the first general appropriations bill since the adoption of H. Res. 491 and its improvements to the earmarks rules, that the majority has reported a rule that waives all points of order.

I object to using veterans spending to grease the skids for a pork-laden Labor-HHS spending bill. A cursory look through the more than 150 pages of earmarks in the conference report reveals such earmarks as $320,000 for the American Jazz Museum in Kansas City, Missouri; $130,000 for the First Ladies Museum in Canton, Ohio; $85,000 for the Los Angeles Craft and Folk Art Museum in Los Angeles, California.

But beyond taking exception to the bill, I raise this point of order as the only means available to highlight the alarming trend toward opaqueness rather than transparency. Rather than allow for a full debate on whether this conference report complies with the earmark rule, this rule actually prevents it.

Mr. Speaker, I have a little experience challenging earmarks on the floor. It's not been a pleasant experience at times. We don't know much of what are in these bills that get to the conference. And then when you have a conference report that comes with earmarks air-dropped into it after that, and you only get that bill just a few hours before you vote on it, then I think it behooves us to slow down a bit and say what are we doing here.

I should note that when I challenged earmarks in the House version of the bill, on one occasion we had an earmark withdrawn before the earmark amendment could be offered because there was a problem with the earmark.

□ 1900

In other cases we had the Committee on Appropriations go to the Rules Committee and actually withdraw some of the amendments before they could be challenged. So it is obvious that these earmarks have not been vetted through the process very well, and those are the earmarks that actually went through the House process.

We have here at least 9, 9 that are identified, 9 earmarks that were air-dropped that were not either part of the House or the Senate version. Mr. Speaker, this just is not a good practice.

One example of the air-dropped earmarks that we just found out about just hours ago, $1 million for the Thomas Daschle Center for Public Service and Representative Democracy. Now, if we are air-dropping amendments like that into this bill, what else is in the bill? We really haven't had time to go through it. Outside groups are trying to go through this bill and simply haven't had the time. And you are going to have problems; we are going to be learning for weeks or months what's in this bill unless we slow down a bit here.

With that, Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would have the gentleman know that the earmarks that he refers to are clearly delineated in this conference report.

This point of order is about whether or not to consider this rule and ultimately the funding of vital education, health, and veterans programs. In fact, I would say that it is simply an effort to try to kill this conference report and, in my view, on a faulty premise at that.

Every single earmark in this conference report has been properly disclosed in conformance with House rules. This parliamentary ruse won't work because these programs are too important to the health and vitality of the Nation.

With this conference we keep our commitment to our veterans with the largest single increase in the 77-year history of the Department of Veterans Affairs. It also invests in critical domestic priorities in the Labor, Health, and Education bill with major investments in K–12 education, college affordability, increasing access to quality health care, medical research, worker protection, and job training programs. Voting ''no'' on this question of consideration will prevent consideration of this package, which has strong House and Senate bipartisan support.

Furthermore, the parliamentary maneuver that my good friend chooses to use today to stop this legislation is completely transparent. Just so that we keep the record straight, Madam Speaker, the changes proposed in the Boehner discharge petition that our Republican counterparts seem so eager to have adopted would not cover any measure not now covered by our earmark rule, clause 9 of rule XXI. As a matter of fact, Mr. BOEHNER's resolution does not even include the projects that are covered by House Resolution 491, which was introduced by our majority leader, Representative HOYER, and is now in effect.

So despite whatever roadblock the other side tries to use to stop this bill, we will stand up for America's hardworking families and America's veterans. We must consider this rule and we must pass this conference report today.

Madam Speaker, I have the right to close, but in the end I am just going to urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' to consider the rule.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Speaker, I think it begs the question, if there was total transparency here, why did we waive all points of order against this rule? I would have liked to have challenged the conference report itself, but I couldn't because the Rules Committee had decided to waive all points of order. Now, you have to ask why. If everything is transparent and everything is known, why did we waive all points of order? Why am I forced to bring a point of order against the rule itself rather than the conference report?

And I would submit that I would like to believe that it is a transparency, but when you have air-dropped earmarks dropped at the last minute, again, if we are working so hard for America's hardworking taxpayers, as was just said, then why are we air-dropping an earmark for $1 million for the Thomas Daschle Center for Public Service? Naming a center after a former Member, why is that so urgent that we have to break all the rules that we have laid out and sneak it into a bill at the last minute, with less than 24 hours, in fact, less than 12 hours to actually review it? That's not proper vetting.

I should mention that there have been statements made by the majority, and I have liked what I have heard about what we are going to do this year in terms of earmarks transparency.

The Speaker of the House said back in June that Members need to have time to read through these reports and that every earmark should have to be defended.

These nine air-dropped earmarks into this bill today don't have to be defended. They are untouchable. We can't even go at them. We can't offer an amendment to strike them out because they are air-dropped into a conference report where you have no ability to strike them.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY).

Mr. GINGREY. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Arizona's yielding, and I appreciate the gentleman bringing up a point of order against the rule. And to take away that opportunity to raise a point of order against the conference report, Madam Speaker, where there are air-dropped earmarks, in this case I think the gentleman said nine, I still remember the calls from the Democratic leadership, led, of course, by Madam Speaker, Speaker PELOSI, when the Democrats won control of the House by virtue of the elections almost exactly a year ago, that this would be the most open, honest, and transparent Congress in history.

Madam Speaker, I just want to give you a quote from Speaker PELOSI promising fiscal restraint if Democrats win. And here's the quote:

''Breaking with many Democrats, Ms. PELOSI also spoke out against earmarking billions of dollars for home-State projects, a practice she calls a 'monster' that hurts Congress.'' And here is what she said: '''I'd get rid of all of them. None of them is worth the skepticism, the cynicism the public has . . . and the fiscal irresponsibility of it.''' And that was in the Wall Street Journal, July 13, 2006.

Another quote from Madam Speaker PELOSI: ''We will bring transparency and openness to the budget process and to the use of earmarks and will give the American people the leadership they deserve,'' NANCY PELOSI, press release, December 12, 2006.

Madam Speaker, this is absurd. And, again, I commend the gentleman from Arizona for calling attention to this. Where is the openness? Where is the transparency? What good do we have in regard to a point of order so that we can look at these conference reports? Where are the 2 days that we are supposed to have to look at them? So it is taken away from us. What good does it do if the Rules Committee waives all points of order?

So I commend the gentleman. He's absolutely right. We need to have some true transparency in this body.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, the spirit and the letter of the law has been complied with in this matter. I will just reference one aspect of compliance with clause 9 of rule XXI and with the rules in the Senate. This is what it says:

''The following list is also submitted in compliance with House Resolution 491, which requires a listing of congressional earmarks in the conference report or joint statement of managers that were not committed to the committee of conference by either house, not in a report on a bill committed to conference, and not in a Senate committee report on a companion measure. Such earmarks are marked with an 'X' in the list below.''

If that ain't transparency, I don't know what is. All of them have the ''X'' mark, the asterisk, and are clearly following the spirit of the law.

When the Republicans were in charge, they had 14,000 earmarks, and nobody knew where they were, where they came from, when they came. And now we have them in this bill.

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

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Speaker, I am not here to defend the Republican record on earmarks. It's abysmal, frankly. I think that's one of the main reasons we are here squarely in the minority today.

But I took great heart, as did many of us, at the promises that were made with the new Congress, that we would have real transparency, real accountability. And, unfortunately, what we are seeing today is a move away from that.

Let me read a statement that I mentioned. In June of this year, the Speaker of the House, in a press conference, said, ''Before Members vote on a bill, there should be an appropriate time for people to be able to read it, that it should be a matter of public record. And if there's an earmark that can stand the scrutiny, then that transparency will give the opportunity for it to be there.''

When you have 9, at least, that we have been able to find, and when the

gentleman says that they are all marked with an asterisk, how do we know? We have 150 pages of earmarks that we were given just this morning. We only got the hard copy of this this morning. We simply don't know. So it behooves us to move a little slower here.

If we really believe in transparency, if we really believe that these earmarks need to be there, then let's have a rule that actually allows for a point of order to be lodged against the conference report, not just against the rule.

Again, I have to say if there was complete transparency here and we didn't have anything to worry about, I think we would have had a rule that did not waive points of order against the bill. And that's why we are here today.

We need to do far better. This is a wonderful institution. There are wonderful people here. It has a great history. We need to do better by it. And I would submit that this legislation before us today with 150 pages of earmarks and 9 air-dropped earmarks at the last minute does not do this institution the good that it deserves.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. TAUSCHER). The question is, Will the House now consider the resolution?

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the question of consideration will be followed by 5-minute votes on the motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 1429 and the motion to suspend the rules and agree to House Resolution 379.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 203, nays 178, not voting 51, as follows:

[Roll No. 1044]

YEAS—203

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brown, Corrine
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Lincoln
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doyle
Edwards
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Giffords
Gillibrand
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
Klein (FL)
Kucinich
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Marshall
Matheson
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McIntyre
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Salazar
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Skelton
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Space
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Weiner
Wexler
Wilson (OH)
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NAYS—178

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachmann
Bachus
Baker
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Boehner
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Castle
Chabot
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Crenshaw
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, M.
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emerson
English (PA)
Everett
Fallin
Feeney
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gilchrest
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Hall (TX)
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hulshof
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Johnson (IL)
Jordan
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kuhl (NY)
Lamborn
Latham
LaTourette
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Murphy, Tim
Musgrave
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Porter
Price (GA)
Putnam
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Sali
Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shays
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Terry
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—51

Arcuri
Baird
Blunt
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Butterfield
Buyer
Carson
Carter
Castor
Chandler
Cubin
Culberson
Delahunt
Diaz-Balart, L.
Ellison
Ferguson
Fossella
Gordon
Hare
Hunter
Israel
Jindal
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kaptur
Keller
LaHood
Markey
Matsui
McGovern
McNulty
Michaud
Oberstar
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Poe
Pryce (OH)
Radanovich
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Saxton
Slaughter
Sutton
Tancredo
Waxman
Welch (VT)
Westmoreland
Yarmuth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised there 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1934

Messrs. TERRY, PEARCE, REICHERT, MACK, and Mrs. BACHMANN changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the question of consideration was decided in the affirmative.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. ELLISON. Madam Speaker, on November 6, 2007, I inadvertently failed to vote on rollcall No. 1044. Had I voted, I would have voted "yea."

Stated against:

Mr. POE. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 1044, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 1429, IMPROVING HEAD START ACT OF 2007

MOTION TO INSTRUCT OFFERED BY MR. CASTLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to instruct on H.R. 1429 offered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will designate the motion.

The Clerk designated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 400, nays 0, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 1045]

YEAS—400

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baker
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Boehner
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Castle
Castor
Chabot
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Lincoln
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Filner
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gillibrand
Gingrey
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hobson
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Jordan
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
Lamborn
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Nunes
Obey
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sali
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Space
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Walz (MN)
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—32

Baird
Blunt
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Butterfield
Buyer
Carson
Carter
Chandler
Cubin
Culberson
Ferguson
Fossella
Gordon
Hastert
Jindal
Johnson, Sam
Keller
LaHood
McNulty
Melancon
Oberstar
Olver
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pryce (OH)
Radanovich
Saxton
Tancredo
Westmoreland
Yarmuth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1941

So the motion to instruct was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WELCOMING FRENCH PRESIDENT NICOLAS SARKOZY TO THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 379, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 379, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 395, nays 0, not voting 37, as follows:

[Roll No. 1046]

YEAS—395

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baker
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Boehner
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carter
Castle
Castor
Chabot
Clarke
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Lincoln
Davis, Tom
DeFazio
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Diaz-Balart, L.
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Frank (MA)
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Green, Al
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Inglis (SC)
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Jackson (IL)
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Lungren, Daniel E.
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Miller, George
Mitchell
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Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
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NOT VOTING—37

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Berman
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Brady (PA)
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Buyer
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Keller
LaHood
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McMorris Rodgers
McNulty
Oberstar
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pryce (OH)
Royce
Saxton
Tancredo
Westmoreland
Yarmuth

□ 1948

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title was amended so as to read: ''A resolution congratulating Nicolas Sarkozy on his election to the presidency of France and welcoming President Sarkozy on the occasion of his appearance before a Joint Meeting of Congress.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3043, DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2008

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from Pasco, Washington (Mr. HASTINGS). All time yielded during consideration of the rule is for debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 794.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, House Resolution 794 provides for consideration of the conference report to accompany H.R. 3043, Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The rule waives all points of order against the conference report and against its consideration. The conference report also includes the House and Senate compromise on the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act.

The rule includes 2 additional provisions. The first provides that only the majority leader or his designee can move to proceed to consider H.R. 3688, the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act. It addresses a procedural motion under the trade act and is often adopted by the House, including three times during the last Congress alone. The second ensures that in the event that the Senate on a point of order strips out the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs provisions from this conference report, that the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education portion of the report will not be further delayed and, instead, sent immediately to the President for his signature.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this rule and the underlying conference report. Of all the conference reports which Congress will consider, the vote on this one will be the most telling. It will be the most telling because Members will have an opportunity tonight to take an up-or-down vote on the needs of our children and Congress's commitment to America's veterans. Members are either for $5.1 billion in mandatory increased funding for veterans military benefits or they are not. They either support $1.1 billion in increased funding for Pell Grants or they don't. We are either for restoring the President's $287 million cut in job-training programs for the unemployed or we are not.

Do you support $530 million in increased funding for VA hospitals and other medical facilities, or do you oppose the funding increase? What about Head Start? The conference report includes $154 million in increases in funding for this critical early childhood education program. Low-income energy assistance programs? There's a $250 million increase in funding for these programs, which ensure that millions of Americans are warm in the winter and cool in the summer.

How about the National Institutes of Health? The conference report increases funding for this vital agency by $1.1 billion so that America will continue to be the global leader in medical research and technology. Or Ryan White AIDS programs? There's an $85 million increase for them. I am especially appreciative of this increase because of the continued epidemic that HIV/AIDS poses throughout south Florida and particularly in the district that I am privileged to represent. All of these priorities and many more are funded in the underlying conference report on which Members will have an opportunity to cast a simple ''yes'' or ''no'' vote if this rule is approved.

Democrats promised, Madam Speaker, that we would govern differently than the previous majority, that our legislation would reflect not the ideological views of a few, but the priorities of the many. Moreover, we vowed to work in a bipartisan fashion. This is exactly what we did with this conference report, as indicated by the numerous Republican Senators spanning the ideological spectrum who signed the conference report.

Finally, we promised earmark reform, and that is what is done in this report. After Republicans spent 12 years increasing the number of earmarks to more than 14,000, Democrats cut the number of earmarks nearly in half in this conference report. Perhaps most importantly, we have made available for public viewing earmark disclosure statements, and any new earmarks placed in this conference report are clearly marked and in full accordance not only with the letter of the law but also its spirit. I am proud that we kept our promise for transparency and reform.

Madam Speaker, the importance of this conference report transcends partisan politics to address the disparities that exist in the competition to meet our human needs. The programs in the underlying legislation prioritize the livelihood of citizens from all walks of life and helps those individuals live at

a standard that should be expected in the greatest Nation on Earth.

I urge my colleagues to support this rule and the underlying conference report.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank my good friend and namesake, the gentleman from Florida, for yielding me the customary 30 minutes. Sadly, the Democrat leaders today are not taking care of the business of this country. They've failed to get their work done because, in my view, they would rather play political games than do the job that Congress and all of us are elected to do.

The new fiscal year, Madam Speaker, began 37 days ago, on October 1. Yet not one of the annual funding bills to fund the Federal Government has been signed into law. You have to go back 20 years to find a record this bad.

This rule would provide for the consideration of 2 separate appropriation bills that have been combined together by the Democrat leaders. The Veterans funding bill and funding for the Departments of Labor, Health and Education have been forced together in this conference report. These bills have nothing in common, or I should say the only thing they have in common is the fact that they are appropriation bills.

They do have one very, very important difference, the difference being callously exploited by the Democrat leaders. The difference is, Madam Speaker, the Veterans funding bill has the votes to pass this Congress and be signed into law, while the Labor, Health and Education spending bill will be vetoed because it increases spending by $10 billion over the President's request.

Democrat leaders are using the veterans to try and force through their plan of higher spending. Veterans benefits and veterans health care should not be held hostage. More than 400 of the 435 House Members and over 90 of 100 Senators voted for the veterans spending bill. Yet, Democrat leaders have blocked passage of this bill to be sent to the President since September. For 2 months they have kept the veterans waiting.

Madam Speaker, the Democrat leaders know full well this combined spending bill won't be signed into law, but they have chosen to waste our time by having the Congress vote on it anyway. The American people have had enough of this Congress not completing its work and not being serious about the business of this country. The Democrat leaders, in my view, need to stop posturing, stop the game-playing and get serious about doing its job in Congress.

Our veterans, Madam Speaker, have already carried a heavy burden for our country. They shouldn't be used by the new majority to carry the burden of passing this agenda of higher spending.

□ 2000

Separate these 2 bills. Let Congress pass a clean funding bill for our veterans.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this rule that provides for the consideration of a combined conference report destined to be vetoed and sustained.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) from the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. LEE. Madam Speaker, let me thank the gentleman for yielding me this time and for his diligent and fair leadership on the Rules Committee. Let me also thank Chairman OBEY for this bill and for your tireless efforts in crafting this legislation.

Our spending priorities do reflect our values as a country, and during this week, which some of you heard last night, this is National Bible Week. I think it is very important as we debate this bill to remember some of the statements and speeches that were made last night with regard to caring for the least of these.

I am pleased we were able to fund critical programs under the Department of Health and Human Services, programs like nurses education and the Ryan White CARE Act and the Minority AIDS Initiative. I look forward to working with our colleagues to try to increase funding for all of our AIDS initiatives in the coming year.

I also want to thank the committee for funding critical education programs. What are we saying to the American people when we pass legislation that funds education, like the 21st Century Community Learning Centers, TRIO, GEAR UP, Upward Bound, and programs that strengthen Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Hispanic-serving universities. We are saying these are our priorities. These are the programs that we care about and want to see implemented which invest in our children's future.

Madam Speaker, much has been said and reported about the President's veto threat. What does this senseless veto threat say to the American people? It says that the President's priority is funding an occupation in Iraq as opposed to investing in the future of our country.

We are now spending $12 billion a month in Iraq. For the price of 1 month of our occupation in Iraq, we could be paying for 1.5 million children to go to Head Start for a whole year. We could hire 200,000 new school teachers for a year, and we could even insure 7 million of the 8.7 million children living in this country that do not have health care insurance for a whole year.

This is a fundamental question where we should spend our priorities. We actually could continue to spend our tax dollars on a war without end, or we could use our tax dollars to spend on our children, our schools, our communities and on our veterans who have valiantly sacrificed so much. They deserve an ''aye'' vote on this rule and the underlying conference report.

Let's remember this is National Bible Week and let us do what the Scriptures would dictate on this bill and support the rule and the bill for the least of these.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), a valuable member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. WICKER. Madam Speaker, I thank my distinguished friend from Washington.

Madam Speaker, my friend from Florida says that this new Democratic majority was determined to govern differently than previous majorities. He has succeeded in this regard, Madam Speaker: This is the latest the Congress has gone without sending a single appropriation bill to the President for his signature since 1987. I don't think that is what the Democratic majority had in mind when they said they would govern differently, but they have certainly done so.

So I rise to express my opposition to the rule and to the conference report that will serve no purpose other than to delay funding for veterans, for our troops and for their families.

The conference report before us includes both the Labor-HHS Education appropriation bill and the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs appropriation bill. The President stands ready to sign the MilCon-VA bill into law. He could have done so already and made funding available for key veterans health and benefit programs and much-needed military construction projects.

But the majority has chosen to link that bill with a bloated Labor-HHS, Education bill, a measure which the President will veto. So this exercise today amounts to a waste of time and sends the wrong message to veterans and military personnel. Instead of honoring these men and women for their sacrifices and providing assistance to them today on the eve of Veterans Day, we are short-changing our veterans in the interest of political gamesmanship.

The majority's strategy was to couple these bills with the expectation that many Members of Congress would not have the political will to oppose funding for veterans even temporarily. We should not use our veterans as pawns and we should not insult their intelligence. Give our Nation's heroes more credit than that. Our veterans can see through this ruse. So can the

American people, and they should be rightly outraged by it.

I have in my hand a statement taken from the Web page of the American Legion, our Nation's largest veterans organization. The American Legion says, ''Here we are again, the start of a new fiscal year and Congress still has not passed the Military Construction-Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill.'' The American Legion goes on to ask the question: ''So what is the problem?'' And their answer is accurate: ''Politics.''

The American Legion goes on to denounce Congress' plans to hold VA funding hostage.

Another veterans organization, VetsForFreedom.org identifies this process for what it is: ''A cynical attempt to use veterans as a political shield for further wasteful government spending.'' VetsforFreedom goes on to say they call on Congress to pass clean bills for the Veterans Administration and the Department of Defense as quickly as possible.

Madam Speaker, we should be moving this legislation under regular order. It is true that Congresses in the past have used omnibus bills, but always as a last resort after first trying to follow regular established procedure. In this instance, the Democratic leadership did not even attempt to follow regular order. Instead, their first attempt to bring these conference reports to the floor amounts to an unprecedented departure from established procedure.

I very much regret the decision of the majority to link these 2 bills. The House passed its version of the MilCon bill in June by a vote of 409–2. The Senate passed its bill on September 6, 2 months ago, with a vote of 92–1 in favor of the bill. For 8 weeks, Chairman EDWARDS and I stood ready to conference these bills. We could have brought a bill to the floor weeks ago that would have passed overwhelmingly and been signed into law by the President.

Instead, after waiting 8 weeks, when we were finally given the green light to move forward with a conference, the members of our subcommittee were not appointed as conferees as is normally the case. The majority decided that the Labor-HHS conferees, most of whom did not attend MilCon-VA hearings or participate in our bill's creation, would be involved in deliberations on VA-specific provisions.

Mr. EDWARDS and I, as chairman and ranking member, have worked along with our Senate counterparts and our staffs to craft a compromise between the two versions of the MilCon-VA bill. The compromise before the House includes funding for numerous military construction projects that are vital to support the working environment and quality of life of our soldiers and their families.

We have included funding for base realignment and closure. We have included funding for initiatives to restation 70,000 troops and their families to Europe and Korea; projects necessary for increasing the active duty Army by 65,000 and the Marine Corps by 27,000; relocation of Marines from Okinawa to Japan; consolidating U.S. forces in South Korea; establishing enduring bases in Afghanistan and Djibouti; barracks and family housing projects; new medical facilities; and needed support facilities for our Guard and Reserve. And all of this on a bipartisan basis.

I was especially pleased to join Chairman EDWARDS in a very important quality of life initiative, funding much-needed child development centers.

With regard to the VA portions of the bill, the department is receiving the largest increase in the department's history, an increase of $4.8 billion over fiscal year 2007. This increase even exceeds the independent budget request submitted by the various veterans service organizations. The bulk of this increase is going to boost medical services at VA hospitals and clinics. In fiscal year 2008, it is estimated that the VA will treat 5.8 million patients, including 263,000 Iraq and Afghanistan veterans.

The conferees have produced a bipartisan conference report. It is a good work product. It continues the longstanding tradition of support and commitment for the men and women and their families who are serving our country and those who have served our country in the past.

It is unfortunate that these worthy projects are now joined with a bill that includes $10 billion in excessive spending on domestic programs.

Included in the Labor-HHS portion of the bill is a new duplicative program for the CDC for comprehensive sex education; a new grant-making initiative at the Department of Education targeting the creation of full-service community schools.

The only office at the Department of Labor the majority has seen fit to cut is the one responsible for union oversight. Apparently union accountability is unimportant to the majority, so they cut the labor management standards budget by 20 percent.

In conclusion, Madam Speaker, I mention these things to point out that there are legitimate differences surrounding the Labor-HHS bill. There are good reasons the President will veto Labor-HHS. But there are no good reasons for this bill to be linked with MilCon-VA. Vital funding for the VA and infrastructure for our troops could be in the pipeline within a matter of days, but the majority will simply not allow that. Instead, we are sacrificing veterans for the sake of a cheap, cheap political stunt. Our Nation's veterans deserve better. The American people deserve better.

Vote ''no'' on the rule and vote ''no'' on the conference report.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, sometimes I think I am living here in la-la land. These people were in charge of the House; they were in charge of the Senate, and they were in charge of the White House. And they left us 11 appropriation measures that Mr. OBEY and his committee have had to deal with in trying to clean up their mess.

I would like to yield 3½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS), the chairman of Military Construction and the VA Subcommittee.

Mr. EDWARDS. Madam Speaker, there is a clear difference between the Republican leadership's approach to veterans and the new Democratic Congress' leadership.

In the old Congress led by Republicans for 12 years, the Republican leadership fired the Republican chairman of the VA Committee in the House. Why? Because he put the interest of veterans above political loyalty, partisan loyalty, to the leadership that didn't want to fund our veterans adequately.

What is the difference? In the new Democratic Congress, Speaker PELOSI and our leadership have said that supporting veterans, honoring those who have honored us with their service in uniform, will be the highest of priorities in this Congress, and that is exactly what we have done and that is exactly what we are doing here tonight.

Let me respond to some of the comments of my Republican colleagues. The gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) said for 2 months Democrats have kept veterans waiting. I don't know where my colleague has been, but that is the last thing we have done. Perhaps my colleague would remember that the first thing we did was pass a continuing resolution for veterans funding for 2007 because the previously led Republican Congress last year failed completely to ever pass a VA-Military Construction appropriations bill.

In that bill, we increased veterans discretionary health care spending by $3.4 billion. But that wasn't enough, we did more.

In the Iraq war supplemental bill, we didn't keep veterans waiting; we worked hard to add an additional $1.8 billion to veterans discretionary spending. So $3.4 billion and $1.8 billion, that adds up to a $5.2 billion increase in VA discretionary and health care funding this year alone before this bill comes to the floor. That is a larger increase than any Republican House-led conference has ever reported under Republican leadership.

□ 2015

Now, some would say saying one thing and doing another is hypocrisy. Others might call it a double standard. I will be polite and respectful tonight.

I'm going to call it politically convenient memory.

Our Republican colleagues are chastising us about being one month late in passing a VA appropriation bill, although they ignored the $5.2 billion we've already added for our veterans. They seem to forget, you know when the last time was under their leadership we passed a VA appropriation bill on time? Anybody remember? It was a long time ago. 1996. That was the last time, under Republican leadership, in this House we passed a VA appropriation bill on time.

Politically convenient memory. They're chastising us for being 1 month late this year? Seems that they forget, Madam Speaker, that in 2006 they didn't pass a bill at all.

They say we should separate the two bills, VA from Labor-HHS. Another problem of politically convenient memory loss. Out of the last 5 years, Madam Speaker, only once, only once under Republican leadership did they pass the VA appropriations bill as a freestanding bill. Saying one thing, doing another.

What Democrats are doing with this bill and what we've done this year is to work with our veterans service organizations to pass the largest increase in VA health care funding in the history of the veterans administration. That's a record we can be proud of and we can remember.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I'm pleased to yield as much time as he may consume to the distinguished ranking member on the Rules Committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER).

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, as I listened to the very distinguished chairman of the Military Quality of Life Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, I've got to say that I was somewhat saddened at this constant finger-pointing: the Republicans did this in 1996 and we didn't know how to run the place and we didn't provide the funding that was necessary for veterans and all of this sort of stuff and we were late in doing these things.

The fascinating thing about this is that there's this brilliant document that came forward during last fall's campaign, and it was unveiled by the new Speaker of the House. It was called ''A New Direction for America.'' And in it, it talked about this new spirit of openness, the fact that we would have transparency and disclosure and accountability, the likes of which we had not seen in a long time, if ever.

Madam Speaker, I will tell you that we all know that we've gotten the exact opposite of that. I unveiled a few weeks ago, along with my colleagues Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART and Mr. SESSIONS, an outline of what has happened in this year.

Well, this process that we're dealing with at this very moment is an example of the kind of arrogance that we have seen in trying to utilize veterans as a political pawn.

Now, the distinguished ranking member, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), quoted the veterans publication in which they said very clearly, we can do something that will ensure that the resources necessary for our Nation's veterans are there. We can pass in a bipartisan way a military quality of life appropriations conference report. We can get it through both Houses of Congress, and we can get it to the President of the United States. And then we will have, albeit late, we will have been able to get the funding that is necessary.

Now, Madam Speaker, I don't believe that there are Members of this institution who actually want to deprive our Nation's courageous veterans from having access to the quality health care and the other items that they need to have to address their concerns. I don't believe that anybody sincerely wants to do that.

But I will tell you this, we know full well that there has been game-playing in this process. In fact, all one needs to do is look at the rule. We know that rule XVIII in the Senate basically says that you cannot link up two appropriation bills. It's a scope violation, and it can't be done.

Madam Speaker, on October 31, 44 Members of the United States Senate signed a letter, and I'd like to include this letter in the RECORD at this point.

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, DC, October 31, 2007.

Speaker NANCY PELOSI,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

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

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI AND MAJORITY LEADER REID: We write this letter to request that federal funding for our nation's troops and veterans not be further delayed and held hostage for partisan purposes. Congress must promptly complete its work on the Fiscal Year (FY) 2008 Military Construction-Veterans Affairs (MilCon-VA) and Defense appropriations bills, and they should be sent to the President's desk as freestanding measures by Veterans Day.

It has been nearly two months since both Houses passed their respective FY 2008 MilCon-VA appropriations bills, and nearly one month has gone by since both chambers approved their FY 2008 Defense appropriations bills. Plenty of time has passed for these measures to go through conference and get signed into law. Yet to date, this Congress has still not sent a single appropriations bill to the President—a failure of accomplishment that has not happened in decades. Meanwhile, our brave soldiers are defending us overseas, taking the fight to the terrorists, and keeping our nation safe. Veterans continue waiting for increased funding, which the President already has signaled that he would approve and will lead to improved medical care and other benefits.

Swift action on the MilCon-VA and Defense appropriations bills is not only fitting with Veterans Day coming in less than two weeks, but it also is one of our highest responsibilities as lawmakers. Our soldiers and veterans already have done so much for our country. The Democratic Congressional Leadership should not now cynically use them to shoulder a bloated ''minibus'' funding bill up Pennsylvania Avenue and wrest billions in excessive spending. Leading veterans groups have expressed strong concerns about such an approach. For months, the President has said that he would oppose it.

Our troops and veterans cannot afford unnecessary delay, and they rightfully expect Congress to put their interests ahead of politics. It therefore is irresponsible to attach VA and military funding measures onto a domestic spending bill which we know will get vetoed. Instead, we urge you to work with us in a bipartisan manner so we can quickly advance freestanding MilCon-VA and Defense appropriations bills for the President's signature.

It was addressed to Speaker PELOSI and Majority Leader REID, and in it they said that they were not going to stand for this attempt to play politics, partisan politics, with funding for our Nation's veterans.

And so we all know what is going to happen if this measure passes out of this House. The Senate has the ability and 44 Members have signed this letter saying that they are going to, in fact, raise a point of order to prevent it from proceeding.

Now, it was 2 months ago today, Madam Speaker, 2 months ago today that the Senate passed this appropriation bill; and, unfortunately, the attempt to get the resources necessary for our veterans is, in fact, being denied. I think that it is absolutely reprehensible that we would use them to try and pass a bill that we know the President of the United States has said he's going to veto.

So I suspect that just as we went through this debate on the State Children's Health Insurance Program measure, there will be some that say Republicans are voting against providing resources for our Nation's veterans, and it's the power of the majority here in the House. They can fashion things in such a way that that, in fact, can be described. They can characterize the vote that way.

The veterans of this country aren't going to buy it. The American people aren't going to buy it. They know that games are being played with this very important funding measure.

Madam Speaker, it is essential that we defeat this rule, make sure that we get a clean appropriation bill for our veterans to the President's desk just as expeditiously as possible.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, it's awfully difficult to listen to lectures from people who left 11 appropriations measures on the table before the Democrats achieved the majority.

I'm very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK).

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida, and

I'm going to speak not to what was, but what is today and what should be in the future.

I rise today in strong support of this conference agreement and the rule, especially the agreement's increased funding for both the NIH and the veterans health care system.

I have seen firsthand the amazing advancements in research that are brought about through NIH funding. The University of Iowa's per capita NIH research productivity is ranked sixth among public universities in this Nation. Their important work benefits both Iowa and the Nation.

Unfortunately, over the past 5 years funding for the NIH has fallen behind biomedical inflation, and we all suffer from these setbacks as advancements in treatment and cures for cancer, diabetes, Alzheimer's and many other diseases are jeopardized. That's why I strongly support the increased funding for the NIH and other health care programs in this conference report today.

In recent years, important veterans health care funding has also fallen behind. I could not be more proud that this conference report also includes the single largest increase in veterans funding in the VA's 77-year history.

By providing $37.2 billion for VA hospitals and clinics, we will ensure that the VA has the resources and oversight necessary to ensure that veterans receive excellent health care, rehabilitation services, and system-wide support. This funding will also provide research into the treatment of traumatic brain injuries and post-traumatic stress disorder, two devastating conditions that Iraq and Afghanistan veterans face all too frequently and will into the future.

I strongly believe that bold action such as this conference report is necessary to address our Nation's and our veterans' health care needs. Today, we are taking an important step forward. We are telling America that we have our priorities right, and I urge my colleagues to support this rule and the conference report.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), the ranking member of the Rules Committee.

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding, and I was very sorry that my friend from Fort Lauderdale wouldn't yield to me, and I would be happy to yield to him in a moment as I respond to the statement that he made just when I completed mine.

He said that I was responsible for leaving 11 appropriations bills on the floor. He said that he got a lecture.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DREIER. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

What I said was it was difficult to have lectures from people who left 11 appropriations measures. I did not refer to you.

Mr. DREIER. Well, I had just completed my statement, Madam Speaker, and the gentleman said getting lectures from people, and I'd given a 5- or 6-minute statement. So I don't know, maybe it was an exaggeration for me to infer that the gentleman was referring to what I said when, in fact, I had served on the Rules Committee in a leadership position in the past several Congresses. So maybe I was wrong in interpreting that he was referring to my statement.

But, Madam Speaker, let me say this: we know that the House of Representatives did, in fact, pass out those appropriations bills. We worked in a bipartisan way to make that happen. We had a friendly exchange with the distinguished Chair of the Committee on Appropriations in which we characterized the Senate as the enemy and the other party as merely the opposition.

The fact of the matter is we've had a real challenge in dealing with the Senate. We know that as we look at this measure we, in past Congresses, have, in fact, been successful at passing measures out of the House of Representatives.

And I will say again that my friend referred to these lectures when, in fact, I began my remarks by pointing to the fact that we were promised a new day, and the fact is we're getting much, much worse. We're getting much worse than the behavior and the performance that my friend complained about of the past.

So, Madam Speaker, I've got to say that playing politics with our Nation's veterans is exactly what we're going through right now, and I think it's a very sad commentary. And I am gratified, I'm very gratified, that our Nation's veterans organizations are recognizing exactly what's happening, and I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Talk about a big day, a big day is the day that veterans get an additional $7 billion and don't have to stand in VA lines for months in order to receive their benefits.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Vermont, a member of the Rules Committee (Mr. WELCH).

Mr. WELCH of Vermont. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from the Rules Committee.

If a gentle breeze were to come into this room and dispel the fog of rhetoric that we've been listening to, we'd understand and return to the basic proposition that's quite simple, and that is, the budget of the United States Congress reflects the priorities of the United States Congress.

And what will be debated and the substance before the House is whether on the Labor-HHS budget we will appropriate and spend 2 percent more than was recommended by the President of the United States. What will be debated and decided by this House of Representatives is whether we will approve and spend 4 percent more for military construction in overdue services to our veterans. It comes to you from Chairs of subcommittees who are operating under the tight restrictions of pay-as-you-go budgeting that has been adopted by this new Congress after it had been abandoned by the previous Congresses.

So what do the American people have to judge us by what we do? It's this: first, we will pay for everything on a pay-as-you-go basis; second, when the President says that we're spending more than he recommended on Labor-HHS and for our veterans, we plead guilty. We're paying for it, but we're doing it because we believe it's overdue and it's right.

Think about the lack of investment that has occurred as a result of the clear priorities of the administration approved by previous Congresses: all Iraq all of the time and impoverishing our domestic programs, even as Americans are struggling to make ends meet.

The Labor-HHS budget does a couple of things that are very straightforward. It makes a fundamental commitment in the National Institutes of Health. It increases LIHEAP funding, Low Income Heating Assistance Program. Is it needed? Oil is at $93 a gallon on a barrel.

And on the veterans budget, this Congress has made a fundamental decision, and it's very simple again. The cost of the war must include the cost of caring for the warrior.

□ 2030

Yes, it's true, this VA budget is the highest increase that we have had in the history of the VA. Why? It's because it is absolutely necessary to meet the obligation we have to the men and women in uniform.

We will have an opportunity to vote yes or no. We will have an opportunity to state explicitly and be judged by the American people as to what our priorities are, and the priorities we have are to begin to renew our commitment to our veterans and to renew our commitment to basic science and investment in the people of this country.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Madam Speaker, how much time on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Both sides have 12 minutes remaining.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

My friend from Vermont raised an issue on the issue of combining these bills and suggesting that they are paid for. If the pay-for that they are talking about is what was reflected in the

budget document, then that will result over time in the largest tax increase on American citizens in the history of this country. If it is not the largest, it is the second largest.

We will reserve the debate on that, because we are talking about appropriation process tonight, but we will reserve that debate for later on this week when there will be a tax extender bill coming to the floor. We can more fully debate how these pay-fors work.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California, a member of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. FARR.

Mr. FARR. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this rule and in strong support of the underlying bills. I can't believe what I am hearing here tonight, that people are talking about this being a bloated bill, that it's a bill that games are being played. They talk about how much we love the veterans side of it, but we don't like the Health and Human Services side.

Ladies and gentlemen, you cannot have a veteran without having a family, without having a home.

This bill puts more money into the areas where the President cuts it. In an area where the oil is going to $100 a barrel, they oppose this bill because we give more money to LIHEAP for elderly people and people who have low incomes to heat their homes in this winter that is coming.

They cut the budget for special ed, the President cut. We put it back in. We put in money for autism. We put in money for people for research, for strokes, for cancer, for Parkinson's Disease. These things are related to veterans.

You can't stand a veteran alone. A veteran has a family. If that veteran's family needs some help, by God, it's the government's responsibility to provide for that good public education and that great institute of health. That's in this bill, education, health, labor, the essence of America, essential to having good veterans.

Vote for the rule and for the bill.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I was compelled to come to the well of the House here because I have listened very carefully to how we are sacrificing our troops for political stunts. We have been told that this bill, somehow, is unclean. I would submit that our troops have fought for an American quality of life that is reflected in this bill.

As has been indicated, the National Institutes of Health is funded, Centers for Disease Control, substance abuse and mental health, Ryan White AIDS Programs, low-income heating energy programs, Healthy Start, Head Start, the Community Services Block Grant program, the Social Services Block Grant program, Child Care and Development Block Grant, all of these unclean programs like foster care and adoption assistance, the TRIO program, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, reading programs, school reform programs, programs that help our disabled and physically handicapped students, English language acquisition programs, Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, Perkins Loans, Pell Grants.

I would submit to you that those Marines and the Army, our soldiers are out there fighting for precisely these kinds of programs. This is a brilliant, brilliant joining of priorities.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to CHET EDWARDS from Texas.

Mr. EDWARDS. Madam Speaker, some of my Republican colleagues now say this bill is about politics.

Let me respond, not with my words, let me respond using the words of the Disabled American Veterans, the DAV, in their press release issued today. The Disabled American Veterans, DAV, is commending lawmakers for approving a conference report that will provide the largest increase in funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs in its history.

DAV now calls on Congress and the administration to support this important legislation and to enact it by Veterans Day. David Gorman, the Washington D.C. Headquarters executive director of DAV went on to say, and I quote, ''This increase in veterans health care and other programs is especially welcome news at a time when our Nation is at war.''

My Republican colleagues said we promised a new day under Democratic leadership. We have done that. We did promise a new day for veterans. After years of veterans health care and other programs struggling just to try to come close to keeping up with inflation, we have authored the largest increase in VA discretionary budget funding and health care funding in history.

The most important step we took in that journey and in that new direction was on March 29 of this year. We passed the 2008 budget resolution which authorized that largest increase in history for veterans health care and other benefits programs.

Unfortunately, not 1 Republican, not 1 Republican in this House voted for that historic budget resolution that is now doing so much for our Nation's veterans.

The same Republicans who railed tonight about our being 30 days late seem to fail to point out we have already increased veterans health care and other funding levels by $5.2 billion. A lot better record. It is certainly a new direction compared to last year, and the same colleagues who are complaining tonight didn't pass the veterans bill.

One last point, Republican colleagues are saying, because the President threatened to veto this bill that includes such great funding, important funding for our veterans, we ought to stop in our tracks. If I had done that as chairman of the VA Military Construction Subcommittee several months ago, our veterans would have lost $3.7 billion, because at that time, and as late as August 27, the same administration wanted to veto this bill, said they didn't need a dime more than the President asked for. That would have taken $3.7 billion out of VA health care, VA benefits, adding new VA caseworkers. We are in a new direction. That direction is good for our Nation's veterans.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

The distinguished gentleman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas, made precisely my point, and he made the point that we have been saying on this side. He made the point that my friend from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) said. He talked about the benefits of the veterans funding bill.

Mr. WICKER spent a great deal of time as ranking member saying how he worked hand in hand in a bipartisan basis, and all we are saying is that we know that bill has the votes to pass the Congress and be signed into law. I thank the gentleman for making the point, because that's the point we are making.

All we are saying is by linking these two bills together, you are going to prolong it because it's going to be vetoed. I will be offering later on a motion to defeat the previous question so we can separate that. I hope the gentleman will vote with us because now we can pass this bill that he extolled in such a very good way.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to my friend from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER).

Mr. WICKER. Madam Speaker, my friend from Texas, with whom I have worked closely and for whom I have the greatest regard, mentions proudly and properly this, the largest increase in veterans spending in history.

I have to say that it does come on top of record spending increases for veterans over the past 12 years. So, I take a second place to no one in my support and in defending our stewardship of the Veterans Administration over the past 12 years.

My friend quoted the DAV organization. I am sure they support this bill. I

am also sure, just like the American Legion and the Vets for Freedom, that they don't want it delayed as this process will do, and that's why I urge a defeat of the previous question and of the rule.

My friend says that not one Republican Member voted for the budget resolution. The budget resolution provided great funding for the veterans, but it also included the largest tax increase in the history of this country, and that's why Republicans voted against the budget resolution.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I have to say that I am disappointed, as I mentioned and others have mentioned, that the Democrat leadership refuses to let the House consider the veterans spending bill, funding bill, separate from funding from the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education.

This rule provides for the consideration of one conference report that combines two separate spending bills that will be vetoed by the President, and that veto will be sustained. I believe Members of this House should have an opportunity to vote separately on these two distinct measures.

Therefore, I will be asking my colleagues to vote ''no'' on the previous question so that I can amend the rule and allow a separate vote on each of the spending measures.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have the text of the amendment and extraneous material inserted in the RECORD prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on the previous question so we can separate this issue and vote ''no'' on the rule if we do not prevail on our previous question so that the Congress can pass a clean funding bill for our veterans.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

What we have heard from members of the minority regarding their opposition to American priorities is nothing new. After all, it was their manufactured obstructionism in this body and the other that delayed this bill and has continued to delay the remaining appropriations bills from being signed into law.

Many of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle announced that they would oppose this conference report long before it was ever written. The President, using his misdirected, ill-conceived and ideologically driven policies as justification, has been threatening to veto this bill for literally months.

Shame on them. Shame on them for refusing to support the malnourished and the sick. Shame on them for voting against providing energy assistance or for low-income families. Shame on them for voting against making it more affordable for kids to attend college and obtain an early childhood education. Shame on them for not supporting increased funding for military housing.

Shame on them for passing measures and not funding them. Shame on them for opposing increased funding for veterans health care. Shame on them for voting to send our troops into harm's way but refusing to take care of them and their families when they got home. There is no smoke and mirrors here; there is no required reading between the lines and nuancing. This is a vote about priorities. Today's vote on this conference report will be the most telling of them all.

I ask my colleagues and vigorously urge them to support this rule and the underlying conference report.

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, the bill under consideration today represents the core of what the American people send us here to do. It invests in children's health and encourages our young people to serve their communities. It helps people train for the workplace and provides funding for crucial education programs. It represents the best of what government by the people can do.

That is why I am pleased to support the rule and the underlying legislation, Madam Speaker. I am particularly encouraged by the investments it makes in children's health and in national service.

Today's appropriations package fully funds the National Children's Study. This Study is a perfect example of the kinds of long-term health initiatives that the government is perfectly positioned to lead.

It will examine 100,000 children from before birth to age 21. The data generated by the Children's Study will help us develop cures for diseases like autism, asthma, childhood obesity, and diabetes.

The Children's Study is the first of its kind, Madam Speaker. But we do not have to wait decades for the Study to change lives. In just a few short years, it will begin generating useful data on premature birth, common birth defects, and prenatal links to autism.

I am pleased that today's appropriations package invests so wisely in the National Children's Study, and I urge all my colleagues to support it as a result.

Madam Speaker, the conferees also recognized the importance of our National Service Programs. Over the last few years, service members have provided humanitarian and educational assistance to the victims of Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma. More recently, they have offered their services to help calm the wildfires that have devastated my home State of California.

I am pleased that the conferees appropriated high funding levels to help sustain and grow our service programs. National Civilian Community Corps received over $24 million in funding. Currently, there are only three of these campuses in our Nation, and I am glad that this funding will help build two new campuses.

I am also pleased to see that the other important programs—like Learn and Serve America, Volunteers in Service to America and AmeriCorps State and National programs—all received high levels of funding. These National Service Programs are essential to the health of our communities and Nation.

Madam Speaker, today's legislation is about making our priorities clear. Protecting children's health and encouraging national service are not choices we have as Members of Congress. They are responsibilities. I am pleased that today's legislation fulfills our collective responsibilities as representatives of the people.

I urge my colleagues to support the rule and the underlying legislation.

The material previously referred to by Mr. HASTINGS of Washington is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 794

OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF WASHINGTON

At the end of section 1, insert ''It shall be in order for a separate vote to be had upon demand on that portion of the conference report consisting of Division B.''.

(The information contained herein was provided by Democratic Minority on multiple occasions throughout the 109th Congress.)

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Democratic majority agenda and a vote to allow the opposition, at least for the moment, to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives, (VI, 308–311) describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as ''a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge.'' To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker's ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that ''the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition'' in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: ''The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition.''

Because the vote today may look bad for the Democratic majority they will say ''the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution . . . . . [and] has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever.'' But that is not what

they have always said. Listen to the definition of the previous question used in the Floor Procedures Manual published by the Rules Committee in the 109th Congress, (page 56). Here's how the Rules Committee described the rule using information from Congressional Quarterly's ''American Congressional Dictionary'': ''If the previous question is defeated, control of debate shifts to the leading opposition member (usually the minority Floor Manager) who then manages an hour of debate and may offer a germane amendment to the pending business.''

Deschler's Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled ''Amending Special Rules'' states: ''a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate.'' (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon.''

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Democratic majority's agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time and move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption of the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 218, nays 183, not voting 31, as follows:

[Roll No. 1047]

YEAS—218

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Castor
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Lincoln
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Giffords
Gillibrand
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Hall (NY)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Jones (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
Klein (FL)
Kucinich
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Space
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NAYS—183

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachmann
Bachus
Baker
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Boehner
Bonner
Bono
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Castle
Chabot
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emerson
English (PA)
Everett
Fallin
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gilchrest
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Hall (TX)
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Johnson (IL)
Jones (NC)
Jordan
Keller
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kuhl (NY)
Lamborn
Latham
LaTourette
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Murphy, Tim
Musgrave
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Porter
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Sali
Saxton
Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shays
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Terry
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—31

Baird
Blunt
Boozman
Brady (PA)
Butterfield
Buyer
Carson
Chandler
Cubin
Feeney
Ferguson
Fossella
Gordon
Gutierrez
Jindal
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
LaHood
McCrery
McNulty
Oberstar
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pryce (OH)
Rogers (MI)
Tancredo
Westmoreland
Wilson (OH)
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

□ 2108

Mr. TIAHRT and Mr. CHABOT changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 182, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No. 1048]

YEAS—216

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
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Solis
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Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Udall (CO)
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Velázquez
Visclosky
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Ramstad
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Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
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Stearns
Sullivan
Terry
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden (OR)
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Johnson, Sam
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McCrery
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Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pryce (OH)
Rogers (MI)
Rush
Tancredo
Tiberi
Westmoreland
Wilson (OH)
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 2115

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, on Tuesday, November 6, 2007, I could not be present for rollcall votes 1047 and 1048 due to a previous commitment to district related business.

Had I been present, I would have cast the following votes: "yea" on rollcall vote 1047 and "yea" on rollcall vote 1048.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 1429, IMPROVING HEAD START ACT OF 2007

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Sanches

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Messrs. SARBANES, SESTAK, LOEBSACK, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Messrs. MCKEON, CASTLE, FORTUO, BISHOP of Utah, KELLER of Florida, WILSON of South Carolina, BOUSTANY, and HELLER of Nevada.

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3688, UNITED STATES-PERU TRADE PROMOTION AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACT

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 110–432) on the resolution (H. Res. 801) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3688) to implement the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3355, HOMEOWNERS' DEFENSE ACT OF 2007

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 110–433) on the resolution (H. Res. 802) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3355) to ensure the availability and affordability of homeowners' insurance coverage for catastrophic events, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3222, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2008

Mr. MURTHA submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 3222) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 110–434)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3222) "making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes", having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert:

SECTION 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Table of contents.
Sec. 2. References.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, 2008

Title I—Military Personnel
Title II—Operation and Maintenance
Title III—Procurement
Title IV—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
Title V—Revolving and Management Funds
Title VI—Other Department of Defense Programs
Title VII—Related Agencies
Title VIII—General Provisions

DIVISION B—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 2008

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to "this Act" contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referencing only to the provisions of that division.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September

30, 2008, for military functions administered by the Department of Defense and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Army on active duty, (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $31,535,016,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Army on active duty, (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $31,535,016,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Navy on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere), midshipmen, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $23,318,476,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Marine Corps on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere); and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $10,280,180,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Air Force on active duty (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $24,194,914,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10302, and 3038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $3,684,610,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Navy Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $1,790,136,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Marine Corps Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and for members of the Marine Corps platoon leaders class, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $583,108,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air Force Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10305, and 8038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $1,363,779,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army National Guard while on duty under section 10211, 10302, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $5,924,699,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on duty under section 10211, 10305, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $2,617,319,000.

TITLE II

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Army, as authorized by law; and not to exceed $11,478,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Army, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, $27,361,574,000: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, up to $12,500,000 may be transferred to ''U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Operation and Maintenance'' for expenses related to the dredging of the Hudson River Channel and its adjacent areas, to be merged with and to be available for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided in this paragraph shall be in addition to any other transfer authority elsewhere provided in this Act.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Navy and the Marine Corps, as authorized by law; and not to exceed $6,257,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, $33,087,650,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Marine Corps, as authorized by law, $4,792,211,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Air Force, as authorized by law; and not to exceed $7,699,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Air Force, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, $32,176,162,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as authorized by law, $22,693,617,000: Provided, That not more than $25,000,000 may be used for the Combatant Commander Initiative Fund authorized under section 166a of title 10, United States Code: Provided further, That not to exceed $36,000,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of Defense, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, not less than $27,380,000 shall be made available for the Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program, of which not less than $3,600,000 shall be available for centers defined in 10 U.S.C. 2411(1)(D): Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, not

less than $582,643,000 shall be available only for the Combatant Commander's Exercise Engagement and Training Transformation program: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to plan or implement the consolidation of a budget or appropriations liaison office of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the office of the Secretary of a military department, or the service headquarters of one of the Armed Forces into a legislative affairs or legislative liaison office: Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 130(a) of title 10, United States Code, not less than $41,293,000 shall be available for the Office of the Undersecretary of Defense, Comptroller and Chief Financial Officer: Provided further, That $4,000,000, to remain available until expended, is available only for expenses relating to certain classified activities, and may be transferred as necessary by the Secretary to operation and maintenance appropriations or research, development, test and evaluation appropriations, to be merged with and to be available for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That any ceiling on the investment item unit cost of items that may be purchased with operation and maintenance funds shall not apply to the funds described in the preceding proviso: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, $247,000,000 shall be available for National Guard support to the Department of Homeland Security, including operating surveillance systems, analyzing intelligence, installing fences and vehicle barriers, building patrol roads, and providing training: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer the funds described in the preceding proviso to appropriations for military personnel, operation and maintenance, and procurement to be available for the same purposes as the appropriation or fund to which transferred, and that upon a determination that all or part of the funds so transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation, to be merged with and made available for the same purposes and for the time period provided under this heading: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not more than five days after making transfers from this appropriation for the purpose of support to the Department of Homeland Security, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of any such transfer: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Army Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $2,510,022,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Navy Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $1,148,083,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Marine Corps Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $208,637,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Air Force Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $2,815,417,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Army National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; hire of passenger motor vehicles; personnel services in the National Guard Bureau; travel expenses (other than mileage), as authorized by law for Army personnel on active duty, for Army National Guard division, regimental, and battalion commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau; supplying and equipping the Army National Guard as authorized by law; and expenses of repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment (including aircraft), $5,764,858,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Air National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; transportation of things, hire of passenger motor vehicles; supplying and equipping the Air National Guard, as authorized by law; expenses for repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment, including those furnished from stocks under the control of agencies of the Department of Defense; travel expenses (other than mileage) on the same basis as authorized by law for Air National Guard personnel on active Federal duty, for Air National Guard commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, $5,468,710,000.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES

For salaries and expenses necessary for the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, $11,971,000, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be used for official representation purposes.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Army, $439,879,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Army, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Navy, $300,591,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Navy, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Navy, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Air Force, $458,428,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Air Force, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Air Force, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of Defense, $12,751,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of Defense, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Army, $280,249,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided,

That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris at sites formerly used by the Department of Defense, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

For expenses relating to the Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid programs of the Department of Defense (consisting of the programs provided under sections 401, 402, 404, 407, 2557, and 2561 of title 10, United States Code), $103,300,000, of which $63,300,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2009, and of which $40,000,000 shall be available solely for foreign disaster relief and response activities and shall remain available until September 30, 2010.

FORMER SOVIET UNION THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT

For assistance to the republics of the former Soviet Union, including assistance provided by contract or by grants, for facilitating the elimination and the safe and secure transportation and storage of nuclear, chemical and other weapons; for establishing programs to prevent the proliferation of weapons, weapons components, and weapon-related technology and expertise; for programs relating to the training and support of defense and military personnel for demilitarization and protection of weapons, weapons components and weapons technology and expertise, and for defense and military contacts, $428,048,000, to remain available until September 30, 2010: Provided, That of the amounts provided under this heading, $12,000,000 shall be available only to support the dismantling and disposal of nuclear submarines, submarine reactor components, and security enhancements for transport and storage of nuclear warheads in the Russian Far East.

TITLE III

PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $4,185,778,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2010.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $1,911,979,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2010.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $3,021,889,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2010.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities, authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $2,223,176,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2010.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of vehicles, including tactical, support, and non-tracked combat vehicles; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and the purchase of 3 vehicles required for physical security of personnel, notwithstanding price limitations applicable to passenger vehicles but not to exceed $255,000 per vehicle; communications and electronic equipment; other support equipment; spare parts, ordnance, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $11,428,027,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2010.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $12,464,284,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2010.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, torpedoes, other weapons, and related support equipment including spare parts, and accessories therefor; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $3,113,987,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2010.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities, authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $1,064,432,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2010.

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

For expenses necessary for the construction, acquisition, or conversion of vessels as authorized by law, including armor and armament thereof, plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; procurement of critical, long leadtime components and designs for vessels to be constructed or converted in the future; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title, as follows:

Carrier Replacement Program, $2,703,953,000;

Carrier Replacement Program (AP), $124,401,000;

NSSN, $1,796,191,000;

NSSN (AP), $1,290,710,000;

CVN Refuelings (AP), $297,344,000;

SSBN Submarine Refuelings, $187,652,000;

SSBN Submarine Refuelings (AP), $42,744,000;

DDG–1000 Program, $2,776,477,000;

DDG–1000 Program (AP), $150,886,000;

DDG–51 Destroyer, $48,078,000;

Littoral Combat Ship, $339,482,000;

LPD–17, $1,391,922,000;

LPD–17 (AP), $50,000,000;

LHA–R, $1,375,414,000;

LCAC Service Life Extension Program, $98,518,000;

Prior year shipbuilding costs, $511,474,000;

Service Craft, $32,903,000; and

For outfitting, post delivery, conversions, and first destination transportation, $379,811,000.

In all: $13,597,960,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2012: Provided, That additional obligations may be incurred after September 30, 2012, for engineering services, tests, evaluations, and other such budgeted work that must be performed in the final stage of ship construction: Provided further, That

none of the funds provided under this heading for the construction or conversion of any naval vessel to be constructed in shipyards in the United States shall be expended in foreign facilities for the construction of major components of such vessel: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading shall be used for the construction of any naval vessel in foreign shipyards.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For procurement, production, and modernization of support equipment and materials not otherwise provided for, Navy ordnance (except ordnance for new aircraft, new ships, and ships authorized for conversion); the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and the purchase of 10 vehicles required for physical security of personnel, notwithstanding price limitations applicable to passenger vehicles but not to exceed $255,000 per vehicle; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $5,317,570,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2010.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For expenses necessary for the procurement, manufacture, and modification of missiles, armament, military equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools, and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; vehicles for the Marine Corps, including the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title, $2,326,619,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2010.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of aircraft and equipment, including armor and armament, specialized ground handling equipment, and training devices, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things, $12,021,900,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2010.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of missiles, spacecraft, rockets, and related equipment, including spare parts and accessories therefor, ground handling equipment, and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things, $4,985,459,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2010.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities, authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $754,117,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2010.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For procurement and modification of equipment (including ground guidance and electronic control equipment, and ground electronic and communication equipment), and supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and the purchase of 2 vehicles required for physical security of personnel, notwithstanding price limitations applicable to passenger vehicles but not to exceed $255,000 per vehicle; lease of passenger motor vehicles; and expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon, prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $15,440,594,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2010.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) necessary for procurement, production, and modification of equipment, supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and the purchase of 5 vehicles required for physical security of personnel, notwithstanding prior limitations applicable to passenger vehicles but not to exceed $255,000 per vehicle; expansion of public and private plants, equipment, and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $3,269,035,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2010.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT

For procurement of aircraft, missiles, tracked combat vehicles, ammunition, other weapons, and other procurement for the reserve components of the Armed Forces, $980,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2010: Provided, That the Chiefs of the Reserve and National Guard components shall, not later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, individually submit to the congressional defense committees the modernization priority assessment for their respective Reserve or National Guard component.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

For activities by the Department of Defense pursuant to sections 108, 301, 302, and 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2078, 2091, 2092, and 2093), $94,792,000, to remain available until expended.

TITLE IV

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $12,126,591,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2009.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $17,918,522,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2009: Provided, That funds appropriated in this paragraph which are available for the V–22 may be used to meet unique operational requirements of the Special Operations Forces: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for the Cobra Judy program.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $26,255,471,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2009.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation; advanced research projects as may be designated and determined by the Secretary of Defense, pursuant to law; maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $20,790,634,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2009.

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the independent activities of the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, in the direction and supervision of operational test and evaluation, including initial operational test and evaluation which is conducted prior to, and in support of, production decisions; joint operational testing and evaluation; and administrative expenses in connection therewith, $180,264,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2009.

TITLE V

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For the Defense Working Capital Funds, $1,352,746,000.

NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND

For National Defense Sealift Fund programs, projects, and activities, and for expenses of the National Defense Reserve Fleet, as established by section 11 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (50 U.S.C. App. 1744), and for the necessary expenses to maintain and preserve a U.S.-flag merchant fleet to serve the national security needs of the United States, $1,349,094,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds provided in this paragraph shall be used to award a new contract that provides for the acquisition of any of the following major components unless such components are manufactured in the United States: auxiliary equipment, including pumps, for all shipboard services; propulsion system components (that is, engines, reduction gears, and propellers); shipboard cranes; and spreaders for shipboard

cranes: Provided further, That the exercise of an option in a contract awarded through the obligation of previously appropriated funds shall not be considered to be the award of a new contract: Provided further, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for such procurement may waive the restrictions in the first proviso on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

TITLE VI

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, for medical and health care programs of the Department of Defense, as authorized by law, $23,458,692,000, of which $22,559,501,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed one percent shall remain available until September 30, 2009, and of which up to $11,424,799,000 may be available for contracts entered into under the TRICARE program; of which $362,861,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2010, shall be for procurement; and of which $536,330,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2009, shall be for research, development, test and evaluation: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the amount made available under this heading for research, development, test and evaluation, not less than $8,000,000 shall be available for HIV prevention educational activities undertaken in connection with U.S. military training, exercises, and humanitarian assistance activities conducted primarily in African nations.

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the destruction of the United States stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions, to include construction of facilities, in accordance with the provisions of section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521), and for the destruction of other chemical warfare materials that are not in the chemical weapon stockpile, $1,512,724,000, of which $1,181,500,000 shall be for operation and maintenance; $18,424,000 shall be for procurement, to remain available until September 30, 2010; $312,800,000 shall be for research, development, test and evaluation, of which $302,900,000 shall only be for the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives (ACWA) program, to remain available until September 30, 2009; and no less than $124,618,000 shall be for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program, of which $36,373,000 shall be for activities on military installations and of which $88,245,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009, shall be to assist State and local governments.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For drug interdiction and counter-drug activities of the Department of Defense, for transfer to appropriations available to the Department of Defense for military personnel of the reserve components serving under the provisions of title 10 and title 32, United States Code; for operation and maintenance; for procurement; and for research, development, test and evaluation, $984,779,000: Provided, That the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for obligation for the same time period and for the same purpose as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority contained elsewhere in this Act.

JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the ''Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund'', $120,000,000: Provided, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of allowing the Director of the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization to investigate, develop and provide equipment, supplies, services, training, facilities, personnel and funds to assist United States forces in the defeat of improvised explosive devices: Provided further, That within 60 days of the enactment of this Act, a plan for the intended management and use of the amounts provided under this heading shall be submitted to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter to the congressional defense committees providing assessments of the evolving threats, individual service requirements to counter the threats, the current strategy for predeployment training of members of the Armed Forces on improvised explosive devices, and details on the execution of this Fund: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer funds provided herein to appropriations for operation and maintenance; procurement; research, development, test and evaluation; and defense working capital funds to accomplish the purpose provided herein: Provided further, That amounts transferred shall be merged with and available for the same purposes and time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 5 days prior to making transfers from this appropriation, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses and activities of the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $239,995,000, of which $238,995,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed $700,000 is available for emergencies and extraordinary expenses to be expended on the approval or authority of the Inspector General, and payments may be made on the Inspector General's certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes; and of which $1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2010, shall be for procurement.

TITLE VII

RELATED AGENCIES

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM FUND

For payment to the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund, to maintain the proper funding level for continuing the operation of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, $262,500,000.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Intelligence Community Management Account, $725,526,000: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, $39,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Justice for the National Drug Intelligence Center to support the Department of Defense's counter-drug intelligence responsibilities, and of the said amount, $1,500,000 for procurement shall remain available until September 30, 2010 and $1,000,000 for research, development, test and evaluation shall remain available until September 30, 2009: Provided further, That the National Drug Intelligence Center shall maintain the personnel and technical resources to provide timely support to law enforcement authorities and the intelligence community by conducting document and computer exploitation of materials collected in Federal, State, and local law enforcement activity associated with counter-drug, counter-terrorism, and national security investigations and operations.

TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 8001. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 8002. During the current fiscal year, provisions of law prohibiting the payment of compensation to, or employment of, any person not a citizen of the United States shall not apply to personnel of the Department of Defense: Provided, That salary increases granted to direct and indirect hire foreign national employees of the Department of Defense funded by this Act shall not be at a rate in excess of the percentage increase authorized by law for civilian employees of the Department of Defense whose pay is computed under the provisions of section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, or at a rate in excess of the percentage increase provided by the appropriate host nation to its own employees, whichever is higher: Provided further, That this section shall not apply to Department of Defense foreign service national employees serving at United States diplomatic missions whose pay is set by the Department of State under the Foreign Service Act of 1980: Provided further, That the limitations of this provision shall not apply to foreign national employees of the Department of Defense in the Republic of Turkey.

SEC. 8003. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 8004. No more than 20 percent of the appropriations in this Act which are limited for obligation during the current fiscal year shall be obligated during the last 2 months of the fiscal year: Provided, That this section shall not apply to obligations for support of active duty training of reserve components or summer camp training of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8005. Upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, he may, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer not to exceed $3,700,000,000 of working capital funds of the Department of Defense or funds made available in this Act to the Department of Defense for military functions (except military construction) between such appropriations or funds or any subdivision thereof, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation or fund to which transferred: Provided, That such authority to transfer may not be used unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen military requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which funds are requested has been denied by the Congress: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Congress promptly of all transfers made pursuant to this authority or any

other authority in this Act: Provided further, That no part of the funds in this Act shall be available to prepare or present a request to the Committees on Appropriations for reprogramming of funds, unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen military requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which reprogramming is requested has been denied by the Congress: Provided further, That a request for multiple reprogrammings of funds using authority provided in this section must be made prior to June 30, 2008: Provided further, That transfers among military personnel appropriations shall not be taken into account for purposes of the limitation on the amount of funds that may be transferred under this section: Provided further, That no obligation of funds may be made pursuant to section 1206 of Public Law 109–163 (or any successor provision) unless the Secretary of Defense has notified the congressional defense committees prior to any such obligation.

SEC. 8006. (a) Not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Department of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for fiscal year 2008: Provided, That the report shall include—

(1) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level;

(2) a delineation in the table for each appropriation both by budget activity and program, project, and activity as detailed in the Budget Appendix; and

(3) an identification of items of special congressional interest.

(b) Notwithstanding section 8005 of this Act, none of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for reprogramming or transfer until the report identified in subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional defense committees, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that such reprogramming or transfer is necessary as an emergency requirement.

SEC. 8007. The Secretaries of the Air Force and the Army are authorized, using funds available under the headings ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'' and ''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', to complete facility conversions and phased repair projects in support of Red Flag Alaska exercises, which may include upgrades and additions to Alaskan range infrastructure and training areas, and improved access to these ranges.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8008. During the current fiscal year, cash balances in working capital funds of the Department of Defense established pursuant to section 2208 of title 10, United States Code, may be maintained in only such amounts as are necessary at any time for cash disbursements to be made from such funds: Provided, That transfers may be made between such funds: Provided further, That transfers may be made between working capital funds and the ''Foreign Currency Fluctuations, Defense'' appropriation and the ''Operation and Maintenance'' appropriation accounts in such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, except that such transfers may not be made unless the Secretary of Defense has notified the Congress of the proposed transfer. Except in amounts equal to the amounts appropriated to working capital funds in this Act, no obligations may be made against a working capital fund to procure or increase the value of war reserve material inventory, unless the Secretary of Defense has notified the Congress prior to any such obligation.

SEC. 8009. Funds appropriated by this Act may not be used to initiate a special access program without prior notification 30 calendar days in advance to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 8010. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available to initiate: (1) a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of $20,000,000 in any 1 year of the contract or that includes an unfunded contingent liability in excess of $20,000,000; or (2) a contract for advance procurement leading to a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of $20,000,000 in any 1 year, unless the congressional defense committees have been notified at least 30 days in advance of the proposed contract award: Provided, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to initiate a multiyear contract for which the economic order quantity advance procurement is not funded at least to the limits of the Government's liability: Provided further, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to initiate multiyear procurement contracts for any systems or component thereof if the value of the multiyear contract would exceed $500,000,000 unless specifically provided in this Act: Provided further, That no multiyear procurement contract can be terminated without 10-day prior notification to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That the execution of multiyear authority shall require the use of a present value analysis to determine lowest cost compared to an annual procurement: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this Act may be used for a multiyear contract executed after the date of the enactment of this Act unless in the case of any such contract—

(1) the Secretary of Defense has submitted to Congress a budget request for full funding of units to be procured through the contract and, in the case of a contract for procurement of aircraft, that includes, for any aircraft unit to be procured through the contract for which procurement funds are requested in that budget request for production beyond advance procurement activities in the fiscal year covered by the budget, full funding of procurement of such unit in that fiscal year;

(2) cancellation provisions in the contract do not include consideration of recurring manufacturing costs of the contractor associated with the production of unfunded units to be delivered under the contract;

(3) the contract provides that payments to the contractor under the contract shall not be made in advance of incurred costs on funded units; and

(4) the contract does not provide for a price adjustment based on a failure to award a follow-on contract.

Funds appropriated in title III of this Act may be used for a multiyear procurement contract as follows:

Army CH–47 Chinook Helicopter; M1A2 Abrams System Enhancement Package upgrades; M2A3/M3A3 Bradley upgrades; and SSN Virginia Class Submarine.

SEC. 8011. Within the funds appropriated for the operation and maintenance of the Armed Forces, funds are hereby appropriated pursuant to section 401 of title 10, United States Code, for humanitarian and civic assistance costs under chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code. Such funds may also be obligated for humanitarian and civic assistance costs incidental to authorized operations and pursuant to authority granted in section 401 of chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code, and these obligations shall be reported as required by section 401(d) of title 10, United States Code: Provided, That funds available for operation and maintenance shall be available for providing humanitarian and similar assistance by using Civic Action Teams in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands and freely associated states of Micronesia, pursuant to the Compact of Free Association as authorized by Public Law 99–239: Provided further, That upon a determination by the Secretary of the Army that such action is beneficial for graduate medical education programs conducted at Army medical facilities located in Hawaii, the Secretary of the Army may authorize the provision of medical services at such facilities and transportation to such facilities, on a nonreimbursable basis, for civilian patients from American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Guam.

SEC. 8012. (a) During fiscal year 2008, the civilian personnel of the Department of Defense may not be managed on the basis of any end-strength, and the management of such personnel during that fiscal year shall not be subject to any constraint or limitation (known as an end-strength) on the number of such personnel who may be employed on the last day of such fiscal year.

(b) The fiscal year 2009 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 2009 Department of Defense budget request shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress as if subsections (a) and (b) of this provision were effective with regard to fiscal year 2009.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to military (civilian) technicians.

SEC. 8013. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before the Congress.

SEC. 8014. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available for the basic pay and allowances of any member of the Army participating as a full-time student and receiving benefits paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from the Department of Defense Education Benefits Fund when time spent as a full-time student is credited toward completion of a service commitment: Provided, That this section shall not apply to those members who have reenlisted with this option prior to October 1, 1987: Provided further, That this section applies only to active components of the Army.

SEC. 8015. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to convert to contractor performance an activity or function of the Department of Defense that, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, is performed by more than 10 Department of Defense civilian employees unless—

(1) the conversion is based on the result of a public-private competition that includes a most efficient and cost effective organization plan developed by such activity or function;

(2) the Competitive Sourcing Official determines that, over all performance periods stated in the solicitation of offers for performance of the activity or function, the cost of performance of the activity or function by a contractor would be less costly to the Department of Defense by an amount that equals or exceeds the lesser of—

(A) 10 percent of the most efficient organization's personnel-related costs for performance of that activity or function by Federal employees; or

(B) $10,000,000; and

(3) the contractor does not receive an advantage for a proposal that would reduce costs for the Department of Defense by—

(A) not making an employer-sponsored health insurance plan available to the workers who are to be employed in the performance of that activity or function under the contract; or

(B) offering to such workers an employer-sponsored health benefits plan that requires the employer to contribute less towards the premium or subscription share than the amount that is paid by the Department of Defense for health benefits for civilian employees under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code.

(b)(1) The Department of Defense, without regard to subsection (a) of this section or subsection (a), (b), or (c) of section 2461 of title 10, United States Code, and notwithstanding any administrative regulation, requirement, or policy to the contrary shall have full authority to enter into a contract for the performance of any commercial or industrial type function of the Department of Defense that—

(A) is included on the procurement list established pursuant to section 2 of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 47);

(B) is planned to be converted to performance by a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or by a qualified nonprofit agency for other severely handicapped individuals in accordance with that Act; or

(C) is planned to be converted to performance by a qualified firm under at least 51 percent ownership by an Indian tribe, as defined in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)), or a Native Hawaiian Organization, as defined in section 8(a)(15) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(15)).

(2) This section shall not apply to depot contracts or contracts for depot maintenance as provided in sections 2469 and 2474 of title 10, United States Code.

(c) The conversion of any activity or function of the Department of Defense under the authority provided by this section shall be credited toward any competitive or outsourcing goal, target, or measurement that may be established by statute, regulation, or policy and is deemed to be awarded under the authority of, and in compliance with, subsection (h) of section 2304 of title 10, United States Code, for the competition or outsourcing of commercial activities.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8016. Funds appropriated in title III of this Act for the Department of Defense Pilot Mentor-Protege Program may be transferred to any other appropriation contained in this Act solely for the purpose of implementing a Mentor-Protege Program developmental assistance agreement pursuant to section 831 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note), as amended, under the authority of this provision or any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

SEC. 8017. None of the funds in this Act may be available for the purchase by the Department of Defense (and its departments and agencies) of welded shipboard anchor and mooring chain 4 inches in diameter and under unless the anchor and mooring chain are manufactured in the United States from components which are substantially manufactured in the United States: Provided, That for the purpose of this section manufactured will include cutting, heat treating, quality control, testing of chain and welding (including the forging and shot blasting process): Provided further, That for the purpose of this section substantially all of the components of anchor and mooring chain shall be considered to be produced or manufactured in the United States if the aggregate cost of the components produced or manufactured in the United States exceeds the aggregate cost of the components produced or manufactured outside the United States: Provided further, That when adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis, the Secretary of the service responsible for the procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

SEC. 8018. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used to demilitarize or dispose of M–1 Carbines, M–1 Garand rifles, M–14 rifles, .22 caliber rifles, .30 caliber rifles, or M–1911 pistols.

SEC. 8019. No more than $500,000 of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used during a single fiscal year for any single relocation of an organization, unit, activity or function of the Department of Defense into or within the National Capital Region: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the congressional defense committees that such a relocation is required in the best interest of the Government.

SEC. 8020. In addition to the funds provided elsewhere in this Act, $15,000,000 is appropriated only for incentive payments authorized by section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544): Provided, That a prime contractor or a subcontractor at any tier that makes a subcontract award to any subcontractor or supplier as defined in section 1544 of title 25, United States Code, or a small business owned and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code, shall be considered a contractor for the purposes of being allowed additional compensation under section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544) whenever the prime contract or subcontract amount is over $500,000 and involves the expenditure of funds appropriated by an Act making Appropriations for the Department of Defense with respect to any fiscal year: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 430 of title 41, United States Code, this section shall be applicable to any Department of Defense acquisition of supplies or services, including any contract and any subcontract at any tier for acquisition of commercial items produced or manufactured, in whole or in part by any subcontractor or supplier defined in section 1544 of title 25, United States Code, or a small business owned and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code.

SEC. 8021. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to perform any cost study pursuant to the provisions of OMB Circular A–76 if the study being performed exceeds a period of 24 months after initiation of such study with respect to a single function activity or 30 months after initiation of such study for a multi-function activity.

SEC. 8022. Funds appropriated by this Act for the American Forces Information Service shall not be used for any national or international political or psychological activities.

SEC. 8023. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense is authorized to incur obligations of not to exceed $350,000,000 for purposes specified in section 2350j(c) of title 10, United States Code, in anticipation of receipt of contributions, only from the Government of Kuwait, under that section: Provided, That upon receipt, such contributions from the Government of Kuwait shall be credited to the appropriations or fund which incurred such obligations.

SEC. 8024. (a) Of the funds made available in this Act, not less than $33,705,000 shall be available for the Civil Air Patrol Corporation, of which—

(1) $26,553,000 shall be available from ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'' to support Civil Air Patrol Corporation operation and maintenance, readiness, counterdrug activities, and drug demand reduction activities involving youth programs;

(2) $6,277,000 shall be available from ''Aircraft Procurement, Air Force''; and

(3) $875,000 shall be available from ''Other Procurement, Air Force'' for vehicle procurement.

(b) The Secretary of the Air Force should waive reimbursement for any funds used by the Civil Air Patrol for counter-drug activities in support of Federal, State, and local government agencies.

SEC. 8025. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act are available to establish a new Department of Defense (department) federally funded research and development center (FFRDC), either as a new entity, or as a separate entity administrated by an organization managing another FFRDC, or as a nonprofit membership corporation consisting of a consortium of other FFRDCs and other non-profit entities.

(b) No member of a Board of Directors, Trustees, Overseers, Advisory Group, Special Issues Panel, Visiting Committee, or any similar entity of a defense FFRDC, and no paid consultant to any defense FFRDC, except when acting in a technical advisory capacity, may be compensated for his or her services as a member of such entity, or as a paid consultant by more than one FFRDC in a fiscal year: Provided, That a member of any such entity referred to previously in this subsection shall be allowed travel expenses and per diem as authorized under the Federal Joint Travel Regulations, when engaged in the performance of membership duties.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds available to the department from any source during fiscal year 2008 may be used by a defense FFRDC, through a fee or other payment mechanism, for construction of new buildings, for payment of cost sharing for projects funded by Government grants, for absorption of contract overruns, or for certain charitable contributions, not to include employee participation in community service and/or development.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds available to the department during fiscal year 2008, not more than 5,517 staff years of technical effort (staff years) may be funded for defense FFRDCs: Provided, That of the specific amount referred to previously in this subsection, not more than 1,060 staff years may be funded for the defense studies and analysis FFRDCs: Provided further, That this subsection shall not apply to staff years funded in the National Intelligence Program (NIP) and the Military Intelligence Program (MIP).

(e) The Secretary of Defense shall, with the submission of the department's fiscal year 2009 budget request, submit a report presenting the specific amounts of staff years of technical effort to be allocated for each defense FFRDC during that fiscal year and the associated budget estimates.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the total amount appropriated in this Act for FFRDCs is hereby reduced by $57,725,000.

SEC. 8026. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to procure carbon, alloy or armor steel plate for use in any Government-owned facility or property under the control of the Department of Defense which were not melted and rolled in the United States or Canada: Provided, That these procurement restrictions shall apply to any and all Federal Supply Class 9515, American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) or American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) specifications of carbon, alloy or armor steel plate: Provided further, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for the procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying

in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes: Provided further, That these restrictions shall not apply to contracts which are in being as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8027. For the purposes of this Act, the term ''congressional defense committees'' means the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, the Armed Services Committee of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 8028. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense may acquire the modification, depot maintenance and repair of aircraft, vehicles and vessels as well as the production of components and other Defense-related articles, through competition between Department of Defense depot maintenance activities and private firms: Provided, That the Senior Acquisition Executive of the military department or Defense Agency concerned, with power of delegation, shall certify that successful bids include comparable estimates of all direct and indirect costs for both public and private bids: Provided further, That Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76 shall not apply to competitions conducted under this section.

SEC. 8029. (a)(1) If the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the United States Trade Representative, determines that a foreign country which is party to an agreement described in paragraph (2) has violated the terms of the agreement by discriminating against certain types of products produced in the United States that are covered by the agreement, the Secretary of Defense shall rescind the Secretary's blanket waiver of the Buy American Act with respect to such types of products produced in that foreign country.

(2) An agreement referred to in paragraph (1) is any reciprocal defense procurement memorandum of understanding, between the United States and a foreign country pursuant to which the Secretary of Defense has prospectively waived the Buy American Act for certain products in that country.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congress a report on the amount of Department of Defense purchases from foreign entities in fiscal year 2008. Such report shall separately indicate the dollar value of items for which the Buy American Act was waived pursuant to any agreement described in subsection (a)(2), the Trade Agreement Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), or any international agreement to which the United States is a party.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term ''Buy American Act'' means title III of the Act entitled ''An Act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes'', approved March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.).

SEC. 8030. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds available during the current fiscal year and hereafter for ''Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense'' may be obligated for the Young Marines program.

SEC. 8031. During the current fiscal year, amounts contained in the Department of Defense Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery Account established by section 2921(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1991 (Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) shall be available until expended for the payments specified by section 2921(c)(2) of that Act.

SEC. 8032. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Air Force may convey at no cost to the Air Force, without consideration, to Indian tribes located in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota relocatable military housing units located at Grand Forks Air Force Base and Minot Air Force Base that are excess to the needs of the Air Force.

(b) The Secretary of the Air Force shall convey, at no cost to the Air Force, military housing units under subsection (a) in accordance with the request for such units that are submitted to the Secretary by the Operation Walking Shield Program on behalf of Indian tribes located in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota.

(c) The Operation Walking Shield Program shall resolve any conflicts among requests of Indian tribes for housing units under subsection (a) before submitting requests to the Secretary of the Air Force under subsection (b).

(d) In this section, the term ''Indian tribe'' means any recognized Indian tribe included on the current list published by the Secretary of the Interior under section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–454; 108 Stat. 4792; 25 U.S.C. 479a–1).

SEC. 8033. During the current fiscal year, appropriations which are available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used to purchase items having an investment item unit cost of not more than $250,000.

SEC. 8034. (a) During the current fiscal year, none of the appropriations or funds available to the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds shall be used for the purchase of an investment item for the purpose of acquiring a new inventory item for sale or anticipated sale during the current fiscal year or a subsequent fiscal year to customers of the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds if such an item would not have been chargeable to the Department of Defense Business Operations Fund during fiscal year 1994 and if the purchase of such an investment item would be chargeable during the current fiscal year to appropriations made to the Department of Defense for procurement.

(b) The fiscal year 2009 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 2009 Department of Defense budget shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress on the basis that any equipment which was classified as an end item and funded in a procurement appropriation contained in this Act shall be budgeted for in a proposed fiscal year 2009 procurement appropriation and not in the supply management business area or any other area or category of the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds.

SEC. 8035. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs of the Central Intelligence Agency shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, except for funds appropriated for the Reserve for Contingencies, which shall remain available until September 30, 2009: Provided, That funds appropriated, transferred, or otherwise credited to the Central Intelligence Agency Central Services Working Capital Fund during this or any prior or subsequent fiscal year shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That any funds appropriated or transferred to the Central Intelligence Agency for advanced research and development acquisition, for agent operations, and for covert action programs authorized by the President under section 503 of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, shall remain available until September 30, 2009.

SEC. 8036. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this Act for the Defense Intelligence Agency may be used for the design, development, and deployment of General Defense Intelligence Program intelligence communications and intelligence information systems for the Services, the Unified and Specified Commands, and the component commands.

SEC. 8037. Of the funds made available in this Act under the heading ''Defense Production Act Purchases'', not less than $18,400,000 shall be made available for the competitive, domestic expansion of essential vacuum induction melting furnace capacity and vacuum arc remelting furnace capacity for military aerospace and other defense applications: Provided, That the facility must be owned and operated by an approved supplier to the military departments and to defense industry original equipment manufacturers.

SEC. 8038. Of the funds appropriated to the Department of Defense under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', not less than $10,000,000 shall be made available only for the mitigation of environmental impacts, including training and technical assistance to tribes, related administrative support, the gathering of information, documenting of environmental damage, and developing a system for prioritization of mitigation and cost to complete estimates for mitigation, on Indian lands resulting from Department of Defense activities.

SEC. 8039. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be expended by an entity of the Department of Defense unless the entity, in expending the funds, complies with the Buy American Act. For purposes of this subsection, the term ''Buy American Act'' means title III of the Act entitled ''An Act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes'', approved March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.).

(b) If the Secretary of Defense determines that a person has been convicted of intentionally affixing a label bearing a ''Made in America'' inscription to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in America, the Secretary shall determine, in accordance with section 2410f of title 10, United States Code, whether the person should be debarred from contracting with the Department of Defense.

(c) In the case of any equipment or products purchased with appropriations provided under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that any entity of the Department of Defense, in expending the appropriation, purchase only American-made equipment and products, provided that American-made equipment and products are cost-competitive, quality-competitive, and available in a timely fashion.

SEC. 8040. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available for a contract for studies, analysis, or consulting services entered into without competition on the basis of an unsolicited proposal unless the head of the activity responsible for the procurement determines—

(1) as a result of thorough technical evaluation, only one source is found fully qualified to perform the proposed work;

(2) the purpose of the contract is to explore an unsolicited proposal which offers significant scientific or technological promise, represents the product of original thinking, and was submitted in confidence by one source; or

(3) the purpose of the contract is to take advantage of unique and significant industrial accomplishment by a specific concern, or to insure that a new product or idea of a specific concern is given financial support: Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to contracts in an amount of less than $25,000, contracts related to improvements of equipment that is in development or production, or contracts as to which a civilian official of the Department of Defense, who has been confirmed by the Senate, determines that the award of such contract is in the interest of the national defense.

SEC. 8041. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) and (c), none of the funds made available by this Act may be used—

(1) to establish a field operating agency; or

(2) to pay the basic pay of a member of the Armed Forces or civilian employee of the department who is transferred or reassigned from a headquarters activity if the member or employee's place of duty remains at the location of that headquarters.

(b) The Secretary of Defense or Secretary of a military department may waive the limitations in subsection (a), on a case-by-case basis, if the Secretary determines, and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate that the granting of the waiver will reduce the personnel requirements or the financial requirements of the department.

(c) This section does not apply to—

(1) field operating agencies funded within the National Intelligence Program; or

(2) an Army field operating agency established to eliminate, mitigate, or counter the effects of improvised explosive devices, and, as determined by the Secretary of the Army, other similar threats.

SEC. 8042. The Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, acting through the Office of Economic Adjustment of the Department of Defense, may use funds made available in this Act under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'' to make grants and supplement other Federal funds in accordance with the guidance provided in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference to accompany the conference report accompanying this Act.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 8043. Of the funds appropriated in Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts:

Procurement, Marine Corps, 2006/2008, $15,000,000;

Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, 2006/2008, $25,786,000;

Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army, 2007/2009, $2,600,000;

Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 2007/2011, $81,000,000;

Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, 2007/2009, $51,000,000;

Procurement, Defense-Wide, 2007/2009, $15,913,000;

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army, 2007/2008, $13,300,000;

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy, 2007/2008, $24,000,000;

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force, 2007/2008, $167,000,000;

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide, 2007/2008, $144,000,000.

SEC. 8044. None of the funds available in this Act may be used to reduce the authorized positions for military (civilian) technicians of the Army National Guard, Air National Guard, Army Reserve and Air Force Reserve for the purpose of applying any administratively imposed civilian personnel ceiling, freeze, or reduction on military (civilian) technicians, unless such reductions are a direct result of a reduction in military force structure.

SEC. 8045. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be obligated or expended for assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea unless specifically appropriated for that purpose.

SEC. 8046. Funds appropriated in this Act for operation and maintenance of the Military Departments, Combatant Commands and Defense Agencies shall be available for reimbursement of pay, allowances and other expenses which would otherwise be incurred against appropriations for the National Guard and Reserve when members of the National Guard and Reserve provide intelligence or counterintelligence support to Combatant Commands, Defense Agencies and Joint Intelligence Activities, including the activities and programs included within the National Intelligence Program and the Military Intelligence Program: Provided, That nothing in this section authorizes deviation from established Reserve and National Guard personnel and training procedures.

SEC. 8047. During the current fiscal year, none of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to reduce the civilian medical and medical support personnel assigned to military treatment facilities below the September 30, 2003, level: Provided, That the Service Surgeons General may waive this section by certifying to the congressional defense committees that the beneficiary population is declining in some catchment areas and civilian strength reductions may be consistent with responsible resource stewardship and capitation-based budgeting.

SEC. 8048. (a) None of the funds available to the Department of Defense for any fiscal year for drug interdiction or counter-drug activities may be transferred to any other department or agency of the United States except as specifically provided in an appropriations law.

(b) None of the funds available to the Central Intelligence Agency for any fiscal year for drug interdiction and counter-drug activities may be transferred to any other department or agency of the United States except as specifically provided in an appropriations law.

SEC. 8049. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the procurement of ball and roller bearings other than those produced by a domestic source and of domestic origin: Provided, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for such procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes: Provided further, That this restriction shall not apply to the purchase of ''commercial items'', as defined by section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, except that the restriction shall apply to ball or roller bearings purchased as end items.

SEC. 8050. None of the funds in this Act may be used to purchase any supercomputer which is not manufactured in the United States, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes that is not available from United States manufacturers.

SEC. 8051. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to pay the salary of any officer or employee of the Department of Defense who approves or implements the transfer of administrative responsibilities or budgetary resources of any program, project, or activity financed by this Act to the jurisdiction of another Federal agency not financed by this Act without the express authorization of Congress: Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to transfers of funds expressly provided for in Defense Appropriations Acts, or provisions of Acts providing supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8052. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds available to the Department of Defense for the current fiscal year may be obligated or expended to transfer to another nation or an international organization any defense articles or services (other than intelligence services) for use in the activities described in subsection (b) unless the congressional defense committees, the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate are notified 15 days in advance of such transfer.

(b) This section applies to—

(1) any international peacekeeping or peace-enforcement operation under the authority of chapter VI or chapter VII of the United Nations Charter under the authority of a United Nations Security Council resolution; and

(2) any other international peacekeeping, peace-enforcement, or humanitarian assistance operation.

(c) A notice under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the equipment, supplies, or services to be transferred.

(2) A statement of the value of the equipment, supplies, or services to be transferred.

(3) In the case of a proposed transfer of equipment or supplies—

(A) a statement of whether the inventory requirements of all elements of the Armed Forces (including the reserve components) for the type of equipment or supplies to be transferred have been met; and

(B) a statement of whether the items proposed to be transferred will have to be replaced and, if so, how the President proposes to provide funds for such replacement.

SEC. 8053. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense under this Act shall be obligated or expended to pay a contractor under a contract with the Department of Defense for costs of any amount paid by the contractor to an employee when—

(1) such costs are for a bonus or otherwise in excess of the normal salary paid by the contractor to the employee; and

(2) such bonus is part of restructuring costs associated with a business combination.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8054. During the current fiscal year, no more than $30,000,000 of appropriations made in this Act under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'' may be transferred to appropriations available for the pay of military personnel, to be merged with, and to be available for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred, to be used in support of such personnel in connection with support and services for eligible organizations and activities outside the Department of Defense pursuant to section 2012 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8055. During the current fiscal year, in the case of an appropriation account of the Department of Defense for which the period of availability for obligation has expired or which has closed under the provisions of section 1552 of title 31, United States Code, and which has a negative unliquidated or unexpended balance, an obligation or an adjustment of an obligation may be charged to any current appropriation account for the same purpose as the expired or closed account if—

(1) the obligation would have been properly chargeable (except as to amount) to the expired or closed account before the end of the period of availability or closing of that account;

(2) the obligation is not otherwise properly chargeable to any current appropriation account of the Department of Defense; and

(3) in the case of an expired account, the obligation is not chargeable to a current appropriation of the Department of Defense under the provisions of section 1405(b)(8) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991, Public Law 101–510, as amended (31 U.S.C. 1551 note): Provided, That in the case of an expired account, if subsequent review or investigation

discloses that there was not in fact a negative unliquidated or unexpended balance in the account, any charge to a current account under the authority of this section shall be reversed and recorded against the expired account: Provided further, That the total amount charged to a current appropriation under this section may not exceed an amount equal to one percent of the total appropriation for that account.

SEC. 8056. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau may permit the use of equipment of the National Guard Distance Learning Project by any person or entity on a space-available, reimbursable basis. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall establish the amount of reimbursement for such use on a case-by-case basis.

(b) Amounts collected under subsection (a) shall be credited to funds available for the National Guard Distance Learning Project and be available to defray the costs associated with the use of equipment of the project under that subsection. Such funds shall be available for such purposes without fiscal year limitation.

SEC. 8057. Using funds available by this Act or any other Act, the Secretary of the Air Force, pursuant to a determination under section 2690 of title 10, United States Code, may implement cost-effective agreements for required heating facility modernization in the Kaiserslautern Military Community in the Federal Republic of Germany: Provided, That in the City of Kaiserslautern such agreements will include the use of United States anthracite as the base load energy for municipal district heat to the United States Defense installations: Provided further, That at Landstuhl Army Regional Medical Center and Ramstein Air Base, furnished heat may be obtained from private, regional or municipal services, if provisions are included for the consideration of United States coal as an energy source.

SEC. 8058. None of the funds appropriated in title IV of this Act may be used to procure end-items for delivery to military forces for operational training, operational use or inventory requirements: Provided, That this restriction does not apply to end-items used in development, prototyping, and test activities preceding and leading to acceptance for operational use: Provided further, That this restriction does not apply to programs funded within the National Intelligence Program: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that it is in the national security interest to do so.

SEC. 8059. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds available to the Department of Defense in this Act shall be made available to provide transportation of medical supplies and equipment, on a nonreimbursable basis, to American Samoa, and funds available to the Department of Defense shall be made available to provide transportation of medical supplies and equipment, on a nonreimbursable basis, to the Indian Health Service when it is in conjunction with a civil-military project.

SEC. 8060. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to approve or license the sale of the F–22A advanced tactical fighter to any foreign government.

SEC. 8061. (a) The Secretary of Defense may, on a case-by-case basis, waive with respect to a foreign country each limitation on the procurement of defense items from foreign sources provided in law if the Secretary determines that the application of the limitation with respect to that country would invalidate cooperative programs entered into between the Department of Defense and the foreign country, or would invalidate reciprocal trade agreements for the procurement of defense items entered into under section 2531 of title 10, United States Code, and the country does not discriminate against the same or similar defense items produced in the United States for that country.

(b) Subsection (a) applies with respect to—

(1) contracts and subcontracts entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) options for the procurement of items that are exercised after such date under contracts that are entered into before such date if the option prices are adjusted for any reason other than the application of a waiver granted under subsection (a).

(c) Subsection (a) does not apply to a limitation regarding construction of public vessels, ball and roller bearings, food, and clothing or textile materials as defined by section 11 (chapters 50–65) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule and products classified under headings 4010, 4202, 4203, 6401 through 6406, 6505, 7019, 7218 through 7229, 7304.41 through 7304.49, 7306.40, 7502 through 7508, 8105, 8108, 8109, 8211, 8215, and 9404.

SEC. 8062. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to support any training program involving a unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the Secretary of Defense has received credible information from the Department of State that the unit has committed a gross violation of human rights, unless all necessary corrective steps have been taken.

(b) The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall ensure that prior to a decision to conduct any training program referred to in subsection (a), full consideration is given to all credible information available to the Department of State relating to human rights violations by foreign security forces.

(c) The Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of State, may waive the prohibition in subsection (a) if he determines that such waiver is required by extraordinary circumstances.

(d) Not more than 15 days after the exercise of any waiver under subsection (c), the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees describing the extraordinary circumstances, the purpose and duration of the training program, the United States forces and the foreign security forces involved in the training program, and the information relating to human rights violations that necessitates the waiver.

SEC. 8063. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act to the Department of the Navy shall be used to develop, lease or procure the T–AKE class of ships unless the main propulsion diesel engines and propulsors are manufactured in the United States by a domestically operated entity: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes or there exists a significant cost or quality difference.

SEC. 8064. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or other Department of Defense Appropriations Acts may be obligated or expended for the purpose of performing repairs or maintenance to military family housing units of the Department of Defense, including areas in such military family housing units that may be used for the purpose of conducting official Department of Defense business.

SEC. 8065. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated in this Act under the heading ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide'' for any new start advanced concept technology demonstration project or joint capability demonstration project may only be obligated 30 days after a report, including a description of the project, the planned acquisition and transition strategy and its estimated annual and total cost, has been provided in writing to the congressional defense committees: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying to the congressional defense committees that it is in the national interest to do so.

SEC. 8066. The Secretary of Defense shall provide a classified quarterly report beginning 30 days after enactment of this Act, to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, Subcommittees on Defense on certain matters as directed in the classified annex accompanying this Act.

SEC. 8067. Beginning in the current fiscal year and hereafter, refunds attributable to the use of the Government travel card, refunds attributable to the use of the Government Purchase Card and refunds attributable to official Government travel arranged by Government Contracted Travel Management Centers may be credited to operation and maintenance, and research, development, test and evaluation accounts of the Department of Defense which are current when the refunds are received.

SEC. 8068. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used for a mission critical or mission essential financial management information technology system (including a system funded by the defense working capital fund) that is not registered with the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense. A system shall be considered to be registered with that officer upon the furnishing to that officer of notice of the system, together with such information concerning the system as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe. A financial management information technology system shall be considered a mission critical or mission essential information technology system as defined by the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).

(b)(1) During the current fiscal year, a financial management automated information system, a mixed information system supporting financial and non-financial systems, or a system improvement of more than $1,000,000 may not receive Milestone A approval, Milestone B approval, or full rate production, or their equivalent, within the Department of Defense until the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) certifies, with respect to that milestone, that the system is being developed and managed in accordance with the Department's Financial Management Modernization Plan. The Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) may require additional certifications, as appropriate, with respect to any such system.

(2) The Chief Information Officer shall provide the congressional defense committees timely notification of certifications under paragraph (1).

(c)(1) During the current fiscal year, a major automated information system may not receive Milestone A approval, Milestone B approval, or full rate production approval, or their equivalent, within the Department of Defense until the Chief Information Officer certifies, with respect to that milestone, that the system is being developed in accordance with the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 (40 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.). The Chief Information Officer may require additional certifications, as appropriate, with respect to any such system.

(2) The Chief Information Officer shall provide the congressional defense committees timely notification of certifications under paragraph

(1). Each such notification shall include a statement confirming that the following steps have been taken with respect to the system:

(A) Business process reengineering.

(B) An analysis of alternatives.

(C) An economic analysis that includes a calculation of the return on investment.

(D) Performance measures.

(E) An information assurance strategy consistent with the Department's Global Information Grid.

(d) For purposes of this section:

(1) The term ''Chief Information Officer'' means the senior official of the Department of Defense designated by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 3506 of title 44, United States Code.

(2) The term ''information technology system'' has the meaning given the term ''information technology'' in section 5002 of the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 (40 U.S.C. 1401).

SEC. 8069. During the current fiscal year, none of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used to provide support to another department or agency of the United States if such department or agency is more than 90 days in arrears in making payment to the Department of Defense for goods or services previously provided to such department or agency on a reimbursable basis: Provided, That this restriction shall not apply if the department is authorized by law to provide support to such department or agency on a nonreimbursable basis, and is providing the requested support pursuant to such authority: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that it is in the national security interest to do so.

SEC. 8070. Notwithstanding section 12310(b) of title 10, United States Code, a Reserve who is a member of the National Guard serving on full-time National Guard duty under section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, may perform duties in support of the ground-based elements of the National Ballistic Missile Defense System.

SEC. 8071. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used to transfer to any nongovernmental entity ammunition held by the Department of Defense that has a center-fire cartridge and a United States military nomenclature designation of ''armor penetrator'', ''armor piercing (AP)'', ''armor piercing incendiary (API)'', or ''armor-piercing incendiary-tracer (API–T)'', except to an entity performing demilitarization services for the Department of Defense under a contract that requires the entity to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Department of Defense that armor piercing projectiles are either: (1) rendered incapable of reuse by the demilitarization process; or (2) used to manufacture ammunition pursuant to a contract with the Department of Defense or the manufacture of ammunition for export pursuant to a License for Permanent Export of Unclassified Military Articles issued by the Department of State.

SEC. 8072. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, or his designee, may waive payment of all or part of the consideration that otherwise would be required under section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, in the case of a lease of personal property for a period not in excess of one year to any organization specified in section 508(d) of title 32, United States Code, or any other youth, social, or fraternal non-profit organization as may be approved by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, or his designee, on a case-by-case basis.

SEC. 8073. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the support of any nonappropriated funds activity of the Department of Defense that procures malt beverages and wine with nonappropriated funds for resale (including such alcoholic beverages sold by the drink) on a military installation located in the United States unless such malt beverages and wine are procured within that State, or in the case of the District of Columbia, within the District of Columbia, in which the military installation is located: Provided, That in a case in which the military installation is located in more than one State, purchases may be made in any State in which the installation is located: Provided further, That such local procurement requirements for malt beverages and wine shall apply to all alcoholic beverages only for military installations in States which are not contiguous with another State and Guam: Provided further, That alcoholic beverages other than wine and malt beverages, in contiguous States and the District of Columbia shall be procured from the most competitive source, price and other factors considered.

SEC. 8074. Funds available to the Department of Defense for the Global Positioning System during the current fiscal year may be used to fund civil requirements associated with the satellite and ground control segments of such system's modernization program.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8075. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', $34,500,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to transfer such funds to other activities of the Federal Government: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense is authorized to enter into and carry out contracts for the acquisition of real property, construction, personal services, and operations related to projects carrying out the purposes of this section: Provided further, That contracts entered into under the authority of this section may provide for such indemnification as the Secretary determines to be necessary: Provided further, That projects authorized by this section shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local law to the maximum extent consistent with the national security, as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 8076. Section 8106 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997 (titles I through VIII of the matter under subsection 101(b) of Public Law 104–208; 110 Stat. 3009–111; 10 U.S.C. 113 note) shall continue in effect to apply to disbursements that are made by the Department of Defense in fiscal year 2008.

SEC. 8077. In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, $10,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense, to remain available for obligation until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, these funds shall be available only for a grant to the Fisher House Foundation, Inc., only for the construction and furnishing of additional Fisher Houses to meet the needs of military family members when confronted with the illness or hospitalization of an eligible military beneficiary.

SEC. 8078. The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized, using funds available under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', to complete phased electrical infrastructure upgrades at Hickam Air Force Base.

SEC. 8079. (a) The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, may carry out a program to distribute surplus dental and medical equipment of the Department of Defense, at no cost to the Department of Defense, to Indian Health Service facilities and to federally-qualified health centers (within the meaning of section 1905(l)(2)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(l)(2)(B))).

(b) In carrying out this provision, the Secretary of Defense shall give the Indian Health Service a property disposal priority equal to the priority given to the Department of Defense and its twelve special screening programs in distribution of surplus dental and medical supplies and equipment.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8080. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the heading ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide'', $155,572,000 shall be made available for the Arrow missile defense program: Provided, That of this amount, $37,383,000 shall be available for the purpose of producing Arrow missile components in the United States and Arrow missile components and missiles in Israel to meet Israel's defense requirements, consistent with each nation's laws, regulations and procedures, $20,000,000 shall be available for risk mitigation and preliminary design activities for an upper-tier component to the Israeli Missile Defense Architecture, and $37,000,000 shall be available for the Short Range Ballistic Missile Defense (SRBMD) program: Provided further, That funds made available under this provision for production of missiles and missile components may be transferred to appropriations available for the procurement of weapons and equipment, to be merged with and to be available for the same time period and the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this provision is in addition to any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8081. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy'', $511,474,000 shall be available until September 30, 2008, to fund prior year shipbuilding cost increases: Provided, That upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall transfer such funds to the following appropriations in the amounts specified: Provided further, That the amounts transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes as the appropriations to which transferred:

To:

Under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 2001/2008'':

Carrier Replacement Program, $336,475,000;

Under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 2002/2008'':

New SSN, $45,000,000;

Under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 2003/2008'':

New SSN, $40,000,000;

Under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 2004/2008'':

New SSN, $24,000,000; and

Under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 2005/2009'':

LPD–17 Amphibious Transport Dock Ship Program, $65,999,000.

SEC. 8082. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be obligated to modify command and control relationships to give Fleet Forces Command administrative and operational control of U.S. Navy forces assigned to the Pacific fleet: Provided, That the command and control relationships which existed on October 1, 2004, shall remain in force unless changes are specifically authorized in a subsequent Act.

SEC. 8083. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, the Secretary of Defense may exercise the provisions of section 7403(g) of title 38, United States Code, for occupations listed in section 7403(a)(2) of title 38, United States Code, as well as the following:

Pharmacists, Audiologists, Psychologists, Social Workers, Othotists/Prosthetists, Occupational Therapists, Physical Therapists, Rehabilitation Therapists, Respiratory Therapists, Speech Pathologists, Dietitian/Nutritionists, Industrial Hygienists, Psychology Technicians,

Social Service Assistants, Practical Nurses, Nursing Assistants, and Dental Hygienists:

(A) The requirements of section 7403(g)(1)(A) of title 38, United States Code, shall apply.

(B) The limitations of section 7403(g)(1)(B) of title 38, United States Code, shall not apply.

SEC. 8084. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2008 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2008.

SEC. 8085. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity unless such program, project, or activity must be undertaken immediately in the interest of national security and only after written prior notification to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 8086. (a) In addition to the amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, the amount of $990,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard''. Such amount shall be made available to the Secretary of the Army only to make a grant in the amount of $990,000 to the entity specified in subsection (b) to facilitate access by veterans to opportunities for skilled employment in the construction industry.

(b) The entity referred to in subsection (a) is the Center for Military Recruitment, Assessment and Veterans Employment, a nonprofit labor-management co-operation committee provided for by section 302(c)(9) of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 186(c)(9)), for the purposes set forth in section 6(b) of the Labor Management Cooperation Act of 1978 (29 U.S.C. 175a note).

SEC. 8087. In addition to funds made available elsewhere in this Act, $5,500,000 is hereby appropriated and shall remain available until expended to provide assistance, by grant or otherwise (such as, but not limited to, the provision of funds for repairs, maintenance, construction, and/or for the purchase of information technology, text books, teaching resources), to public schools that have unusually high concentrations of special needs military dependents enrolled: Provided, That in selecting school systems to receive such assistance, special consideration shall be given to school systems in States that are considered overseas assignments, and all schools within these school systems shall be eligible for assistance: Provided further, That up to 2 percent of the total appropriated funds under this section shall be available to support the administration and execution of the funds or program and/or events that promote the purpose of this appropriation (e.g. payment of travel and per diem of school teachers attending conferences or a meeting that promotes the purpose of this appropriation and/or consultant fees for on-site training of teachers, staff, or Joint Venture Education Forum (JVEF) Committee members): Provided further, That up to $2,000,000 shall be available for the Department of Defense to establish a non-profit trust fund to assist in the public-private funding of public school repair and maintenance projects, or provide directly to non-profit organizations who in return will use these monies to provide assistance in the form of repair, maintenance, or renovation to public school systems that have high concentrations of special needs military dependents and are located in States that are considered overseas assignments: Provided further, That to the extent a Federal agency provides this assistance, by contract, grant, or otherwise, it may accept and expend non-Federal funds in combination with these Federal funds to provide assistance for the authorized purpose, if the non-Federal entity requests such assistance and the non-Federal funds are provided on a reimbursable basis.

SEC. 8088. The Department of Defense and the Department of the Army shall make future budgetary and programming plans to fully finance the Non-Line of Sight Future Force cannon (NLOS–C) and a compatible large caliber ammunition resupply capability for this system supported by the Future Combat Systems (FCS) Brigade Combat Team (BCT) in order to field this system in fiscal year 2010: Provided, That the Army shall develop the NLOS–C independent of the broader FCS development timeline to achieve fielding by fiscal year 2010. In addition the Army will deliver eight combat operational pre-production NLOS–C systems by the end of calendar year 2008. These systems shall be in addition to those systems necessary for developmental and operational testing: Provided further, That the Army shall ensure that budgetary and programmatic plans will provide for no fewer than seven Stryker Brigade Combat Teams.

SEC. 8089. In addition to the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available elsewhere in this Act, $62,700,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall make grants in the amounts specified as follows: $20,000,000 to the United Service Organizations; $20,000,000 to the Red Cross; $5,000,000 for the SOAR Virtual School District; $3,500,000 for Harnett County/Fort Bragg, North Carolina infrastructure improvements; $2,000,000 to The Presidio Trust; $1,200,000 to the National Bureau of Asian Research; $4,800,000 to the Jamaica Bay Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area; $5,000,000 to the Paralympics Military Program; and, $1,200,000 to the Red Cross Consolidated Blood Services Facility.

SEC. 8090. Up to $3,000,000 of the funds appropriated under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'' in this Act for the Pacific Missile Range Facility may be made available to contract for the repair, maintenance, and operation of adjacent off-base water, drainage, and flood control systems, electrical upgrade to support additional missions critical to base operations, and support for a range footprint expansion to further guard against encroachment.

SEC. 8091. The budget of the President for fiscal year 2009 submitted to the Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, shall include separate budget justification documents for costs of United States Armed Forces' participation in contingency operations for the Military Personnel accounts, the Operation and Maintenance accounts, and the Procurement accounts: Provided, That these documents shall include a description of the funding requested for each contingency operation, for each military service, to include all Active and Reserve components, and for each appropriations account: Provided further, That these documents shall include estimated costs for each element of expense or object class, a reconciliation of increases and decreases for each contingency operation, and programmatic data including, but not limited to, troop strength for each Active and Reserve component, and estimates of the major weapons systems deployed in support of each contingency: Provided further, That these documents shall include budget exhibits OP–5 and OP–32 (as defined in the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation) for all contingency operations for the budget year and the two preceding fiscal years.

SEC. 8092. None of the funds in this Act may be used for research, development, test, evaluation, procurement or deployment of nuclear armed interceptors of a missile defense system.

SEC. 8093. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to reduce or disestablish the operation of the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron of the Air Force Reserve, if such action would reduce the WC–130 Weather Reconnaissance mission below the levels funded in this Act: Provided, That the Air Force shall allow the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron to perform other missions in support of national defense requirements during the non-hurricane season.

SEC. 8094. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for integration of foreign intelligence information unless the information has been lawfully collected and processed during the conduct of authorized foreign intelligence activities: Provided, That information pertaining to United States persons shall only be handled in accordance with protections provided in the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution as implemented through Executive Order No. 12333.

SEC. 8095. (a) At the time members of reserve components of the Armed Forces are called or ordered to active duty under section 12302(a) of title 10, United States Code, each member shall be notified in writing of the expected period during which the member will be mobilized.

(b) The Secretary of Defense may waive the requirements of subsection (a) in any case in which the Secretary determines that it is necessary to do so to respond to a national security emergency or to meet dire operational requirements of the Armed Forces.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8096. The Secretary of Defense may transfer funds from any available Department of the Navy appropriation to any available Navy ship construction appropriation for the purpose of liquidating necessary changes resulting from inflation, market fluctuations, or rate adjustments for any ship construction program appropriated in law: Provided, That the Secretary may transfer not to exceed $100,000,000 under the authority provided by this section: Provided further, That the Secretary may not transfer any funds until 30 days after the proposed transfer has been reported to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, unless a response from the Committees is received sooner: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided by this section is in addition to any other transfer authority contained elsewhere in this Act.

SEC. 8097. (a) The total amount appropriated or otherwise made available in titles II, III and IV of this Act is hereby reduced by $506,900,000 for contractor efficiencies.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall allocate this reduction proportionately to each budget activity, activity group, subactivity group, and each program, project, and activity within each applicable appropriation account.

SEC. 8098. For purposes of section 612 of title 41, United States Code, any subdivision of appropriations made under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy'' that is not closed at the time reimbursement is made shall be available to reimburse the Judgment Fund and shall be considered for the same purposes as any subdivision under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy'' appropriations in the current fiscal year or any prior fiscal year.

SEC. 8099. Hereafter, the Secretary of Defense may present promotional materials, including a United States flag, to any member of an Active or Reserve component under the Secretary's jurisdiction who, as determined by the Secretary, participates in Operation Enduring Freedom or Operation Iraqi Freedom, along with other recognition items in conjunction with any week-long national observation and day of national

celebration, if established by Presidential proclamation, for any such members returning from such operations.

SEC. 8100. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to transfer research and development, acquisition, or other program authority relating to current tactical unmanned aerial vehicles (TUAVs) from the Army.

(b) The Army shall retain responsibility for and operational control of the Extended Range Multi-Purpose (ERMP) Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) in order to support the Secretary of Defense in matters relating to the employment of unmanned aerial vehicles.

SEC. 8101. Of the funds provided in this Act, $10,000,000 shall be available for the operations and development of training and technology for the Joint Interagency Training and Education Center and the affiliated Center for National Response at the Memorial Tunnel and for providing homeland defense/security and traditional warfighting training to the Department of Defense, other Federal agency, and State and local first responder personnel at the Joint Interagency Training and Education Center.

SEC. 8102. The authority to conduct a continuing cooperative program in the proviso in title II of Public Law 102–368 under the heading ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense Agencies'' (106 Stat. 1121) shall be extended through September 30, 2009, in cooperation with NELHA.

SEC. 8103. Up to $12,000,000 of the funds appropriated under the heading, ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'' may be made available for the Asia Pacific Regional Initiative Program for the purpose of enabling the Pacific Command to execute Theater Security Cooperation activities such as humanitarian assistance, and payment of incremental and personnel costs of training and exercising with foreign security forces: Provided, That funds made available for this purpose may be used, notwithstanding any other funding authorities for humanitarian assistance, security assistance or combined exercise expenses: Provided further, That funds may not be obligated to provide assistance to any foreign country that is otherwise prohibited from receiving such type of assistance under any other provision of law.

SEC. 8104. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, to reflect savings from revised economic assumptions, the total amount appropriated in title II of this Act is hereby reduced by $470,000,000, the total amount appropriated in title III of this Act is hereby reduced by $506,000,000, the total amount appropriated in title IV of this Act is hereby reduced by $367,000,000, and the total amount appropriated in title V of this Act is hereby reduced by $10,000,000: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall allocate this reduction proportionally to each budget activity, activity group, subactivity group, and each program, project, and activity, within each appropriation account.

SEC. 8105. None of the funds appropriated by this Act available for the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) or TRICARE shall be available for the reimbursement of any health care provider for inpatient mental health service for care received when a patient is referred to a provider of inpatient mental health care or residential treatment care by a medical or health care professional having an economic interest in the facility to which the patient is referred: Provided, That this limitation does not apply in the case of inpatient mental health services provided under the program for persons with disabilities under subsection (d) of section 1079 of title 10, United States Code, provided as partial hospital care, or provided pursuant to a waiver authorized by the Secretary of Defense because of medical or psychological circumstances of the patient that are confirmed by a health professional who is not a Federal employee after a review, pursuant to rules prescribed by the Secretary, which takes into account the appropriate level of care for the patient, the intensity of services required by the patient, and the availability of that care.

SEC. 8106. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, the Secretary of Defense may adjust wage rates for civilian employees hired for certain health care occupations as authorized for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs by section 7455 of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 8107. Supervision and administration costs associated with a construction project funded with appropriations available for operation and maintenance, Afghanistan Security Forces Fund, or Iraq Security Forces Fund, and executed in direct support of the Global War on Terrorism only in Iraq and Afghanistan, may be obligated at the time a construction contract is awarded: Provided, That for the purpose of this section, supervision and administration costs include all in-house Government costs.

SEC. 8108. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, except for funds appropriated for research and technology, which shall remain available until September 30, 2009.

SEC. 8109. For purposes of section 1553(b) of title 31, United States Code, any subdivision of appropriations made in this Act under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy'' shall be considered to be for the same purpose as any subdivision under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy'' appropriations in any prior fiscal year, and the one percent limitation shall apply to the total amount of the appropriation.

SEC. 8110. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, that not more than 35 percent of funds provided in this Act for environmental remediation may be obligated under indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity contracts with a total contract value of $130,000,000 or higher.

SEC. 8111. The Secretary of Defense shall create a major force program category for space for the Future Years Defense Program of the Department of Defense. The Secretary of Defense shall designate an official in the Office of the Secretary of Defense to provide overall supervision of the preparation and justification of program recommendations and budget proposals to be included in such major force program category.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8112. In addition to funds made available elsewhere in this Act, there is hereby appropriated $150,000,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That these funds are appropriated to the ''Tanker Replacement Transfer Fund'' (referred to as ''the Fund'' elsewhere in this section): Provided further, That the Secretary of the Air Force may transfer amounts in the Fund to ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', ''Aircraft Procurement, Air Force'', and ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force'', only for the purposes of proceeding with a tanker acquisition program: Provided further, That funds transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriation or fund to which transferred: Provided further, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to making transfers using funds provided in this section, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer: Provided further, That the Secretary shall submit a report no later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter to the congressional defense committees summarizing the details of the transfer of funds from this appropriation.

SEC. 8113. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be obligated or expended by the United States Government for a purpose as follows:

(1) To establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Iraq.

(2) To exercise United States control over any oil resource of Iraq.

SEC. 8114. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the following laws enacted or regulations promulgated to implement the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (done at New York on December 10, 1984):

(1) Section 2340A of title 18, United States Code.

(2) Section 2242 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (division G of Public Law 105–277; 112 Stat. 2681–822; 8 U.S.C. 1231 note) and regulations prescribed thereto, including regulations under part 208 of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations, and part 95 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) Sections 1002 and 1003 of the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–148).

SEC. 8115. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this Act may be used to pay negotiated indirect cost rates on a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement (or similar arrangement) entered into by the Department of Defense and an entity in excess of 35 percent of the total cost of the contract, grant, or agreement (or similar arrangement): Provided, That this limitation shall apply only to contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements entered into after the date of the enactment of this Act using funds made available in this Act for fiscal year 2008 for basic research.

SEC. 8116. Any request for funds for a fiscal year after fiscal year 2008 for an ongoing military operation overseas, including operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, shall be included in the annual budget of the President for such fiscal year as submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 8117. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to provide award fees to any defense contractor contrary to the provisions of section 814 of the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364).

SEC. 8118. From amounts appropriated in this or previous Acts making appropriations for the Department of Defense which remain available for obligation, up to $20,000,000 may be transferred by the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior for any expenses associated with the construction of the USS ARIZONA Memorial Museum and Visitors Center.

SEC. 8119. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department of Defense shall complete work on the destruction of the United States stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions, including those stored at Blue Grass Army Depot, Kentucky, and Pueblo Chemical Depot, Colorado, by the deadline established by the Chemical Weapons Convention, and in no circumstances later than December 31, 2017.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) Not later than December 31, 2007, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the parties described in paragraph (2) a report on the progress of the

Department of Defense toward compliance with this section.

(2) The parties referred to in paragraph (1) are the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Majority and Minority Leaders of the House of Representatives, the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate, and the congressional defense committees.

(3) Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include the updated and projected annual funding levels necessary to achieve full compliance with this section. The projected funding levels for each report shall include a detailed accounting of the complete life-cycle costs for each of the chemical disposal projects.

(c) In this section, the term ''Chemical Weapons Convention'' means the Convention on the Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, with annexes, done at Paris, January 13, 1993, and entered into force April 29, 1997 (T. Doc. 103–21).

SEC. 8120. Paragraph 1(b) of Rule XXXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end the following: ''It is not a gift for a Member (or a Senate employee making a reservation for that Member) to make more than one reservation on scheduled flights with participating airlines when such action assists the Member in conducting official business.''.

SEC. 8121. Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall establish and maintain on the homepage of the Internet website of the Department of Defense a direct link to the Internet website of the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8122. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to amounts otherwise made available by this Act, there is appropriated $11,630,000,000 for the ''Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle Fund'', to remain available until September 30, 2008.

(b) The funds provided by subsection (a) shall be available to the Secretary of Defense to continue technological research and development and upgrades, to procure Mine Resistant Ambush Protected vehicles and associated support equipment, and to sustain, transport, and field Mine Resistant Ambush Protected vehicles.

(c)(1) The Secretary of Defense shall transfer funds provided by subsection (a) to appropriations for operation and maintenance; procurement; and research, development, test and evaluation to accomplish the purposes specified in subsection (b). Such transferred funds shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriation to which they are transferred.

(2) The transfer authority provided by this subsection shall be in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense.

(3) The Secretary of Defense shall, not less than 5 days prior to making any transfer under this subsection, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of the transfer.

(d) The amount provided by this section is designated as an emergency requirement and necessary to meet emergency needs pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of section 204 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008.

This division may be cited as the ''Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2008''.

DIVISION B—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 2008

SEC. 101. Public Law 110–92 is amended by striking the date specified in section 106(3) and inserting ''December 14, 2007''.

SEC. 102. Public Law 110–92 is amended by adding at the end the following new sections:

''SEC. 151. The authority provided by section 113(e) of the Dairy Production Stabilization Act of 1983 (7 U.S.C. 4504(e)) shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution.

''SEC. 152. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of Commerce—Bureau of the Census—Periodic Censuses and Programs' at a rate for operations of $1,025,398,000.

''SEC. 153. Any obligation made pursuant to this joint resolution prior to the enactment of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2008 that relates to an amount provided in title IX of division A of Public Law 109–289, but is not chargeable under section 107 of this joint resolution to an appropriation, fund, or authorization contained in such 2008 Act, is designated as an emergency requirement and necessary to meet emergency needs pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of section 204 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008.

''SEC. 154. Notwithstanding any other provision of this joint resolution, there is appropriated for payment to Charles Davis, widower of Jo Ann Davis, a late Representative from the State of Virginia, $165,200.

''SEC. 155. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for the following accounts of the Department of Veterans Affairs at the following rates for operations: 'Veterans Health Administration—Medical Services', $27,167,671,000; 'Veterans Health Administration—Medical Administration', $3,442,000,000; 'Veterans Health Administration—Medical Facilities', $3,592,000,000; 'Veterans Health Administration—Medical and Prosthetic Research', $411,000,000; 'Departmental Administration—General Operating Expenses', $1,471,837,000; 'Departmental Administration—National Cemetery Administration', $166,809,000; 'Departmental Administration—Office of Inspector General', $72,599,000; 'Departmental Administration—Information Technology Systems', $1,859,217,000; 'Departmental Administration—Construction, Major Projects', $727,400,000; 'Departmental Administration—Construction, Minor Projects', $233,396,000; 'Departmental Administration—Grants for Construction of State Extended Care Facilities', $85,000,000; and 'Departmental Administration—Grants for Construction of State Veterans Cemeteries', $32,000,000.

''SEC. 156. Section 44303(b) of title 49, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution for 'December 31, 2006'.

''SEC. 157. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this joint resolution, and in addition to amounts otherwise available by this joint resolution, there is appropriated $329,000,000 for 'Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management', to remain available until expended. Of such funds—

''(1) $110,000,000 shall be available for emergency wildfire suppression;

''(2) $100,000,000 shall be used within 15 days of the enactment of this section for repayment to other accounts from which such funds were transferred in fiscal year 2007 for wildfire suppression so that all such transfers for fiscal year 2007 are fully repaid;

''(3) $80,000,000 shall be available for hazardous fuels reduction and hazard mitigation activities, of which $30,000,000 is available for work on State and private lands using all the authorities available to the Forest Service;

''(4) $25,000,000 shall be available for rehabilitation and restoration of Federal lands; and

''(5) $14,000,000 shall be available for reconstruction and construction of Federal facilities and may be transferred to and merged with 'Forest Service—Capital Improvement and Maintenance'.

''(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this joint resolution, and in addition to amounts otherwise available by this joint resolution, there is appropriated $171,000,000 for 'Department of the Interior—Bureau of Land Management—Wildland Fire Management', to remain available until expended. Of such funds—

''(1) $40,000,000 shall be available for emergency wildfire suppression;

''(2) $115,000,000 shall be used within 30 days of enactment of this section for repayment to other accounts from which such funds were transferred in fiscal year 2007 for wildfire suppression so that all such transfers for fiscal year 2007 are fully repaid;

''(3) $10,000,000 shall be available for hazardous fuels reduction activities; and

''(4) $6,000,000 shall be available for rehabilitation and restoration of Federal lands.

''(c) Each amount provided by this section is designated as an emergency requirement and necessary to meet emergency needs pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of section 204 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008.

''SEC. 158. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this joint resolution, and in addition to amounts otherwise made available by this joint resolution, there is appropriated $2,900,000,000 for 'Department of Homeland Security—Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief', to remain available until expended.

''(b) The amount provided by this section is designated as an emergency requirement and necessary to meet emergency needs pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of section 204 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008.

''SEC. 159. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this joint resolution, and in addition to amounts otherwise made available by this joint resolution, there is appropriated $3,000,000,000 for 'Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Community Development Fund', to remain available until expended, to enable the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make a grant or grants to the State of Louisiana solely for the purpose of covering costs associated with otherwise uncompensated but eligible claims that were filed on or before July 31, 2007 under the Road Home program administered by the State in accordance with plans approved by the Secretary.

''(b) In allocating funds under this section, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall ensure that such funds serve only to supplement and not supplant any other State or Federal resources committed to the Road Home program. No funds shall be drawn from the Treasury under this section beyond those necessary to fulfill the exclusive purpose of this section.

''(c) The amount provided by this section is designated as an emergency requirement and necessary to meet emergency needs pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of section 204 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008.''.

And the Senate agree to the same.

JOHN P. MURTHA,
NORMAN D. DICKS,
PETER J. VISCLOSKY,
JAMES P. MORAN,
MARCY KAPTUR,
BUD CRAMER,
ALLEN BOYD,
STEVEN R. ROTHMAN,
SANFORD D. BISHOP, Jr.,
DAVID OBEY,
BILL YOUNG,
DAVE HOBSON,
R.P. FRELINGHUYSEN,
TODD TIAHRT,
ROGER F. WICKER,
Managers on the Part of the House.

DANIEL K. INOUYE,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
PATRICK J. LEAHY,
TOM HARKIN,
BYRON L. DORGAN,
DICK DURBIN,
DIANNE FEINSTEIN,
BARBARA A. MIKULSKI,
HERB KOHL,
PATTY MURRAY,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3222), making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The conference agreement on the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2008, incorporates some of the provisions of both the House and Senate versions of the bill. The language and allocations set forth in House Report 110–279 and Senate Report 110–155 should be complied with unless specifically addressed to the contrary in the accompanying bill and statement of the managers.

The Senate amendment deleted the entire House bill after the enacting clause and inserted new language. The conference agreement includes revised language.

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

The conferees agree that for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–177) as amended by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100–119) and by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–508), the term program, project, and activity for appropriations contained in this Act shall be defined as the most specific level of budget items identified in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2008, the accompanying House and Senate Committee reports, the conference report and accompanying joint explanatory statement of the managers of the committee of conference, the related classified annexes and reports, and the P–1 and R–1 budget justification documents as subsequently modified by Congressional action. The following exception to the above definition shall apply: for the Military Personnel and the Operation and Maintenance accounts, for which the term 'program, project, and activity' is defined as the appropriations accounts contained in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act.

At the time the President submits his budget for fiscal year 2009, the conferees direct the Department of Defense to transmit to the congressional defense committees budget justification documents to be known as the 'M–1' and 'O–1' which shall identify, at the budget activity, activity group, and subactivity group level, the amounts requested by the President to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for military personnel and operation and maintenance in any budget request, or amended budget request, for fiscal year 2009.

FISCAL MANAGEMENT

The conferees are concerned that there has been an erosion of fiscal discipline within the Department of Defense and recommend that the Secretary of Defense re-establish a thorough and deliberative process for assessing and prioritizing resource requirements. With regard to budget execution, the conferees direct the Department to cease the reallocation of funds through a re-baselining procedure, and further direct the Department to comply fully with all reprogramming procedures. The conferees have retained and modified a general provision, as proposed by the House, which requires the Department to submit DD 1414 documents within 60 days after the enactment of this Act. In addition, the provision prohibits the Department from executing any reprogramming or transfer of funds for any purpose other than originally appropriated until the aforementioned report is submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Beginning in fiscal year 2008, the conferees direct incremental changes to reprogramming guidelines in the operation and maintenance appropriations. The conferees believe that a revision is necessary given the unique nature of activities funded within these appropriations, continuing concerns about force readiness, and recent budget execution within these accounts. If there is no improvement in the execution of operation and maintenance funding as budgeted, further change to reprogramming thresholds and guidelines will be considered next year. The specific revisions to current reprogramming procedures are addressed later in this report in Title II, Operation and Maintenance.

CONTRACTED SERVICES AND ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT

The Department lacks accountability and management of its contracted services. Over the past several years, DoD has increasingly relied on private sector contractors, but it has not provided sufficient management oversight of its contractors. To improve contract management oversight, the conferees direct the Department to provide more robust staffing of contractor management and oversight personnel, for which the following additional funding has been provided:

Defense Contract Audit Agency	+$10,000,000
Defense Contract Management Agency	+14,000,000
Defense Inspector General	+24,000,000

In addition, the conferees believe that the Department must improve its management of contract services by instituting clear accountability mechanisms; instituting unambiguous and short chains of command to the most-senior decision makers; and improving the tracking and reporting of contract service costs and management of contract service performance. The conferees encourage the Department of Defense to increase its use of GSA Acquisition Services for its contracting in appropriate instances. In order to track improvement in this area, the conferees direct the Director of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy for the Under Secretary of Acquisition, Technology and Logistics to submit biannual reports to the congressional defense committees regarding: the Department's efforts to increase its use of GSA for contracting and procurement activities; and, how the Department and GSA can further collaborate to decrease defense contracting costs and reliance on contract personnel for activities that are inherently governmental in nature. The conference agreement does not provide for the transfer of any GSA employees to the Department of Defense.

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR CONTRACTED SECURITY SERVICE PERSONNEL

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to develop, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, uniform minimum personnel standards for all contract personnel operating under contracts, subcontracts or task orders performing private security functions. The standards, at a minimum, must include determinations about contractors using personnel with criminal histories; must determine the eligibility of all private contract personnel to possess and carry firearms; and determine what assessments of medical and mental fitness of contracted security personnel must be undertaken. The Secretary of Defense shall develop a mechanism for contract accountability that specifies consequences for noncompliance with the personnel standards, including fines, denial of contractual obligations or contract rescission. Finally, the Secretary is directed to establish a clear set of rules of engagement for all contracted security personnel operating in the Iraq and Afghanistan theaters of operations. The Secretary shall submit the prescribed standards to the congressional defense committees once the 90-day period referenced above is completed.

CLASSIFIED ANNEX

Adjustments to classified programs are addressed in the classified annex accompanying this report.

TITLE I - MILITARY PERSONNEL

The conference agreement provides $105,292,237,000 in Title I, Military Personnel, instead of $105,017,776,000 as proposed by the House and $105,522,341,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
RECAPITULATION				
MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY	31,623,865	31,346,005	31,734,076	31,535,016
MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY	23,305,233	23,300,801	23,338,772	23,318,476
MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS	10,278,031	10,269,914	10,291,831	10,280,180
MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE	24,097,354	24,379,214	24,155,054	24,194,914
RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY	3,734,620	3,629,620	3,672,440	3,684,610
RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY	1,797,685	1,776,885	1,801,985	1,790,136
RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS	594,872	513,472	595,372	583,108
RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE	1,370,479	1,365,679	1,368,897	1,363,779
NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY	5,959,149	5,815,017	5,947,354	5,924,699
NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE	2,642,410	2,621,169	2,616,560	2,617,319
GRAND TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL	105,403,698	105,017,776	105,522,341	105,292,237

Summary of Military Personnel End Strength

	Fiscal Year 2008		
	Budget Request	Conference	Change from Request
Active Forces (End Strength)			
Army	489,400	489,400	-
Navy	328,400	328,400	-
Marine Corps	180,000	180,000	-
Air Force	328,600	328,600	-
Total, Active Forces	1,326,400	1,326,400	-
Selected Reserve (End Strength)			
Army Reserve	205,000	205,000	-
Navy Reserve	67,800	67,800	-
Marine Corps Reserve	39,600	39,600	-
Air Force Reserve	67,500	67,500	-
Army National Guard	351,300	351,300	-
Air National Guard	106,700	106,700	-
Total, Selected Reserve	837,900	837,900	-
Total, Military Personnel	2,164,300	2,164,300	-

Summary of Guard and Reserve Full-Time Support

	Fiscal Year 2008		
	Budget Request	Conference	Change from Request
Army Reserve:			
AGR	15,870	15,870	-
Technicians	8,844	8,844	-
Navy Reserve:			
AR	11,579	11,579	-
Marine Corps Reserve:			
AR	2,261	2,261	-
Air Force Reserve:			
AGR	2,721	2,721	-
Technicians	9,999	9,999	-
Army National Guard:			
AGR	29,204	29,204	-
Technicians	28,102	28,102	-
Air National Guard:			
AGR	13,936	13,936	-
Technicians	22,903	22,903	-
Totals:			
AGR/AR	75,571	75,571	-
Technicians	69,848	69,848	-
Total Full-Time Support	145,419	145,419	-

RESERVE COMPONENT BUDGET STRUCTURE

The conferees recognize the advantages of a consolidated budget activity (BA) in providing additional spending flexibility to the reserve components, particularly in light of the evolving mobilization and training needs resulting from operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. However, while notionally supportive of the concept, the conferees note with concern that many reserve components continue to realign significant amounts of funding within the single BA structure and, for this reason, have refrained from making the consolidated structure permanent. Accordingly, the conferees direct each of the reserve components to continue providing quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees showing transfers between line items within the military personnel appropriations. The reports will provide separate explanations for all transfers in and out of each appropriation line item that equal, exceed, or cumulate to $5,000,000. Reports will provide a beginning and ending total by line item and will be due 30 days following the end of each quarter. Reserve component fiscal year 2009 budget requests for military personnel may be submitted using the consolidated budget activity structure.

Further, the lack of transparency over total compensation costs for the reserve components remains a concern. The conferees reiterate their desire for the Department of Defense to develop an effective and substantive reporting mechanism to disseminate this information to the appropriate congressional committees.

PAID INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING (IDT) TRAVEL

The conferees support the selective use of paid Inactive Duty Training (IDT) travel to help mitigate critical skills shortages and to assist those members of the Selected Reserve who have been adversely impacted by the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure recommendations. Accordingly, the conferees encourage the Department of Defense to include in its fiscal year 2009 budget request funding for paid IDT travel as deemed necessary to meet personnel requirements.

TROOPS-TO-NURSES TEACHERS (TNT) PROGRAM

The conferees remain concerned over recruitment and retention levels for nurses in the military and believe that the national nursing shortage exacerbates the situation. Given our current wartime environment, additional efforts must be taken to attract and retain qualified personnel. The Military Medical Commands cannot afford to leave nursing billets vacant due to difficulties in recruiting and retention. In July 2007, the Department submitted the Report to Congress on the Impact of the Nursing Shortage on the Military Healthcare Delivery System. This report details incentives and recommendations to improve recruitment and retention of experienced nurses, including the Troops-to-Nurse Teachers (TNT) Program. The conferees direct the military services to utilize available resources for these programs in an attempt to reverse this trend in Military Treatment Facilities and provide a report to the congressional defense committees by February 29, 2008, on these efforts.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
50 MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY				
100 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS				
150 BASIC PAY	5,137,031	5,117,031	5,137,031	5,127,031
200 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	1,489,739	1,489,739	1,489,739	1,489,739
300 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	1,288,637	1,288,637	1,288,637	1,288,637
350 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	197,500	197,500	197,500	197,500
400 INCENTIVE PAYS	99,510	99,510	99,510	99,510
450 SPECIAL PAYS	232,463	214,707	232,463	214,707
500 ALLOWANCES	143,196	143,196	143,196	143,196
550 SEPARATION PAY	77,884	77,884	77,884	77,884
600 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	373,205	373,205	373,205	373,205
700 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	9,039,165	9,001,409	9,039,165	9,011,409
750 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL				
800 BASIC PAY	10,859,600	10,855,600	10,859,600	10,859,600
850 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	3,149,284	3,149,284	3,149,284	3,149,284
950 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	3,360,194	3,360,194	3,360,194	3,360,194
1000 INCENTIVE PAYS	95,106	95,106	95,106	95,106
1050 SPECIAL PAYS	700,337	629,033	700,337	629,033
1100 ALLOWANCES	633,920	633,920	633,920	633,920
1150 SEPARATION PAY	256,285	256,285	256,285	256,285
1250 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	830,759	830,759	830,759	830,759
1350 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	19,885,485	19,810,181	19,885,485	19,814,181
1400 ACTIVITY 3: PAY AND ALLOW OF CADETS				
1450 ACADEMY CADETS	56,113	56,113	56,113	56,113
1500 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL				
1550 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	819,256	819,256	819,256	819,256
1600 SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND	648,565	648,565	648,565	648,565
1650 FAMILY SUBSISTENCE SUPPLEMENTAL ALLOWANCE	625	625	625	625
1750 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	1,468,446	1,468,446	1,468,446	1,468,446

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
1800 ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION				
1850 ACCESSION TRAVEL	234,015	224,015	234,015	229,015
1900 TRAINING TRAVEL	77,168	57,168	77,168	67,168
1950 OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	253,529	233,529	253,529	243,529
2000 ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	420,469	420,469	420,469	420,469
2050 SEPARATION TRAVEL	143,336	143,336	143,336	143,336
2100 TRAVEL OF ORGANIZED UNITS	10,429	10,429	10,429	10,429
2150 NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE	23,029	23,029	23,029	23,029
2200 TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE	41,030	41,030	41,030	41,030
2300 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5	1,203,005	1,153,005	1,203,005	1,178,005
2350 ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS				
2400 APPREHENSION OF MILITARY DESERTERS	845	845	845	845
2450 INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS	4,367	4,367	4,367	4,367
2500 DEATH GRATUITIES	42,609	42,609	42,609	42,609
2550 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	85,172	85,172	85,172	85,172
2650 EDUCATION BENEFITS	2,184	2,184	2,184	2,184
2700 ADOPTION EXPENSES	470	470	470	470
2800 TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY	7,224	7,224	7,224	7,224
2850 PARTIAL DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE	2,284	2,284	2,284	2,284
2860 RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	111,567	111,567	111,567	111,567
2870 JUNIOR ROTC	30,027	30,027	30,027	30,027
2950 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6	286,749	286,749	286,749	286,749
3000 LESS REIMBURSABLES	-315,098	-315,098	-315,098	-315,098
3050 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT	---	-114,800	110,211	35,211
3300 TOTAL, ACTIVE FORCES, ARMY	31,623,865	31,346,005	31,734,076	31,535,016
6300 TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY	31,623,865	31,346,005	31,734,076	31,535,016

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY				
BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS				
BASIC PAY	**5,137,031**	**5,117,031**	**5,137,031**	**5,127,031**
Excess to Need for "Grow-the-Force" Increase		-20,000		-10,000
SPECIAL PAYS	**232,463**	**214,707**	**232,463**	**214,707**
Hardship Duty Pay - Deferred Consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-7,560		-7,560
Foreign Language Proficiency Pay - Deferred Consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-10,196		-10,196
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL				
BASIC PAY	**10,859,600**	**10,855,600**	**10,859,600**	**10,859,600**
Excess to Need for "Grow-the-Force" Increase		-4,000		0
SPECIAL PAYS	**700,337**	**629,033**	**700,337**	**629,033**
Hardship Duty Pay - Deferred Consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-45,000		-45,000
Foreign Language Proficiency Pay - Deferred Consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-26,304		-26,304
BA-5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION				
ACCESSION TRAVEL	**234,015**	**224,015**	**234,015**	**229,015**
Excessive Growth		-10,000		-5,000
TRAINING TRAVEL	**77,168**	**57,168**	**77,168**	**67,168**
Excessive Growth		-20,000		-10,000
OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	**253,529**	**233,529**	**253,529**	**243,529**
Excessive Growth		-20,000		-10,000
Authorized Basic Pay Increase		**110,200**	**110,211**	**110,211**
Prior Year Underexecution		**-150,000**		**-75,000**
Authorized Reduction: Flexible Management of Deployment of Members		**-75,000**		**0**

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
6350 MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY				
6400 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS				
6450 BASIC PAY	3,316,590	3,307,290	3,316,590	3,316,590
6500 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	960,710	960,710	960,710	960,710
6600 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	1,073,826	1,073,826	1,073,826	1,073,826
6650 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	121,738	121,738	121,738	121,738
6700 INCENTIVE PAYS	176,341	176,341	176,341	176,341
6750 SPECIAL PAYS	344,512	340,512	344,512	340,512
6800 ALLOWANCES	114,796	114,796	114,796	114,796
6850 SEPARATION PAY	34,683	34,683	34,683	34,683
6900 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	252,117	252,117	252,117	252,117
7000 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	6,395,313	6,382,013	6,395,313	6,391,313
7050 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL				
7100 BASIC PAY	7,724,419	7,701,719	7,724,419	7,724,419
7150 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	2,237,935	2,237,935	2,237,935	2,237,935
7250 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	3,127,841	3,127,841	3,127,841	3,127,841
7300 INCENTIVE PAYS	105,469	105,469	105,469	105,469
7350 SPECIAL PAYS	899,765	876,333	899,765	876,333
7400 ALLOWANCES	612,990	612,990	612,990	612,990
7450 SEPARATION PAY	149,962	149,962	149,962	149,962
7550 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	585,990	585,990	585,990	585,990
7650 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	15,444,371	15,398,239	15,444,371	15,420,939
7700 ACTIVITY 3: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF MIDSHIPMEN				
7750 MIDSHIPMEN	61,472	61,472	61,472	61,472
7800 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL				
7850 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	591,589	591,589	591,589	591,589
7900 SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND	344,721	344,721	344,721	344,721
7950 FAMILY SUBSISTENCE SUPPLEMENTAL ALLOWANCE	22	22	22	22
8050 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	936,332	936,332	936,332	936,332

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
8100 ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION				
8150 ACCESSION TRAVEL	63,361	63,361	63,361	63,361
8200 TRAINING TRAVEL	60,933	60,933	60,933	60,933
8250 OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	183,330	183,330	183,330	183,330
8300 ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	269,742	269,742	269,742	269,742
8350 SEPARATION TRAVEL	99,129	99,129	99,129	99,129
8400 TRAVEL OF ORGANIZED UNITS	19,103	19,103	19,103	19,103
8450 NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE	7,243	7,243	7,243	7,243
8500 TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE	6,523	6,523	6,523	6,523
8550 OTHER	6,272	6,272	6,272	6,272
8650 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5	715,636	715,636	715,636	715,636
8700 ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS				
8750 APPREHENSION OF MILITARY DESERTERS	741	741	741	741
8800 INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS	880	880	880	880
8850 DEATH GRATUITIES	25,400	25,400	25,400	25,400
8900 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	35,412	35,412	35,412	35,412
9000 EDUCATION BENEFITS	7,925	7,925	7,925	7,925
9050 ADOPTION EXPENSES	254	254	254	254
9150 TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY	5,958	5,958	5,958	5,958
9202 PARTIAL DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065
9210 RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	20,050	20,050	20,050	20,050
9220 JUNIOR R.O.T.C.	13,217	13,217	13,217	13,217
9300 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6	110,902	110,902	110,902	110,902
9350 LESS REIMBURSABLES	-358,793	-358,793	-358,793	-358,793
9400 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT	---	55,000	57,300	57,175
9630 AUTHORIZED END STRENGTH	---	---	-23,761	-16,500
9650 TOTAL, ACTIVE FORCES, NAVY	23,305,233	23,300,801	23,338,772	23,318,476
11330 TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY	23,305,233	23,300,801	23,338,772	23,318,476

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY				
BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS				
BASIC PAY	**3,316,590**	**3,307,290**	**3,316,590**	**3,316,590**
Underexecution of End Strength		-9,300		0
SPECIAL PAYS	**344,512**	**340,512**	**344,512**	**340,512**
Foreign Language Proficiency Pay - Deferred Consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-4,000		-4,000
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL				
BASIC PAY	**7,724,419**	**7,701,719**	**7,724,419**	**7,724,419**
Underexecution of End Strength		-22,700		0
SPECIAL PAYS	**899,765**	**876,333**	**899,765**	**876,333**
Hardship Duty Pay - Deferred Consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-7,432		-7,432
Foreign Language Proficiency Pay - Deferred Consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-16,000		-16,000
Authorized Basic Pay Increase		**58,000**	**57,300**	**57,175**
Authorized End Strength			**-23,761**	**-16,500**
Authorized Reduction: Flexible Management of Deployment of Members		**-3,000**		**0**

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
11400 MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS				
11450 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS				
11500 BASIC PAY	1,194,344	1,194,344	1,194,344	1,194,344
11550 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	346,360	346,360	346,360	346,360
11650 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	338,709	338,709	338,709	338,709
11700 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	44,616	44,616	44,616	44,616
11750 INCENTIVE PAYS	49,440	49,440	49,440	49,440
11800 SPECIAL PAYS	8,923	5,821	8,923	5,821
11850 ALLOWANCES	24,451	24,451	24,451	24,451
11900 SEPARATION PAY	13,659	13,659	13,659	13,659
11950 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	91,481	91,481	91,481	91,481
12050 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	2,111,983	2,108,881	2,111,983	2,108,881
12100 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL				
12150 BASIC PAY	3,926,974	3,926,974	3,926,974	3,926,974
12200 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	1,138,720	1,138,720	1,138,720	1,138,720
12300 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	1,109,129	1,109,129	1,109,129	1,109,129
12350 INCENTIVE PAYS	8,360	8,360	8,360	8,360
12400 SPECIAL PAYS	381,160	378,145	381,160	378,145
12450 ALLOWANCES	242,372	242,372	242,372	242,372
12500 SEPARATION PAY	77,200	77,200	77,200	77,200
12600 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	300,414	300,414	300,414	300,414
12700 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	7,184,329	7,181,314	7,184,329	7,181,314
12750 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL				
12800 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	336,758	336,758	336,758	336,758
12850 SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND	260,978	260,978	260,978	260,978
12900 FAMILY SUBSISTENCE SUPPLEMENTAL ALLOWANCE	750	750	750	750
13000 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	598,486	598,486	598,486	598,486

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
13050 ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION				
13100 ACCESSION TRAVEL	47,877	47,877	47,877	47,877
13150 TRAINING TRAVEL	9,798	9,798	9,798	9,798
13200 OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	91,399	91,399	91,399	91,399
13250 ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	126,787	126,787	126,787	126,787
13300 SEPARATION TRAVEL	53,545	53,545	53,545	53,545
13350 TRAVEL OF ORGANIZED UNITS	1,781	1,781	1,781	1,781
13400 NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE	5,430	5,430	5,430	5,430
13450 TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE	13,046	13,046	13,046	13,046
13500 OTHER	2,561	2,561	2,561	2,561
13600 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5	352,224	352,224	352,224	352,224
13650 ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS				
13700 APPREHENSION OF MILITARY DESERTERS	1,710	1,710	1,710	1,710
13750 INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS	18	18	18	18
13800 DEATH GRATUITIES	16,800	16,800	16,800	16,800
13850 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	30,604	30,604	30,604	30,604
13950 EDUCATION BENEFITS	1,172	1,172	1,172	1,172
14000 ADOPTION EXPENSES	470	470	470	470
14100 TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY	2,007	2,007	2,007	2,007
14155 PARTIAL DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE	713	713	713	713
14160 JUNIOR R.O.T.C	4,184	4,184	4,184	4,184
14250 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6	57,678	57,678	57,678	57,678
14300 LESS REIMBURSABLES	-26,669	-26,669	-26,669	-26,669
14315 UNOBLIGATED BALANCES	---	---	-13,000	-20,000
14350 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT	---	-2,000	26,800	28,266
14600 TOTAL, ACTIVE FORCES, MARINE CORPS	10,278,031	10,269,914	10,291,831	10,280,180
16230 TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS	10,278,031	10,269,914	10,291,831	10,280,180

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS				
BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS				
SPECIAL PAYS	**8,923**	**5,821**	**8,923**	**5,821**
Foreign Language Proficiency Pay - Deferred Consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-3,102		-3,102
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL				
SPECIAL PAYS	**381,160**	**378,145**	**381,160**	**378,145**
Foreign Language Proficiency Pay - Deferred Consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-3,015		-3,015
Authorized Basic Pay Increase		**33,000**	**26,800**	**28,266**
Prior Year Underexecution/Unobligated Balances		**-20,000**	**-13,000**	**-20,000**
Authorized Reduction: Flexible Management of Deployment of Members		**-15,000**		**0**

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
16300 MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE				
16350 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS				
16400 BASIC PAY	4,265,227	4,234,227	4,265,227	4,234,227
16450 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	1,236,917	1,236,917	1,236,917	1,236,917
16550 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	1,106,804	1,106,804	1,106,804	1,106,804
16600 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	156,328	156,328	156,328	156,328
16650 INCENTIVE PAYS	293,725	293,725	293,725	293,725
16700 SPECIAL PAYS	214,947	202,352	213,647	202,352
16750 ALLOWANCES	122,307	122,307	122,307	122,307
16800 SEPARATION PAY	308,588	294,588	308,588	308,588
16850 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	324,900	324,900	324,900	324,900
16950 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	8,029,743	7,972,148	8,028,443	7,986,148
17000 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL				
17050 BASIC PAY	7,812,430	7,817,730	7,812,430	7,812,430
17100 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	2,265,606	2,265,606	2,265,606	2,265,606
17200 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	2,528,554	2,528,554	2,528,554	2,528,554
17250 INCENTIVE PAYS	36,224	36,224	36,224	36,224
17300 SPECIAL PAYS	234,379	177,534	228,379	177,534
17350 ALLOWANCES	520,062	520,062	520,062	520,062
17450 SEPARATION PAY	123,691	93,691	123,691	123,691
17500 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	597,651	597,651	597,651	597,651
17600 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	14,118,597	14,037,052	14,112,597	14,061,752
17650 ACTIVITY 3: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF CADETS				
17700 ACADEMY CADETS	59,942	59,942	59,942	59,942
17750 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERS				
17800 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	750,602	750,602	750,602	750,602
17850 SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND	152,792	152,792	152,792	152,792
17900 FAMILY SUBSISTENCE SUPPLEMENTAL ALLOWANCE	143	143	143	143
18000 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	903,537	903,537	903,537	903,537

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
18050 ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION				
18100 ACCESSION TRAVEL	89,590	89,590	89,590	89,590
18150 TRAINING TRAVEL	119,306	119,306	119,306	119,306
18200 OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	246,805	246,805	246,805	246,805
18250 ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	441,113	441,113	441,113	441,113
18300 SEPARATION TRAVEL	159,254	159,254	159,254	159,254
18350 TRAVEL OF ORGANIZED UNITS	35,046	35,046	35,046	35,046
18400 NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE	33,386	33,386	33,386	33,386
18450 TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE	50,330	50,330	50,330	50,330
18500 OTHER	---	364,000	---	132,000
18550 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5	1,174,830	1,538,830	1,174,830	1,306,830
18600 ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERS COSTS				
18650 APPREHENSION OF MILITARY DESERTERS	81	81	81	81
18700 INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS	1,724	1,724	1,724	1,724
18750 DEATH GRATUITIES	24,200	24,200	24,200	24,200
18800 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	24,369	24,369	24,369	24,369
18850 SURVIVOR BENEFITS	1,539	1,539	1,539	1,539
18900 EDUCATION BENEFITS	180	180	180	180
18950 ADOPTION EXPENSES	584	584	584	584
19050 TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY	4,851	4,851	4,851	4,851
19060 PARTIAL DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE	2,169	2,169	2,169	2,169
19110 RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	46,754	46,754	46,754	46,754
19120 JUNIOR ROTC	22,588	22,588	22,588	22,588
19200 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6	129,039	129,039	129,039	129,039
19250 LESS REIMBURSABLES	-318,334	-318,334	-318,334	-318,334
19400 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT	---	57,000	65,000	66,000
19650 TOTAL, ACTIVE FORCES, AIR FORCE	24,097,354	24,379,214	24,155,054	24,194,914
22530 TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE	24,097,354	24,379,214	24,155,054	24,194,914

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE				
BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS				
BASIC PAY	4,265,227	4,234,227	4,265,227	4,234,227
Excessive Program Growth		-31,000		-31,000
SPECIAL PAYS	214,947	202,352	213,647	202,352
Hostile Fire Pay - Deferred Consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-5,646		-5,646
Hardship Duty Pay - Deferred Consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-3,021	-1,300	-3,021
Foreign Language Proficiency Pay - Deferred Consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-3,928		-3,928
SEPARATION PAY	308,588	294,588	308,588	308,588
Adjustments for Estimated FY08 End Strength		-14,000		0
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL				
BASIC PAY	7,812,430	7,817,730	7,812,430	7,812,430
Authorized Manpower for B-52 Bomber Fleet		5,300		0
SPECIAL PAYS	234,379	177,534	228,379	177,534
Hostile Fire Pay - Deferred Consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-30,707		-30,707
Hardship Duty Pay - Deferred Consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-11,975	-6,000	-11,975
Foreign Language Proficiency Pay - Deferred Consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-14,163		-14,163
SEPARATION PAY	123,691	93,691	123,691	123,691
Adjustments for Estimated FY08 End Strength		-30,000		0
BA-5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION	1,174,830	1,538,830	1,174,830	1,306,830
Transfer from Air Force, RDTE, Line 133		364,000		132,000
Authorized Basic Pay Increase		66,000	65,000	65,000
Authorized Reduction: Flexible Management of Deployment of Members		-9,000		0
JROTC Programs				1,000

REVIEW OF AIR FORCE END STRENGTH

The conferees direct the Secretary of the Air Force to conduct a thorough review of its total force end strength requirements and provide a report to the congressional defense committees in conjunction with the President's fiscal year 2009 budget request. The report should explain the capabilities that the current force structure provides, the nature of any shortfalls for new and emerging missions, and an explanation on how the Air Force could balance the budgetary demands necessary to implement any corrective policy action within its own budget.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
22600 RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY				
22650 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT				
22700 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	1,179,447	1,179,447	1,179,447	1,179,447
22750 PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACT DUTY).....	65,377	65,377	65,377	65,377
22800 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	201,473	201,473	201,473	201,473
22910 MOBILIZATION TRAINING	13,396	13,396	13,396	13,396
22920 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	140,095	140,095	140,095	140,095
22930 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	160,098	160,098	160,098	160,098
22940 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	1,747,116	1,747,116	1,747,116	1,747,116
22950 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	138,351	138,351	138,351	138,351
22970 HEALTH PROFESSION SCHOLARSHIP	34,245	34,245	34,245	34,245
22990 OTHER PROGRAMS	55,022	55,022	55,022	55,022
23050 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	3,734,620	3,734,620	3,734,620	3,734,620
23800 UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.....	---	---	-11,000	-19,000
23825 AUTHORIZED END STRENGTH.....	---	---	-60,170	-30,000
23830 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT.....	---	-105,000	8,990	-1,010
23980 TOTAL RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY.....	3,734,620	3,629,620	3,672,440	3,684,610
24000 TOTAL RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY.....	3,734,620	3,629,620	3,672,440	3,684,610

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY				
Authorized Basic Pay Increase		9,000	8,990	8,990
FY2008 GWOT Mobilization Assumptions		-65,000		-10,000
Underexecution of End Strength/Authorized End Strength		-30,000	-60,170	-30,000
Prior Year Underexecution/Unobligated Balances		-19,000	-11,000	-19,000

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
24050 RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY				
24100 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT				
24150 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	611,478	611,478	588,478	588,478
24200 PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACT DUTY).....	8,055	8,055	8,055	8,055
24250 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	43,599	43,599	43,599	43,599
24310 MOBILIZATION TRAINING.....	7,738	7,738	7,738	7,738
24320 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	30,547	30,547	30,547	30,547
24330 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	61,497	61,497	61,497	61,497
24340 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	995,162	995,162	1,018,162	1,018,162
24350 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	6,473	6,473	6,473	6,473
24370 HEALTH PROFESSION SCHOLARSHIP.....	33,136	33,136	33,136	33,136
24450 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	1,797,685	1,797,685	1,797,685	1,797,685
25390 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT.....	---	-20,800	4,300	-7,549
25450 TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY.....	1,797,685	1,776,885	1,801,985	1,790,136

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY				
PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48)	611,478	611,478	588,478	588,478
Pay Group A Training			-23,000	-23,000
ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	995,162	995,162	1,018,162	1,018,162
Recruiting and Retention			23,000	23,000
Authorized Basic Pay Increase		1,200	4,300	4,251
Underexecution of End Strength		-7,000		-4,300
Prior Year Underexecution		-15,000		-7,500

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
25500 RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS				
25550 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT				
25600 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	176,227	176,227	176,227	176,227
25650 PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACT DUTY).....	39,689	39,689	39,689	39,689
25700 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	93,272	93,272	93,272	93,272
25810 MOBILIZATION TRAINING.....	2,811	2,811	2,811	2,811
25820 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	14,245	14,245	14,245	14,245
25830 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	36,244	36,244	36,244	36,244
25840 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	183,131	183,131	183,131	183,131
25850 PLATOON LEADER CLASS.....	13,043	13,043	13,043	13,043
25860 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	36,210	36,210	36,210	36,210
25950 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	594,872	594,872	594,872	594,872
26600 UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.....	---	---	-2,500	-3,250
26660 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT.....	---	-81,400	3,000	-8,514
26750 TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS.....	594,872	513,472	595,372	583,108

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS				
Authorized Basic Pay Increase		600	3,000	1,486
FY2008 GWOT Mobilization Assumptions		-78,000		-10,000
Prior Year Underexecution/Unobligated Balances		-4,000	-2,500	-3,250

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
26800 RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE				
26850 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT				
26900 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	617,479	617,479	570,479	570,479
26950 PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACT DUTY).....	98,622	98,622	93,622	93,622
27000 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	53,082	53,082	53,082	53,082
27050 PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS).....	104	104	104	104
27110 MOBILIZATION TRAINING.....	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
27120 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	109,475	109,475	121,475	121,475
27130 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	101,175	101,175	141,175	141,175
27140 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	269,299	269,299	269,299	269,299
27150 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	40,222	40,222	40,222	40,222
27170 HEALTH PROFESSION SCHOLARSHIP.....	31,026	31,026	31,026	31,026
27190 OTHER PROGRAMS.....	48,195	48,195	48,195	48,195
27200 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	1,370,479	1,370,479	1,370,479	1,370,479
27900 UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.....	---	---	-4,800	-10,000
27950 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT.....	---	-4,800	3,218	3,300
28150 TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....	1,370,479	1,365,679	1,368,897	1,363,779

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE				
PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48)	617,479	617,479	570,479	570,479
Pay Group A Training			-47,000	-47,000
PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACT DUTY)	98,622	98,622	93,622	93,622
Pay Group B Training			-5,000	-5,000
SCHOOL TRAINING	109,475	109,475	121,475	121,475
School Training			12,000	12,000
SPECIAL TRAINING	101,175	101,175	141,175	141,175
Special Training			40,000	40,000
Authorized Basic Pay Increase		3,200	3,218	3,300
Prior Year Underexecution/Unobligated Balances		-10,000	-4,800	-10,000
931st Air Refueling Group - Transfer to OM,AFR		2,000		0

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
28200 NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY				
28250 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT				
28300 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48)	1,897,450	1,897,450	1,897,450	1,897,450
28350 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS)	342,659	342,659	342,659	342,659
28400 PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS)	31,525	31,525	31,525	31,525
28500 SCHOOL TRAINING	344,586	344,586	344,586	344,586
28510 SPECIAL TRAINING	244,781	244,781	244,781	244,781
28520 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	2,909,995	2,909,995	2,909,995	2,909,995
28530 EDUCATION BENEFITS	188,153	188,153	188,153	188,153
28600 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	5,959,149	5,959,149	5,959,149	5,959,149
29350 UNOBLIGATED BALANCES	---	---	-38,000	-37,000
29457 JOINT INTERAGENCY TRAINING AND EDUCATION CENTER	---	---	3,600	3,600
29458 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT	---	-144,132	22,605	-1,050
29500 TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY	5,959,149	5,815,017	5,947,354	5,924,699

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY				
Joint Interagency Training and Education Center			3,600	3,600
Authorized Basic Pay Increase		22,600	22,605	22,682
FY2008 GWOT Mobilization Assumptions		-134,000		-27,000
Prior Year Underexecution/Unobligated Balances		-36,000	-38,000	-37,000
WMD-Civil Support Team for Florida		1,300		1,300
WMD-Civil Support Team for New York		1,968		1,968

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
29550 NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE				
29600 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT				
29650 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	962,871	962,871	896,271	896,271
29700 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	65,056	65,056	65,056	65,056
29750 PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS).....	456	456	456	456
29810 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	187,802	187,802	193,402	193,402
29820 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	87,831	87,831	87,831	87,831
29830 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	1,281,804	1,281,804	1,327,904	1,327,904
29840 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	56,590	56,590	56,590	56,590
29950 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	2,642,410	2,642,410	2,627,510	2,627,510
30550 UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.....	---	---	-21,000	-21,000
30607 JOINT INTERAGENCY TRAINING AND EDUCATION CENTER.....	---	---	650	650
30608 166TH NETWORK WARFARE SQUADRON.....	---	---	600	600
30609 CRYPTO-LINGUIST / INTELLIGENCE OFFICER INITIATIVE.....	---	---	1,600	1,600
30610 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT.....	---	-21,241	7,200	7,959
30750 TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....	2,642,410	2,621,169	2,616,560	2,617,319

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE				
PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48)	962,871	962,871	896,271	896,271
Pay Group A Training			-66,600	-66,600
SCHOOL TRAINING	187,802	187,802	193,402	193,402
School Training			5,600	5,600
ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	1,281,804	1,281,804	1,327,904	1,327,904
Full Time Support			17,000	17,000
Recruiting and Retention			29,100	29,100
Joint Interagency Training and Education Center			650	650
166th Network Warfare Squadron			600	600
Crypto-Linguist/Intelligence Officer Initiative			1,600	1,600
Authorized Basic Pay Increase		6,000	7,200	7,200
Prior Year Underexecution/Unobligated Balances		-28,000	-21,000	-21,000
WMD-Civil Support Team for Florida		400		400
WMD-Civil Support Team for New York		359		359

TITLE II – OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The conference agreement provides $140,062,158,000 in Title II, Operation and Maintenance, instead of $137,135,127,000 as proposed by the House and $142,679,275,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
RECAPITULATION				
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	28,924,973	26,404,495	28,598,563	27,361,574
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	33,334,690	32,851,468	33,150,380	33,087,650
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	4,961,393	4,471,858	5,061,649	4,792,211
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	33,655,633	31,613,981	32,599,333	32,176,162
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	22,574,278	22,343,180	23,239,227	22,693,617
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE	2,508,062	2,510,890	2,510,286	2,510,022
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE	1,186,883	1,144,454	1,187,151	1,148,083
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE	208,637	207,087	208,688	208,637
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE	2,692,077	2,684,577	2,816,103	2,815,417
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	5,840,209	5,893,843	5,800,933	5,764,858
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD	5,041,965	5,021,077	5,471,745	5,468,710
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER ACCOUNT	5,000	---	---	---
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES	11,971	11,971	11,971	11,971
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	434,879	434,879	444,879	439,879
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	300,591	300,591	300,591	300,591
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	458,428	458,428	458,428	458,428
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE	12,751	12,751	12,751	12,751
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEF. SITES	250,249	268,249	295,249	280,249
OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID	103,300	103,300	63,300	103,300
FORMER SOVIET UNION THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT	348,048	398,048	448,048	428,048
GRAND TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	142,854,017	137,135,127	142,679,275	140,062,158

The conferees agree to impose new reprogramming guidelines within the operation and maintenance appropriations to ensure better accountability, as recommended by the House. The conferees believe that such revisions are necessary given the unique nature of activities funded within these appropriations, continuing concerns about force readiness, and recent budget execution within these accounts. Specifically, the conferees direct:

(1) with respect to service operation and maintenance accounts, that the Department shall submit prior approval reprogramming requests to the congressional defense committees for proposed transfers of funds in excess of $15,000,000, to or from the levels specified for budget activities.

In addition, the Department shall follow prior approval reprogramming procedures for transfers in excess of $15,000,000 out of the following budget subactivities:

Operation and Maintenance, Army

Land Forces Depot Maintenance

Operation and Maintenance, Navy

Navy Aircraft Depot Maintenance
Navy Ship Depot Maintenance

Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps

Marine Corps Depot Maintenance

Operation and Maintenance, Air Force

Air Operations Depot Maintenance
Mobility Operations Depot Maintenance
Basic Skills/Training Depot Maintenance
Logistics Operations Depot Maintenance

Further, the Department shall provide written notifications of cumulative transfers in excess of $15,000,000 out of the following budget subactivities:

Operation and Maintenance, Army

Maneuver units
Modular support brigades
Land forces operations support
Force readiness operations support
Base operations support

Operation and Maintenance, Air Force

Primary combat forces
Combat enhancement forces
Combat communications

(2) with respect to Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide (O&M,DW), that proposed transfers of funds to or from the levels specified for defense agencies in excess of $15,000,000 shall be subject to prior approval reprogramming procedures. In addition, the Department shall provide written notification of cumulative transfers in excess of $15,000,000 or 20 percent, whichever is less, out of the following line items identified in the Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide project level table contained in the conference report:

Defense Legal Service Agency
Office of the Secretary of Defense

Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics programs
Personnel and Readiness
Comptroller and Chief Financial Officer
Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence)
Under Secretary of Defense (Policy)
Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration).

A congressional interest item contained in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide is defined only as a specific increase provided by the conferees.

The conferees expect that these new guidelines will provide more effective oversight by the congressional defense committees and lead to better financial management within the Department.

JUSTIFICATION OF FUNDING FOR NAMED OPERATIONS

The conferees retain a general provision as proposed by the Senate requiring the President's budget request include separate budget justification documents for the costs of the Armed Forces participating in contingency operations. The conferees find that justification material provided in previous years has varied greatly and has not provided Congress with the level of detail required by this provision. The conferees direct the Department of Defense to abide by the requirements of the general provision and include this level of detail in one concise justification book for all operations, other than Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom. The conferees further direct that the justification book continue to provide data on operations identified for fiscal year 2008, but also identify existing or on-going named operations outside the Continental United States or in support of any global operation (including those led by other partner nations) where the cost of such named operation exceeds $100,000,000 or is staffed by more than 1,000 U.S. military personnel.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
100 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY				
150 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
200 LAND FORCES				
250 MANEUVER UNITS	887,030	771,301	887,030	887,030
300 MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	93,630	93,317	93,630	99,230
350 ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADES	693,513	417,099	693,513	416,699
400 THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	771,074	587,584	771,074	771,074
450 LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,242,988	1,104,304	1,242,988	1,103,704
460 AVIATION ASSETS	848,171	850,171	848,171	850,171
500 LAND FORCES READINESS				
550 FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,051,266	1,909,049	2,097,766	1,942,649
600 LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	555,405	480,077	559,905	483,677
650 LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	804,892	552,464	806,392	669,572
700 LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT				
750 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	6,802,278	6,878,321	6,737,778	6,761,578
800 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	2,031,173	3,052,710	2,037,373	2,549,373
850 MANAGEMENT & OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	285,198	267,698	285,198	267,698
900 UNIFIED COMMANDS	113,872	100,372	113,872	113,872
950 ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	233,035	233,035	233,035	233,035
1050 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	17,413,525	17,297,502	17,407,725	17,149,362
1100 BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION				
1150 MOBILITY OPERATIONS				
1200 STRATEGIC MOBILITY	288,063	196,405	288,063	196,105
1250 ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	156,318	66,876	156,318	156,318
1300 INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	---	2,000	---	1,600
1400 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	444,381	265,281	444,381	354,023

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
1450 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
1500 ACCESSION TRAINING				
1550 OFFICER ACQUISITION	116,804	116,804	116,804	116,804
1600 RECRUIT TRAINING	47,608	46,850	47,608	46,850
1650 ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	50,796	50,314	50,796	50,314
1700 SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS	364,863	335,483	366,863	366,863
1750 BASIC SKILL AND ADVANCED TRAINING				
1800 SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	574,212	539,028	553,462	556,462
1850 FLIGHT TRAINING	695,377	609,325	695,377	695,377
1900 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	113,769	99,794	114,269	100,294
1950 TRAINING SUPPORT	706,416	621,266	705,866	705,476
2000 RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION				
2050 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	603,498	568,807	603,498	568,807
2100 EXAMINING	152,793	138,799	152,793	138,799
2150 OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	238,457	209,128	238,457	209,128
2200 CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	199,956	173,032	201,956	201,556
2250 JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS	147,203	131,442	147,203	147,203
2300 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	4,011,752	3,640,072	3,994,952	3,903,933
2350 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
2400 SECURITY PROGRAMS				
2450 SECURITY PROGRAMS	757,874	760,344	755,974	759,349
2500 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS				
2550 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	686,899	520,685	628,435	575,235
2600 CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	642,906	452,470	613,970	534,270
2650 LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	506,679	520,709	512,679	522,709
2700 AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	476,807	334,719	446,977	391,977

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
2750 SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT 2800 ADMINISTRATION	775,819	619,571	742,339	667,984
2850 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,192,413	1,107,074	1,077,242	1,107,074
2900 MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	269,420	263,065	269,420	269,420
2950 OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	217,872	205,704	217,872	218,872
3000 OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	841,825	774,144	843,825	844,545
3050 ARMY CLAIMS	233,786	222,776	233,786	222,776
3100 REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	48,170	45,800	48,170	45,800
3150 SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS 3200 SUPPORT OF NATO OPERATIONS	362,159	356,134	362,159	362,159
3250 MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	42,686	42,095	42,686	42,686
3300 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	7,055,315	6,225,290	6,795,534	6,564,856
3600 UNOBLIGATED BALANCES	---	---	-95,300	---
3710 OVERSTATEMENT OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS	---	-241,900	---	-190,600
3720 TRANSFER OF EXCESS WORKING CAPITAL FUND CASH	---	-420,000	---	-420,000
3730 CONTRACT EFFICIENCIES (5 PERCENT)	---	-374,250	---	---
3740 TRANSFER TO CORPS OF ENGINEERS	---	12,500	---	---
3750 CIVILIAN PAY RAISE FROM 3 PERCENT TO 3.5 PERCENT	---	---	51,271	---
4200 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY	28,924,973	26,404,495	28,598,563	27,361,574

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
111 MANEUVER UNITS	**887,030**	**771,301**	**887,030**	**887,030**
Unjustified program growth		-115,729		0
112 MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	**93,630**	**93,317**	**93,630**	**99,230**
Unjustified program growth		-6,313		0
Modular Command Post Tent		4,000		4,000
Air-Supported Temper Tent		2,000		1,600
113 ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADES	**693,513**	**417,099**	**693,513**	**416,699**
Scanning Technology for Accelerating Reset		2,000		1,600
Unjustified program growth		-78,414		-78,414
Smooth growth in supply purchases		-200,000		-200,000
114 THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	**771,074**	**587,584**	**771,074**	**771,074**
Unjustified program growth		-183,490		0
115 LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	**1,242,988**	**1,104,304**	**1,242,988**	**1,103,704**
Unjustified program growth		-130,284		-130,284
Transfer of JNTC to CE2T2		-11,700		-11,700
A Second Civil Support Team for Weapons of Mass Destruction in Florida		300		300
Water Purification & Distribution Operating Systems		3,000		2,400
116 AVIATION ASSETS	**848,171**	**850,171**	**848,171**	**850,171**
UH-60 Leak Proof Transmission Drip Pans		2,000		2,000
121 FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	**2,051,266**	**1,905,049**	**2,097,766**	**1,942,649**
Advanced Combat Helmet PLUS			4,000	4,000
Cognitive Air Defense Simulators			2,000	1,600
Fleece Insulating Liners for Extended Cold Weather Clothing System Generation III (ECWCS-GEN III)		3,000	4,000	3,200
Sawfly Combat Ballistic Protection Eyewear			2,000	1,600
U.S. Army Extended Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS) Hand Protection System		1,000	2,000	1,600
PARC/Multi-Brigade Training Requirements			17,500	15,100
USARPAC Deployable C4 System			4,000	3,200
USARPAC GCCS & CENTRIX Operations			2,600	2,080
USARPAC C4 Modularity			3,000	2,400
USARPAC Core Warfighting C4 Network Infrastructure			5,400	4,320
Unjustified program growth		-106,368		-106,968
Transfer of JCS exercise program to CE2T2		-49,949		-49,949
Fort Hood Training Lands Restoration and Maintenance		3,000		3,000
Extended Cold Weather Clothing System – Gen III		3,500		2,800
Operational/Technical Training Validation Testbed for Maneuver Units at Fort Bliss		2,600		2,600
Recapturing the Army's Training Ranges		1,000		800

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
122 LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	**555,405**	**480,077**	**559,905**	**483,677**
Tracking Reusable Assets for Contingency and Emergency Response			4,500	3,600
Unjustified program growth		-45,328		-45,328
GSORTs operating costs		-30,000		-30,000
123 LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	**804,892**	**552,464**	**806,392**	**669,572**
Anniston Army Depot Industrial Efficiencies			1,500	1,200
Unjustified program growth		-259,028		-141,800
GUARDRAIL		6,600		5,280
131 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	**6,802,278**	**6,878,321**	**6,737,778**	**6,761,578**
DFAS Overstatement			-70,000	-70,000
Biosecurity Research for Soldier Food Safety			1,500	1,200
Army Conservation and Ecosystem Management			4,000	3,500
Childcare center operations		46,000	46,000	23,000
Perimeter security force protection		28,043		0
Roofing Restoration Program at Fort Stewart, GA		2,000		1,600
132 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	**2,031,173**	**3,052,710**	**2,037,373**	**2,549,373**
Rock Island Arsenal, Building 299 Roof Replacement Phase II			6,200	6,000
Perimeter security force protection		2,037		0
Fort Stewart Live Fire Ranges Modernization & Improvements		1,500		1,200
Accelerate modernization of critical operational and support facilitates		1,018,000		509,000
McAlester Army Ammunition Plant (transferred from Ammunition, Army)				2,000
133 MANAGEMENT & OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	**285,198**	**267,698**	**285,198**	**267,698**
HQ staff growth		-17,500		-17,500
134 UNIFIED COMMANDS	**113,872**	**100,372**	**113,872**	**113,872**
HQ staff growth		-13,500		0
211 STRATEGIC MOBILITY	**288,063**	**196,405**	**288,063**	**196,105**
Down-load of prepositioned sets		-93,158		-93,158
Quadcons and Tricons for strategic mobility		1,500		1,200
212 ARMY PROPOSITIONED STOCKS	**156,318**	**66,876**	**156,318**	**156,318**
Down-load of prepositioned sets		-89,442		0
213 INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	**0**	**2,000**	**0**	**1,600**
NanoSensor StageGate Accelerator		2,000		1,600
311 OFFICER ACQUISITION	**116,804**	**116,804**	**116,804**	**116,804**
312 RECRUIT TRAINING	**47,608**	**46,850**	**47,608**	**46,850**

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
Unjustified program growth		-758		-758
313 ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	**50,796**	**50,314**	**50,796**	**50,314**
Unjustified program growth		-482		-482
314 SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS	**364,863**	**335,483**	**366,863**	**366,863**
Air Battle Captain (ROTC Heli Flight Training Program)			2,000	2,000
Unjustified program growth		-29,380		0
321 SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	**574,212**	**539,028**	**553,462**	**556,462**
BOLC Phase II Duplicate Funding			-20,750	-20,750
Unjustified program growth		-38,184		0
Critical Language Instruction for Military Personnel, Education, Training & Distance Learning		3,000		3,000
322 FLIGHT TRAINING	**695,377**	**609,325**	**695,377**	**695,377**
Unjustified program growth		-86,052		0
323 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	**113,769**	**99,794**	**114,269**	**100,294**
Leadership for Leaders at CGSC and KSU			500	500
Unjustified program growth		-13,975		-13,975
324 TRAINING SUPPORT	**706,416**	**621,266**	**705,866**	**705,476**
Capstone Field Training Exercise Duplicate Funding			-2,500	-2,500
Northern Nevada Special Operations Training Project			1,950	1,560
Unjustified program growth		-86,150		0
Air and Missile Defense Instrumentation System		1,000		0
331 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	**603,498**	**568,807**	**603,498**	**568,807**
Unjustified program growth		-34,691		-34,691
332 EXAMINING	**152,793**	**138,799**	**152,793**	**138,799**
Unjustified program growth		-13,994		-13,994
333 OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	**238,457**	**209,128**	**238,457**	**209,128**
Unjustified program growth		-29,329		-29,329
334 CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	**199,956**	**173,032**	**201,956**	**201,556**
Online Technology Training Program at Ft. Lewis			2,000	1,600
Unjustified program growth		-26,924		0
335 JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS	**147,203**	**131,442**	**147,203**	**147,203**
Unjustified program growth		-15,761		0
411 SECURITY PROGRAMS	**757,874**	**760,344**	**755,974**	**759,349**
Security Programs Adjustment			-1,900	1,475

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
421 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	**686,899**	**520,685**	**628,435**	**575,235**
Unjustified program growth		-58,464	-58,464	-58,464
Unwarranted equipment moves		-110,000		-55,000
Transformation of ISO containers to 'Smart Containers'		2,250		1,800
422 CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	**642,906**	**452,470**	**613,970**	**534,270**
Unjustified program growth		-28,936	-28,936	-28,936
Permit growth of sustainment systems techincal support of 10 percent		-165,000		-82,500
US Army Battery Management Program Utilizing Pulse Technology		3,500		2,800
423 LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	**506,679**	**520,709**	**512,679**	**522,709**
Retrograde Tracking, Monitoring and Security of U.S. Military Materiel			4,000	3,200
Army Condition Based Maintenance			2,000	1,600
Unjustified program growth		-970		-970
Nanotechnology Corrosion Support		1,000		1,000
Autonomics Logistics Demonstration		2,000		1,600
Mobile Battery Shops (MBS)		1,000		800
Army Strategic Logistics Initiatives - Asset Visibility		2,000		1,600
Common Logistics Operating Environment		4,000		3,200
Sense and Respond Logistics Capability		3,500		2,800
Low Profile Phased Array Antenna		1,500		1,200
424 AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	**476,807**	**334,719**	**446,977**	**391,977**
Unjustified program growth		-32,088	-29,830	-29,830
Program growth in excess of requirement		-110,000		-55,000
431 ADMINISTRATION	**775,819**	**619,571**	**742,339**	**667,984**
Unjustified program growth		-48,413	-33,480	-33,480
Pentagon infrastructure costs		-107,835		*-74,355*
432 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	**1,192,413**	**1,107,074**	**1,077,242**	**1,107,074**
General Fund Enterprise Business System (GFEBS) realignment		-29,822	-29,822	**-29,822**
Unjustified program growth		-55,517	-85,349	-55,517
433 MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	**269,420**	**263,065**	**269,420**	**269,420**
Unjustified program growth		-6,355		0
434 OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	**217,872**	**205,704**	**217,872**	**218,872**
Unjustified program growth		-12,168		0
Warrior Transition Unit Support for the 4/25th Brigade Combat Team (Airborne)				1,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
435 OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	**841,825**	**774,144**	**843,825**	**844,545**
One Soul: Holocaust Education Exhibit			2,000	1,600
Unjustified program growth		-69,081		0
Memorial Day concert		1,400		1,120
436 ARMY CLAIMS	**233,786**	**222,776**	**233,786**	**222,776**
Unjustified program growth		-11,010		-11,010
437 REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	**48,170**	**45,800**	**48,170**	**45,800**
Unjustified program growth		-2,370		-2,370
441 SUPPORT OF NATO OPERATIONS	**362,159**	**356,134**	**362,159**	**362,159**
Unjustified program growth		-6,025		0
442 MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	**42,686**	**42,095**	**42,686**	**42,686**
Unjustified program growth		-591		0
Civilian Pay Raise from 3.0% to 3.5%			51,271	0
Unobligated Balances			-95,300	0
Transfer to Army Corps of Engineers		12,500		0
Overstatement of civilian personnel requirements		-241,900		-190,600
Transfer of excess working capital fund cash		-420,000		-420,000
5% efficiencies in contracted services		-374,250		*0*

IMPACT OF REBASING

The conferees provide $615,700,000 to support the Army's efforts to address the impact of rebasing activities, particularly as large numbers of service members are re-stationed from overseas bases to bases in the United States. The Army is to allocate $615,700,000 on a prioritized project-by-project basis, as best determined by mission requirements from the projects identified in House Report 110–279. The Army is required to report the funding allocation to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations prior to obligating funds.

WARRIOR TRANSITION UNIT SUPPORT FOR THE 4/25TH AIRBORNE BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM

The conferees agree to provide $3,000,000 for additional case workers, occupational therapists, and other health care specialists, as well as additional representatives from the Traumatic Service Members Group Life Insurance (TSGLI) Program and other programs to assist with compensation and other redeployment administrative requirements. The funding is intended to address concerns raised by returning and injured service members of the 4/25th Brigade Combat Team (Airborne) and their families.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
4350 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY				
4400 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
4450 AIR OPERATIONS				
4500 MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	3,607,384	3,407,384	3,607,384	3,507,384
4550 FLEET AIR TRAINING	937,648	937,648	937,648	937,648
4600 INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	50,805	50,805	50,805	50,805
4650 AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	127,578	127,578	127,578	127,578
4700 AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	479,941	479,941	479,941	479,941
4750 AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,017,876	1,017,876	1,017,876	1,017,876
4800 AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	152,464	152,464	152,464	152,464
4850 SHIP OPERATIONS				
4900 MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	3,463,690	3,463,690	3,463,690	3,463,690
4950 SHIP OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AND TRAINING	671,029	641,358	660,029	630,358
5000 SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	4,416,438	4,416,438	4,366,438	4,366,438
5050 SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,081,734	1,081,734	1,071,734	1,071,734
5100 COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS/SUPPORT				
5150 COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	564,929	564,929	549,929	558,229
5200 ELECTRONIC WARFARE	74,888	74,888	70,988	71,188
5250 SPACE SYSTEMS & SURVEILLANCE	159,521	159,521	159,521	159,521
5300 WARFARE TACTICS	390,335	381,935	390,335	381,935
5350 OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY & OCEANOGRAPHY	260,736	260,736	273,236	283,516
5400 COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	1,105,254	1,100,537	1,101,754	1,096,737
5450 EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	176,743	176,743	176,743	176,743
5500 DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	3,925	3,925	3,925	3,925
5550 WEAPONS SUPPORT				
5600 CRUISE MISSILE	138,447	138,447	138,447	138,447
5650 FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	974,235	974,235	974,235	974,235
5700 IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	99,435	99,435	99,435	99,435
5750 WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	486,603	486,603	498,803	498,363
5800 OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	315,141	315,141	315,141	315,141

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
5850 BASE SUPPORT				
5900 ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	610,899	610,899	610,899	610,899
5950 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,246,489	1,259,958	1,246,489	1,248,889
6000 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	3,826,778	3,875,637	3,829,778	3,846,578
6050 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	26,440,945	26,260,485	26,375,245	26,269,697
6100 BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION				
6150 READY RESERVE AND PREPOSITIONING FORCES				
6200 SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	541,656	541,656	541,656	541,656
6250 ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS				
6300 AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	7,166	5,648	7,166	7,166
6350 SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	192,440	192,440	192,440	192,440
6400 MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS				
6450 FLEET HOSPITAL PROGRAM	29,880	29,880	29,880	29,880
6500 INDUSTRIAL READINESS	2,043	2,043	2,043	2,043
6550 COAST GUARD SUPPORT	21,538	21,538	21,538	21,538
6600 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	794,723	793,205	794,723	794,723
6650 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
6700 ACCESSION TRAINING				
6750 OFFICER ACQUISITION	135,602	135,602	132,602	135,602
6800 RECRUIT TRAINING	11,308	11,308	11,308	11,308
6850 RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	112,185	112,185	112,185	112,185
6900 BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING				
6950 SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	486,138	487,638	486,138	487,338
7000 FLIGHT TRAINING	475,655	475,655	475,655	475,655
7050 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	161,017	178,017	162,017	174,617
7100 TRAINING SUPPORT	161,647	162,647	161,647	162,647
7150 RECRUITING, AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION				
7200 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	264,309	264,609	264,309	264,609
7250 OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	144,828	146,328	144,828	146,028
7300 CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	74,991	74,991	75,291	74,991
7350 JUNIOR ROTC	47,515	47,515	47,515	47,515
7400 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	2,075,195	2,096,495	2,073,495	2,092,495

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
7450 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
7500 SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT				
7550 ADMINISTRATION	759,691	726,020	757,691	742,171
7600 EXTERNAL RELATIONS	5,448	5,448	5,448	5,448
7650 CIVILIAN MANPOWER & PERSONNEL MGT	104,347	104,347	104,347	104,347
7700 MILITARY MANPOWER & PERSONNEL MGT	151,915	151,915	150,868	150,868
7750 OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	275,033	276,033	275,033	276,033
7800 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	578,999	578,999	577,999	577,999
7850 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT				
7900 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	237,202	240,202	237,202	239,602
7950 PLANNING, ENGINEERING & DESIGN	243,861	245,861	239,861	245,461
8000 ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	559,214	559,214	554,214	559,214
8050 HULL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL SUPPORT	58,963	58,963	58,963	58,963
8100 COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS	17,205	17,205	17,205	17,205
8150 SPACE & ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS	77,793	77,793	77,793	77,793
8200 SECURITY PROGRAMS				
8250 NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	421,887	421,887	421,887	421,887
8300 SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS				
8350 INTERNATIONAL HDQTRS & AGENCIES	11,290	11,290	11,290	11,290
8400 OTHER PROGRAMS				
8450 OTHER PROGRAMS	520,979	522,956	520,979	522,454
8500 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	4,023,827	3,998,133	4,010,780	4,010,735
8700 UNOBLIGATED BALANCES	---	---	-60,600	---
8710 WORKING CAPITAL FUND EXCESS BALANCES	---	---	-80,000	-80,000
8760 OVERSTATEMENT OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS	---	-82,000	---	---
8770 CONTRACT EFFICIENCIES (5 PERCENT)	---	-214,850	---	---
8960 CIVILIAN PAY RAISE FROM 3.0% TO 3.5%	---	---	36,737	---
9100 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY	33,334,690	32,851,468	33,150,380	33,087,650

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
1A1A	**MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS**	**3,607,384**	**3,407,384**	**3,607,384**	**3,507,384**
	Unexecutable training hours due to deployments		-200,000		-100,000
1B2B	**SHIP OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AND TRAINING**	**671,029**	**641,358**	**660,029**	**630,358**
	Subsurface Support			-11,000	-11,000
	Unexecutable training days due to deployments		-29,671		-29,671
1B4B	**SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE**	**4,416,438**	**4,416,438**	**4,366,438**	**4,366,438**
	Non-Depot/Intermediate Level Maintenance			-50,000	-50,000
1B5B	**SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT**	**1,081,734**	**1,081,734**	**1,071,734**	**1,071,734**
	Fleet Modernization Program			-10,000	-10,000
1C1C	**COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS**	**564,929**	**564,929**	**549,929**	**558,229**
	Unjustified Combat Communications Program Growth			-15,000	-6,700
1C2C	**ELECTRONIC WARFARE**	**74,888**	**74,888**	**70,988**	**71,188**
	Facility Maintenance by Contract			-3,900	-3,700
1C4C	**WARFARE TACTICS**	**390,335**	**381,935**	**390,335**	**381,935**
	Transfer of JNTC to CE2T2		-8,400		-8,400
1C5C	**OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY & OCEANOGRAPHY**	**260,736**	**260,736**	**273,236**	**283,516**
	Naval Oceanographic Office Charting			3,900	3,900
	Navy Ocean/Surveillance Fleet Consolidation			8,600	6,880
	Asia Pacific Regional Initative (transferred from O&M DW)				12,000
1C6C	**COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES**	**1,105,254**	**1,100,537**	**1,101,754**	**1,096,737**
	Joint Forces Command			-5,000	-5,000
	Global Force Management Visibility Tool			1,500	1,200
	Transfer of JCS exercise program to CE2T2		-4,717		-4,717
1D4D	**WEAPONS MAINTENANCE**	**486,603**	**486,603**	**498,803**	**498,363**
	Mk 45 Mod 5" Gun Depot Overhauls			12,200	11,760
BSM1	**FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION**	**1,246,489**	**1,259,958**	**1,246,489**	**1,248,889**
	Modernization/Restoration of Naval Air Station Key West Facilities and Infrastructure		3,000		2,400
	Perimeter security force protection		10,469		0
BSS1	**BASE OPERATING SUPPORT**	**3,826,778**	**3,875,637**	**3,829,778**	**3,846,578**
	PMRF Flood Control			3,000	3,000
	Perimeter security force protection		18,859		0
	Childcare center operations		24,000		12,000
	Pierside Wireless Connection System		2,000		1,600
	Navy Shore Infrastructure Transformation (NSIT)		4,000		3,200

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
2A1F **SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE**	**541,656**	**541,656**	**541,656**	**541,656**
2B1G **AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS**	**7,166**	**5,648**	**7,166**	**7,166**
Unjustified growth		-1,518		0
3A1J **OFFICER ACQUISITION**	**135,602**	**135,602**	**132,602**	**135,602**
Civilian Personnel Compensation			-3,000	0
3B1K **SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING**	**486,138**	**487,638**	**486,138**	**487,338**
Joint Electronic Warfare Training		1,500		1,200
3B3K **PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION**	**161,017**	**178,017**	**162,017**	**174,617**
Professional Development Education (transferred to line 3C3L)			1,000	0
Center for Defense Technology and Education for the Military Services		5,000		4,000
Naval Postgraduate School Laboratory modernization		10,000		8,000
Aircraft Rescue Firefighting (ARFF) Training		2,000		1,600
3B4K **TRAINING SUPPORT**	**161,647**	**162,647**	**161,647**	**162,647**
Military Physicians Combat Medical Training		1,000		1,000
3C1L **RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING**	**264,309**	**264,609**	**264,309**	**264,609**
Naval Sea Cadet Corps (transferred from line 3C4L)		300		300
3C3I **OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION**	**144,828**	**146,328**	**144,828**	**146,028**
Continuing Education through Distance Learning - St. Leo University (transfer from line 3B3K)		1,500		1,200
3c4I **CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING**	**74,991**	**74,991**	**75,291**	**74,991**
Naval Sea Cadet Corps (transferred to line 3C1L)			300	
4A1M **ADMINISTRATION**	**759,691**	**726,020**	**757,691**	**742,171**
Civilian Personnel Compensation			-2,000	0
DFAS support		-33,671		-17,520
4A4M **MILITARY MANPOWER & PERSONNEL MGT**	**151,915**	**151,915**	**150,868**	**150,868**
Joint Air Logistics Information System (JALIS)			-1,047	-1,047
4A5M **OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT**	**275,033**	**276,033**	**275,033**	**276,033**
Puget Sound Navy Museum		1,000		1,000
4A6M **SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS**	**578,999**	**578,999**	**577,999**	**577,999**
Removal of One-time Congressional Increases			-1,000	-1,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
4B1N	**SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION**	**237,202**	**240,202**	**237,202**	**239,602**
	Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) SMART container passive tags dynamically updating active tag		3,000		2,400
4B2N	**PLANNING, ENGINEERING & DESIGN**	**243,861**	**245,861**	**239,861**	**245,461**
	Civilian Personnel Compensation			-4,000	0
	Local Situational Awareness Systems, NAS Lemoore		2,000		1,600
4B3N	**ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT**	**559,214**	**559,214**	**554,214**	**559,214**
	Civilian Personnel Compensation			-5,000	0
	OTHER PROGRAMS	**520,979**	**522,956**	**520,979**	**522,454**
	Civilian Pay Raise from 3.0% to 3.5%			36,737	0
	Unobligated Balances			-60,600	0
	WCF Excess Balances			-80,000	-80,000
	Overstatement of civilian personnel requirements		-82,000		0
	5% efficiency in contracted services		-214,850		0

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
9250 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS				
9300 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
9350 EXPEDITIONARY FORCES				
9400 OPERATIONAL FORCES	867,734	686,021	733,207	698,114
9450 FIELD LOGISTICS	502,437	441,725	518,103	470,641
9500 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	71,240	88,298	71,240	71,240
9550 USMC PREPOSITIONING				
9600 MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	73,870	73,870	73,870	73,870
9650 NORWAY PREPOSITIONING	5,681	5,681	5,681	5,681
9700 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	517,701	451,672	533,856	596,772
9750 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	1,742,906	1,673,287	1,884,071	1,655,483
9800 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	3,781,569	3,420,554	3,820,028	3,571,801
9850 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
9900 ACCESSION TRAINING				
9950 RECRUIT TRAINING	13,242	18,974	18,974	18,974
10000 OFFICER ACQUISITION	520	399	399	399
10050 BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING				
10100 SPECIALIZED SKILLS TRAINING	54,185	78,026	78,026	78,026
10150 FLIGHT TRAINING	318	318	318	318
10200 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	16,751	18,805	18,805	18,805
10250 TRAINING SUPPORT	284,071	226,646	290,850	260,073

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
10300 RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING EDUCATION				
10350 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	141,378	135,090	235,090	235,090
10400 OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	57,523	57,989	57,989	57,989
10450 JUNIOR ROTC	17,080	17,080	17,080	17,080
10500 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	56,590	56,590	56,590	56,590
10550 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	146,254	146,254	146,254	146,254
10600 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	787,912	756,171	920,375	889,598
10650 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
10700 SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT				
10750 SPECIAL SUPPORT	257,131	257,131	255,131	255,131
10800 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	81,548	13,658	13,658	13,658
10850 ADMINISTRATION	36,078	42,868	42,868	42,868
10900 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	3,039	3,039	3,039	3,039
10950 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	14,116	17,237	14,116	16,116
11000 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	391,912	333,933	328,812	330,812
11100 UNOBLIGATED BALANCES	---	---	-12,800	---
11110 CONTRACT EFFICIENCIES (5 PERCENT)	---	-38,800	---	---
11115 CIVILIAN PAY RAISE FROM 3.0% TO 3.5%	---	---	5,234	---
11400 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	4,961,393	4,471,858	5,061,649	4,792,211

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
10	**OPERATIONAL FORCES**	**867,734**	**686,021**	**733,207**	**698,114**
	Resource realignment		-124,935	-124,935	-124,935
	Removal of One-time Congressional Increases			-18,775	-18,775
	Tank Company O&M Excess to Requirement			-4,817	-4,817
	Combat Desert Jacket			4,000	3,200
	Ultra Light Camouflage Net System (ULCANS) (transferred to line 20)			2,000	0
	USMC Shelters and Tents CP Large			3,000	2,400
	Intermediate and organizational maintenance		50,000		50,000
	Duplicative request		-116,288		-85,093
	Transfer of JNTC to CE2T2		-4,400		-4,400
	Perimeter security force protection		410		*0*
	Mountain Cold Weather Clothing and Equipment Program (MCWCEP)- Marine Corps Base Layers		1,500	3,000	2,400
	Acclimate Flame Resistant High Performance Base Layers		2,000		1,600
	Multi-Voltage EMI Hardened Fluorescent Stringable Tent Lighting System		2,000		1,600
	Combat Casualty Care Equipment Upgrade Program		2,000		1,600
	Marine Corps Merino Wool Cushion Boot Sock		1,000	2,000	1,600
	Self-Inflating MARPAD Sleep Pad		1,000		800
	Cold Weather Layering System		3,000		2,400
	Advanced Fire Resistant Protective Shirt Program		1,000		800
20	**FIELD LOGISTICS**	**502,437**	**441,725**	**518,103**	**470,641**
	Mobile Corrosion Protection and Abatement			2,000	1,800
	Removal of One-time Congressional Increases			-4,800	-4,800
	Civilian Compensation			-2,400	-2,400
	Resource realignment		20,866	20,866	20,866
	Duplicative request		-75,578		-49,662
	Aligns O&M growth with force structure		-9,000		0
	ULCANS -- Ultra Lightweight Camouflage Net Systems (transferred from line 10)		3,000		2,400
30	**DEPOT MAINTENANCE**	**71,240**	**88,298**	**71,240**	**71,240**
	Program stabilization		17,058		0
70	**FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION**	**517,701**	**451,672**	**533,856**	**596,772**
	Resource realignment		16,155	16,155	16,155
	Barracks initiative		10,000		7,000
	Duplicative request		-88,184		-5,884
	Aligns O&M growth with force structure growth		-4,000		0
	Residual funding left over from PMC transfer for SRM projects				61,800

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
80	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	1,742,906	1,673,287	1,884,071	1,655,483
	Resource realignment		8,051	8,051	8,051
	Transfer from Procurement, Marine Corps for Grow the Force for Trailers (residual funding transferred to line 60)			147,388	11,800
	Performance Enhancements for Information Assurance and Information Systems - Operations			1,200	1,200
	Removal of One-time Congressional Increases			-15,474	-15,474
	Aligns O&M growth with force structure		-100,000		-100,000
	Childcare development center operations		6,000		3,000
	Perimeter security force protection		11,330		0
	MAGTFTC Range Transformation Initiative		5,000		4,000
90	RECRUIT TRAINING	13,242	18,974	18,974	18,974
	Resource realignment		5,732	5,732	5,732
100	OFFICER ACQUISITION	520	399	399	399
	Resource realignment		-121	-121	-121
110	SPECIALIZED SKILLS TRAINING	54,185	78,026	78,026	78,026
	Resource realignment		23,841	23,841	23,841
130	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	16,751	18,805	18,805	18,805
	Resource realignment		2,054	2,054	2,054
140	TRAINING SUPPORT	284,071	226,646	290,850	260,073
	Unjustified Program Growth			-8,500	-8,500
	Resource realignment		15,279	15,279	15,279
	Duplicative request		-72,704		-30,777
150	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	141,378	135,090	235,090	235,090
	Resource realignment		93,712	93,712	93,712
	Aligns O&M growth with force structure		-100,000		0
160	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	57,523	57,989	57,989	57,989
	Resource realignment		466	466	466
200	SPECIAL SUPPORT	257,131	257,131	255,131	255,131
	DFAS			-2,000	-2,000
210	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	81,548	13,658	13,658	13,658
	resource realignment		-67,890	-67,890	-67,890
220	ADMINISTRATION	36,078	42,868	42,868	42,868
	Resource realignment		6,790	6,790	6,790
240	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	14,116	17,237	14,116	16,116
	Environmental Cleanup of Pier Dump Site, Bellows Air Force Base, Kaneohe Mari		2,500		2,000
	Perimeter security force protection		621		0
	Civilian Pay Raise from 3.0% to 3.5%			5,234	0
	Unobligated Balances			-12,800	0
	5% efficiency in contracted services		-38,800		0

TRANSFER OF FUNDS FROM PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

The Senate recommendation included a transfer of $147,388,000 into Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps from Procurement, Marine Corps for trailers included in its Grow the Force initiative. However, the Marine Corps has since determined that half of the trailer requirement should be funded in Procurement, Marine Corps and half in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps. Further, of the amount remaining in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps, $11,800,000 is executable in fiscal year 2008. Therefore, the conference agreement includes $79,900,000, of which $11,800,000 fully funds the requirement for trailers in the Base Operations subactivity group and transfers the remaining $68,100,000 to the Facilities Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization subactivity group to help address unfunded needs.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
11500 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE				
11550 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
11600 AIR OPERATIONS				
11650 PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	4,260,831	3,863,831	3,741,853	3,744,853
11700 PRIMARY COMBAT WEAPONS	279,759	279,759	279,759	279,759
11750 COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	673,384	673,384	626,014	626,014
11800 AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING	1,502,472	1,484,272	1,495,984	1,477,784
11850 COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	1,839,006	1,839,006	1,689,617	1,688,817
11900 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	2,277,479	2,277,479	2,277,479	2,277,479
11950 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,041,719	984,841	1,051,719	1,052,719
12000 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	2,202,105	2,210,806	2,224,805	2,225,205
12050 COMBAT RELATED OPERATIONS				
12100 GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	1,318,235	1,318,235	1,318,235	1,318,235
12150 NAVIGATION/WEATHER SUPPORT	258,712	258,712	257,361	257,361
12200 OTHER COMBAT OPERATIONS SUPPORT PROGRAMS	776,893	786,893	763,310	771,310
12250 JCS EXERCISES	27,261	---	38,261	7,500
12300 MANAGEMENT/OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	327,494	331,494	327,494	331,494
12350 TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	485,784	485,784	485,784	482,784
12400 SPACE OPERATIONS				
12450 LAUNCH FACILITIES	321,465	321,465	321,465	321,465
12500 LAUNCH VEHICLES	51,072	51,072	51,072	51,072
12550 SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	233,190	233,190	233,190	233,190
12600 SATELLITE SYSTEMS	87,993	87,993	87,993	87,993
12650 OTHER SPACE OPERATIONS	329,184	329,184	332,484	331,824
12700 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	184,632	177,062	184,632	184,632
12750 BASE SUPPORT	645,518	645,518	645,518	645,518
12800 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	19,124,188	18,639,980	18,434,029	18,397,008

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
12850 BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION				
12900 MOBILITY OPERATIONS				
12950 AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	2,932,076	2,932,076	2,707,262	2,707,262
13000 AIRLIFT OPERATIONS C3I	49,152	49,152	49,152	49,152
13050 MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	190,395	190,395	190,395	190,395
13100 PAYMENTS TO TRANSPORTATION BUSINESS AREA	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
13150 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	337,741	337,741	337,741	337,741
13200 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	214,720	206,131	214,720	214,720
13250 BASE SUPPORT	656,828	644,789	656,828	644,789
13300 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	4,680,912	4,660,284	4,456,098	4,444,059
13350 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
13400 ACCESSION TRAINING				
13450 OFFICER ACQUISITION	85,528	85,528	86,028	86,028
13500 RECRUIT TRAINING	11,704	11,704	11,704	11,704
13550 RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	98,631	98,631	98,631	98,631
13600 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	69,047	65,595	69,047	69,047
13650 BASE SUPPORT (ACADEMIES ONLY)	92,671	83,609	92,671	83,609
13700 BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING				
13750 SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	378,009	380,009	378,009	378,009
13800 FLIGHT TRAINING	911,673	911,673	911,673	911,673
13850 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	173,051	171,987	178,051	181,851
13900 TRAINING SUPPORT	96,679	96,679	96,679	96,679
13950 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	14,309	14,309	14,309	14,309
14000 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	182,756	171,242	182,756	182,756
14050 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT (OTHER TRAINING)	621,550	612,978	621,550	616,764
14100 RECRUITING, AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION				
14150 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	138,895	138,895	138,895	138,895
14200 EXAMINING	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,820
14250 OFF DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	189,568	189,568	189,568	189,568
14300 CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	133,167	136,167	133,167	135,567
14350 JUNIOR ROTC	70,798	70,798	70,798	72,798
14400 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	3,272,856	3,244,192	3,278,356	3,272,708

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
14450 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
14500 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS				
14550 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	812,935	816,435	812,935	816,935
14600 TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	650,478	652,478	653,478	652,078
14650 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	274,722	187,958	274,722	274,722
14700 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	66,246	66,246	66,246	66,246
14750 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	290,267	274,012	290,267	290,267
14800 BASE SUPPORT	1,133,524	1,131,705	1,134,524	1,131,905
14850 SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
14900 ADMINISTRATION	221,139	221,139	221,139	221,139
14950 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	578,644	578,644	578,644	578,644
15000 PERSONNEL PROGRAMS	229,575	229,575	229,575	229,575
15050 ARMS CONTROL	39,300	39,300	39,300	39,300
15100 OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	845,771	845,771	815,191	815,091
15150 OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	36,195	37,695	41,195	41,395
15200 CIVIL AIR PATROL CORPORATION	23,753	23,753	26,553	26,553
15250 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	29,772	28,105	29,772	29,772
15300 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	308,771	308,771	308,771	308,771
15350 SECURITY PROGRAMS				
15400 SECURITY PROGRAMS	1,001,198	1,003,051	1,000,598	1,002,545
15450 SUPPORT TO OTHER NATIONS				
15500 INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	35,387	35,387	18,599	18,599
15550 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	6,577,677	6,480,025	6,541,509	6,543,537
15600 UNOBLIGATED BALANCES	---	---	-60,000	---
16455 CIVILIAN PAY RAISE FROM 3.0% TO 3.5%	---	---	37,341	---
16460 AIRCRAFT RETIREMENT (AUTHORIZATION PROVISION)	---	-229,300	---	---
16470 OVERSTATEMENT OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS	---	-186,300	---	-93,150
16480 EXCESS INVENTORY ON ORDER	---	-650,000	---	-300,000
16490 TRANSFER OF EXCESS WORKING CAPITAL FUND CASH	---	-46,000	-88,000	-88,000
16500 CONTRACT EFFICIENCIES (5 PERCENT)	---	-298,900	---	---
16600 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	33,655,633	31,613,981	32,599,333	32,176,162

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
011A PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	4,260,831	3,863,831	3,741,853	3,744,853
Unexecutable training hours due to deployments		-400,000	-400,000	-400,000
CAM Transfer to O&M Air Force Reserves and Air National Guard			-118,978	-118,978
MBU-20/P Oxygen Mask and Mask Light		3,000		3,000
011C COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	673,384	673,384	626,014	626,014
CAM Transfer to O&M Air Force Reserves and Air National Guard			-47,370	-47,370
011D AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING	1,502,472	1,484,272	1,495,984	1,477,784
CAM Transfer to O&M Air Force Reserves and Air National Guard			-6,488	-6,488
Transfer of JNTC to CE2T2		-18,200		-18,200
011E COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	1,839,006	1,839,006	1,689,617	1,688,817
CAM Transfer to O&M Air Force Reserves and Air National Guard			-148,189	-148,189
Joint Communications Support Element			-4,000	-4,000
NORTHCOM Duplicate Funding			-1,200	-1,200
Interoperable Communications/Enterprise Network for USNORTHCOM.			4,000	3,200
011R FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,041,719	984,841	1,051,719	1,052,719
Eielson Utilidors			10,000	9,000
Overstatement of requirement		-59,378		0
Building 641 (AFIT)		2,500		2,000
011Z BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	2,202,105	2,210,806	2,224,805	2,225,205
Operational Upgrades, BLDG 9480			10,000	9,000
Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR)			4,700	4,300
Electrical Distribution Upgrade at Hickam			8,000	7,000
Perimeter security force protection		3,101		0
Childcare center operations		5,600		2,800
012B NAVIGATION/WEATHER SUPPORT	258,712	258,712	257,361	257,361
CAM Transfer to O&M Air Force Reserves and Air National Guard			-1,351	-1,351
012C OTHER COMBAT OPERATIONS SUPPORT PROGRAMS	776,893	786,893	763,310	771,310
CAM Transfer to O&M Air Force Reserves and Air National Guard			-3,583	-3,583
National Homeland Security Plan Initiative			-10,000	-10,000
Portable Illumination System		10,000		8,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
012D	JCS EXERCISES	27,261	0	38,261	7,500
	Red Flag PARC Upgrades			11,000	7,500
	Transfer of JCS exercise program to CE2T2		-27,261		-27,261
012E	MANAGEMENT/OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	327,494	331,494	327,494	331,494
	8th Air Force Cyberspace Innovation Center		4,000		4,000
012F	TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	485,784	485,784	485,784	482,784
	Tactical Intel and Special Activities Adjustment (transfer to RDAF line 60)				-3,000
013E	OTHER SPACE OPERATIONS	329,184	329,184	332,484	331,824
	National Security Space Institute			3,300	2,640
013R	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	184,632	177,062	184,632	184,632
	Overstatement of requirement		-7,570		0
021A	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	2,932,076	2,932,076	2,707,262	2,707,262
	CAM Transfer to O&M Air Force Reserves and Air National Guard			-224,814	-224,814
021R	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	214,720	206,131	214,720	214,720
	Overstatement of requirement		-8,589		0
021Z	BASE SUPPORT	656,828	644,789	656,828	644,789
	Price increase justified as program growth		-7,841		-7,841
	Duplicative repair cost		-4,198		-4,198
031A	OFFICER ACQUISITION	85,528	85,528	86,028	86,028
	Center for Space and Defense Studies			500	500
031R	FACILITIES CONTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	69,047	65,595	69,047	69,047
	Overstatement of requirement		-3,452		0
031Z	BASE SUPPORT (ACADEMIES ONLY)	92,671	83,609	92,671	83,609
	Unjustified growth		-9,062		-9,062
032A	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	378,009	380,009	378,009	378,009
	Engineering Training and Knowledge Preservation System (transferred to line 032C)		2,000		0
032C	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	173,051	171,987	178,051	181,851
	Engineering Training & Knowledge Preservation System (transfer from line 032A)			1,000	1,600
	Naval Postgraduate School PhD in Homeland Defense			4,000	3,200
	Excessive cost to upgrade telephone system		-5,064		0
	Advanced Technical Intelligence Center (ATIC) - Human Capital Development (HCD)		4,000		4,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
032R	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	182,756	171,242	182,756	182,756
	Overstatement of requirement		-11,514		0
032Z	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT (OTHER TRAINING)	621,550	612,978	621,550	616,764
	No growth in student thru-put is planned		-4,786		-4,786
	Civilian personnel program plans		-3,786		0
033D	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	133,167	136,167	133,167	135,567
	MacDill AFB Online Technology Program		1,000		800
	Online Technology Training Program at Nellis AFB		2,000		1,600
033E	JUNIOR ROTC	70,798	70,798	70,798	72,798
	JROTC programs				2,000
041A	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	812,935	816,435	812,935	816,935
	Lean Process Improvement		2,000		1,600
	Center for Parts Configuration Management (CPCM) (transfer from line 041B)		1,500		2,400
041B	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	650,478	652,478	653,478	652,078
	Engine Health Management Plus Data Repository Center		2,000		1,600
	Center for Parts Configuration Management (CPCM) (transfer to line 041A)			3,000	
041C	SERVICE WIDE TRANSPORTATION	274,722	187,958	274,722	274,722
	Planned shipments fall 10% -growth in program unjustified		-86,764		0
041R	FACILITIES CONTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	290,267	274,012	290,267	290,267
	Overstatement of requirement		-16,255		0
041Z	BASE SUPPORT	1,133,524	1,131,705	1,134,524	1,131,905
	Mission Critical Power System Reliability Surveys			1,000	800
	Consolidation of information system management		-4,819		-4,819
	Air Force Materiel Command's Net-centric Emergency Notification System		1,000		800
	Demonstration Project for Contractors Employing Persons with Disabilities		2,000		1,600
042G	OTHER SERVICE WIDE ACTIVITIES	845,771	845,771	815,191	815,091
	CAM Transfer to O&M Air Force Reserves and Air National Guard			-6,080	-6,080
	Unjustified Growth			-25,000	-25,000
	Mobile Shear			500	400
042H	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	36,195	37,695	41,195	41,395
	Military Legal Assistance Clinic			5,000	4,000
	Air Force Manufacturing Technical Assistance and Production Program		1,500		1,200

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
042I	**CIVIL AIR PATROL CORPORATION**	**23,753**	**23,753**	**26,553**	**26,553**
	Civil Air Patrol			2,300	2,300
	AK CAP Survival Equipment			500	500
042R	**FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION**	**29,772**	**28,105**	**29,772**	**29,772**
	Overstatement of requirement		-1,667		0
043a	**SECURITY PROGRAMS**	**1,001,198**	**1,003,051**	**1,000,598**	**1,002,545**
	Security Programs Adjustment			-600	1,347
044a	**INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT**	**35,387**	**35,387**	**18,599**	**18,599**
	CENTCOM Forward-Deployed Headquarters Move Duplicate Funding			-16,788	-16,788
	Civilian Pay Raise from 3.0% to 3.5%			37,341	0
	Unobligated Balances			-60,000	0
	Overstatement of civilian personnel requirements		-186,300		-93,150
	Aircraft retirement (authorization provision)		-229,300		0
	Excess inventory on order		-650,000		-300,000
	Transfer of excess working capital fund cash		-46,000	-88,000	-88,000
	5% efficiency in contracted services		-298,900		0

EXCESS ON-ORDER INVENTORY

The House recommended that the Air Force reduce excess on-order inventory by instituting measures to ensure Air Force inventory management specialists are following excess on-order termination procedures. The conferees commend the Air Force for taking immediate action to comply with this direction.

OVERSTATEMENT OF FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION REQUIREMENTS

The conferees recommend that the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment review the Air Force's computation of Facilities Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (FSRM) requirements and ensure that the Air Force's FSRM request for fiscal year 2009 properly reflects plant replacement value and inflation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
16750 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE				
16800 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
16850 JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	312,518	88,189	312,518	88,189
16950 SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	3,277,640	3,237,640	3,250,850	3,254,440
17000 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	3,590,158	3,325,829	3,563,368	3,342,629
17150 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
17200 DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	104,596	104,596	104,596	104,596
17300 DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	56,836	58,336	57,836	59,036
17400 NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY	91,099	101,349	91,099	99,099
17500 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	252,531	264,281	253,531	262,731
17550 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
17600 AMERICAN FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE	149,631	149,631	149,631	149,631
17700 CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	107,347	110,847	127,347	123,347
17750 DEFENSE BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION AGENCY	148,028	145,528	148,028	145,528
17800 DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	396,578	408,578	396,578	406,578
17850 DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE	432	432	432	432
17900 DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	945,594	936,594	945,594	938,594
18000 DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	36,350	31,730	36,350	31,730
18050 DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	299,778	308,778	306,778	308,378
18150 DEFENSE POW /MISSING PERSONS OFFICE	16,400	16,400	16,400	16,400
18200 DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY AGENCY	23,671	23,671	23,671	23,671
18250 DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	333,548	344,048	333,548	344,048
18350 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION	1,833,431	2,305,244	1,847,431	2,029,637
18450 DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	319,456	338,456	319,456	321,056
18500 DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,044,139	1,061,139	1,044,139	1,058,139
18600 DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	673,400	155,900	481,000	176,900
18700 DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE	372,457	422,457	372,457	422,457
18800 OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	57,176	91,476	131,376	163,476

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
18850 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	1,093,742	1,419,760	1,117,142	1,448,660
18950 JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	284,791	271,842	277,191	271,842
19000 WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	439,277	439,277	435,677	435,677
19100 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	8,575,226	8,981,788	8,510,226	8,816,181
19150 IMPACT AID	---	---	35,000	30,000
19200 IMPACT AID FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES	---	---	5,000	5,000
19250 OTHER PROGRAMS	10,156,363	10,206,416	10,143,563	10,202,416
19300 UNOBLIGATED BALANCES	---	-186,000	-54,000	-186,000
19320 WORKING CAPITAL FUND EXCESS BALANCES	---	---	-40,000	-40,000
19600 ARMED FORCES MEDICAL AND FOOD RESEARCH	---	---	---	3,200
19905 CIVILIAN PAY RAISE FROM 3.0% TO 3.5%	---	---	28,539	---
19910 SOLDIER CENTER AT PATRIOT PARK, FT. BENNING	---	7,500	---	6,000
19920 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE HISTORIC LEARNING CENTER	---	1,000	---	800
19930 GSA PERSONNEL DETAIL	---	21,000	---	---
19940 CONTRACT EFFICIENCIES (5 PERCENT)	---	-282,700	---	---
19945 JOINT LOGISTICS EDUCATION TRAINING & EDUCATION TESTBED	---	1,000	---	1,000
19950 EMERGENCY AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES	---	-7,000	---	-7,000
19960 PERIMETER SECURITY FORCE PROTECTION	---	9,066	---	---
19970 ENTERPRISE-WIDE DATA & KNOWLEDGE MGMT SYS FOR USSOCOM.	---	1,000	---	1,000
19975 OPERATION JUMP START	---	---	794,000	247,000
19980 COMMERCIAL AIRBORNE IFSAR MAPPING	---	---	---	4,160
19983 FIRST TEE	---	---	---	3,000
19987 WMD COMMISSION	---	---	---	1,500
20050 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	22,574,278	22,343,180	23,239,227	22,693,617

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[in thousands of dollars]

O-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES:				
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	**312,518**	**88,189**	**312,518**	**88,189**
CJCS Joint Exercise Program	245,075	0	245,075	0
Transfer to CE2T2		-245,075		-245,075
CbT RIF	15,857	27,303	15,857	27,303
Transfer from FY 08 GWOT		11,446		11,446
Chem-bio management response force (C-CMRF)	15,700	25,000	15,700	25,000
Transfer from FY 08 GWOT		9,300		9,300
SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	**3,277,640**	**3,237,640**	**3,250,850**	**3,254,440**
Reduction based on prior obligation rates		-40,000		
Regional plan for prosecution of the global war on terror			-6,390	
MARSOC			-5,000	-5,000
Baseline contingency operations			-1,500	-1,500
Management and headquarters operations				-5,000
Civilian pay			-13,900	-13,900
Special Operations Forces Tele-Training Systems (SOFTS)				1,000
SOF Mission Training & Prep Systems Interoperability (transferred from R&D, DW)				1,200
BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING:				
DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	**104,596**	**104,596**	**104,596**	**104,596**
DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	**56,836**	**58,336**	**57,836**	**59,036**
Strategic Language Initiative		1,500		1,200
Defense Critical Languages and Cultures Program			1,000	1,000
NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY	**91,099**	**101,349**	**91,099**	**99,099**
National Security Education Program		10,250		8,000
BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES:				
AMERICAN FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE	**149,631**	**149,631**	**149,631**	**149,631**
CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	**107,347**	**110,847**	**127,347**	**123,347**
National Guard Youth Challenge Program		3,500	15,000	12,000
STARBASE program			5,000	4,000
DEFENSE BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION AGENCY	**148,028**	**145,528**	**148,028**	**145,528**
FY 07 program reductions		-2,500		-2,500
DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	**396,578**	**408,578**	**396,578**	**406,578**
Contract service management oversight		12,000		10,000
DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE	**432**	**432**	**432**	**432**
DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	**945,594**	**936,594**	**945,594**	**938,594**
Undistributed program reductions		-4,000		-7,000
White House Communications Agency program reductions		-5,000		
DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	**36,350**	**31,730**	**36,350**	**31,730**
DLSA headquarters	10,826	10,826		10,826
Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals	20,904	20,904		20,904
Office of Military Commissions	4,620	0		0
Transfer to FY 08 GWOT		-4,620		-4,620
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	**299,778**	**308,778**	**306,778**	**308,378**
Commercial Technologies for Maintenance Activities		2,000		1,600
Procurement technical assistance centers		7,000	7,000	7,000
DEFENSE POW/MISSING PERSONS OFFICE	**16,400**	**16,400**	**16,400**	**16,400**

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[in thousands of dollars]

O-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY AGENCY	**23,671**	**23,671**	**23,671**	**23,671**
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	**333,548**	**344,048**	**333,548**	**344,048**
NIMBLE ELDER and International Counterproliferation		9,500		9,500
Defense Threat Reduction University Consortium		1,000		1,000
DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION:	**1,833,431**	**2,305,244**	**1,847,431**	**2,029,637**
Educational system enhancements		30,000		20,000
Family Advocacy Programs	232,587	671,400		399,993
Expanded service		438,813		167,406
Lewis Center for Education Research		3,000		2,400
Parents and Teachers Heroes			3,000	2,400
Project SOAR (section 8084)			6,000	
Military child education coalition			5,000	4,000
DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	**319,456**	**338,456**	**319,456**	**321,056**
Homeland security presidential directive - 12		17,000		
Translation and Interpretation Skills for DOD		2,000		1,600
DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	**1,044,139**	**1,061,139**	**1,044,139**	**1,058,139**
Contract service management oversight		17,000		14,000
DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	**673,400**	**155,900**	**481,000**	**176,900**
Global train and equip	500,000	-500,000	-200,000	-500,000
Affordability adjustment		-10,000		-5,000
Stability operations fellowship program authorization adjustment	5,000	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000
Irregular Warfare/Reconstruction Center of Excellence	2,500	-2,500		-2,500
Center for International Issues Research			-7,400	
Regional Centers for Security Studies			20,000	16,000
DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE	**372,457**	**422,457**	**372,457**	**422,457**
Restoration of baseline shortfalls		50,000		50,000
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	**57,176**	**91,476**	**131,376**	**163,476**
Thorium/Magnesium Excavation - Blue Island		1,500		1,200
Davids Island - Fort Slocum Remediation		10,000		8,000
McClellan AFB Infrastructure Improvements		3,000		2,400
Hunters Point Naval Shipyard		4,800	5,000	9,300
Port of San Francisco Site Investigation and Remedial Action		3,000		2,400
Charles E. Kelly Relocation Project		4,000	4,000	4,000
Delaware Valley Continuing Education Initiative for National Guard and Reserve		1,000		1,000
Frankford Arsenal Environmental Assessment & Remediation		2,000		1,600
Norton AFB - Infrastructure Improvements		5,000		4,000
Stabilization/Repair of the Ship Repair Facility at MOTBY			8,000	8,000
Access to Joint Tanana Training Complex			44,200	44,200
Intermodal Marine Facility - Port of Anchorage			11,000	11,000
Exhibit on Role of Arab Americans in the Defense of Our Country			2,000	2,000
Restoration of Naval Facility at Centerville Beach (transferred from Environmental Restoration, FUDS)				3,000
Lake Erie/Touissant River Remediation (transferred from Environmental Restoration, FUDS)				1,000
Spring Valley Remediation (transferred from Environmental Restoration, FUDS)				3,200
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	**1,093,742**	**1,419,760**	**1,117,142**	**1,448,660**

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[in thousands of dollars]

O-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
Core operating program	254,467	254,467		254,467
Other DOD programs and initiatives	184,276	180,276		180,276
Reductions to boards and commissions		-4,000		-4,000
Acquisition, technology and logistics programs:	124,707	118,217		118,217
Improve acquisition and logistics processes	53,217	46,727		46,727
Affordability reduction		-6,490		-6,490
Personnel and readiness:	267,336	622,838		616,338
Combatant commander's exercise engagement and training transformation	233,641	589,143		582,643
Joint exercise program costs transferred from TJS		245,075		245,075
Joint exercise program incremental costs transferred from services		81,827		81,827
Joint national training capability transferred from services		63,600		42,100
Reductions due to anticipated efficiencies/program savings		-35,000		-20,000
Comptroller and Chief Financial Officer:	20,934	20,934		20,934
Unjustified program growth			-5,600	
Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence):	53,571	41,571		52,571
Undistributed reduction for unjustified growth and affordability		-12,000		-1,000
Under Secretary of Defense (Policy):	69,174	62,180		62,180
Policy operations	11,077	7,083		7,083
Unjustified growth		-3,994		-3,994
Strategic communication and integration	3,000	0		
Unsupported program initiation		-3,000	-3,000	-3,000
Director, Program analysis and evaluation:	25,076	25,076		25,076
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration:	94,201	94,201		94,201
Office of the Secretary, Undistributed:		5,000		24,400
Middle East Regional Security Issues Program		3,000		2,400
Critical Language Training, SDSU		1,000		1,000
Modeling & Simulation of Joint Logistics Command & Control Processes		1,000		1,000
Undistributed:				
Study on National Security Interagency System			3,000	2,400
Logistics and Material Readiness Unjustified Program Growth			-8,000	
Aircraft Logging and Recording for Training			2,000	1,600
Asia Pacific Regional Initiative (transfer to O&M, N)			15,000	
Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative			20,000	16,000
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	**284,791**	**271,842**	**277,191**	**271,842**
Headquarters management reduction		-8,000		-8,000
Hold growth in travel		-1,000		-1,000
Disallow new maintenance contracts		-3,949		-3,949
Removal of one-time congressional increases			-7,600	
WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	**439,277**	**439,277**	**435,677**	**435,677**
Unjustified growth			-3,600	-3,600
UNDISTRIBUTED:				
GSA personnel detail		21,000		
Contract efficiencies		-282,700		

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[in thousands of dollars]

O-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
Emergency and extraordinary expenses		-7,000		-7,000
Other programs	10,156,363	10,206,416	10,139,563	10,202,416
Joint Logistics Education Training & Education Testbed (JLETT)		1,000		1,000
Soldier Center at Patriot Park, Ft. Benning		7,500		6,000
Perimeter security and force protection		9,066		
Enterprise-wide Data and Knowledge Management System to Enhance USSOCOM Mission		1,000		1,000
Military Intelligence Service Historic Learning Center		1,000		800
Unobligated balances		-186,000	-54,000	-186,000
Armed Forces Health and Food Supply Research			4,000	3,200
Impact Aid			35,000	30,000
Impact Aid for Children with Disabilities			5,000	5,000
Civilian pay raise from 3% to 3.5%			28,539	
Commercial Airborne IFSAR Mapping (transferred from the classified annex)				4,160
Operation Jump Start			794,000	247,000
Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism				1,500
First Tee				3,000
WCF excess balances			-40,000	-40,000

The conference agreement provides not less than $582,643,000 for the Combatant Commander's Exercise Engagement and Training Transformation program. In addition, the conferees agree to include not less than $3,600,000 for centers within the Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program.

In order to ensure sufficient funds are available for the Department to enhance its efforts to improve fiscal management and oversight, the conferees agree to provide not less than $41,203,000 for the Office of the Undersecretary of Defense, Comptroller and Chief Financial Officer.

The conference agreement deletes a provision proposed by the House relating to rates and charges of the Defense Security Service.

OPERATION JUMP START

The conferees recognize National Guard contributions to improve border security as part of Operation Jump Start. The Guard undertook this mission as an interim operation until additional Department of Homeland Security personnel and resources could be deployed to secure the borders. The conferees understand that the National Guard mission will continue until July 2008 at force levels of about 3,000 guardsmen and have provided $247,000,000 to fund this requirement for the first six months of the fiscal year.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

PERSONNEL AND READINESS

COMBATANT COMMANDER'S EXERCISE, ENGAGEMENT AND TRAINING TRANSFORMATION (CE2T2)

The conferees adopt the House's proposed consolidation of various joint training programs, including the joint exercise program of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the services' incremental costs associated with the joint exercise program and the services' joint national training capability. The conference agreement reflects the following adjustments to the budget request:

Budget request	$233,641,000
Recommended transfers:	
Joint exercise program, TJS	+245,075,000
Services joint national training capability (O&M)	+42,100,000
Services joint exercise program incremental costs	+81,827,000
Recommended adjustments:	
Anticipated efficiencies and program savings	−20,000,000
TOTAL, CE2T2	582,643,000

The conference agreement does not consolidate the research, development, test and evaluation and procurement activities of the joint national training capability that are funded within the services' budgets. The conferees expect, however, that such funds shall be expended in support of the consolidated Combatant Commander's Exercise, Engagement and Training Transformation Program and the Joint National Training Capability.

The conferees reiterate that the Department shall not increase administrative overhead costs or civilian or military positions associated with the operation and management of the joint training portfolio. The Department shall provide to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, within 60 days of enactment of this Act, an analysis of funds and personnel to be transferred to effect the consolidation.

FAMILY ADVOCACY PROGRAMS

The conferees agree to provide a total of $399,993,500 for family advocacy programs (FAP) in fiscal year 2008. The conferees believe that the additional funding provided will enhance the activities of FAP and provide for children and families managing the difficult challenges of military service. The conferees are cognizant of and concerned about the growing need for family members to have access to professional counseling to help alleviate the mental stresses associated with deployments. The conferees believe that programs such as FAP directly affect military retention and are essential to the health and welfare of our troops, their families, and the communities in which they live.

Due to the importance of family advocacy programs, the conferees provide additional funding to increase access to family support programs. With multiple deployments, it is important to continually reach out to multifaceted organizations that provide support services. Therefore, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on mechanisms for expanding public-private partnerships with military and family organizations for the purpose of increasing access to family support, especially for the minor dependent children of deployed service members. Prior to submission of the report, the Secretary shall consult with military family advocacy organizations, and include the comments of such organizations within the required report to the congressional defense committees.

This report shall identify the following:

(A) the adjustment needs of minor children of deployed service personnel, including children whose parents or guardians have experienced multiple deployments;

(B) alternative support and recreational activities which have been shown to be effective in improving coping skills in young children of deployed service members;

(C) support networks beyond educational settings that have been effective in addressing the needs of children of deployed service members, to include summer and after-school recreational, sports and cultural activities;

(D) programs which can be accessed without charge to military families;

(E) gaps in services for minor dependent children of deployed personnel; and,

(F) opportunities for expanding public and private partnerships in support of such programs.

Additionally, not later than 90 days after submission of the report described above, the Secretary shall submit a plan to the congressional defense committees to address the needs and gaps in services identified in the report. Such a plan shall also address the comments and recommendations of military family advocacy organizations.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS HANDLING PROCEDURES

The conferees direct that not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy shall jointly submit a classified report to the congressional defense committees and to the Subcommittees on Energy and Water Development of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations on the policies and procedures governing the storage and logistic movement of U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear components through all phases of the nuclear weapons cycle. The report shall include a review of all items listed in section 8106 of the Senate bill.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY COOPERATION

The conferees support the mandate of the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (the Institute) to be a transparent and democratic institution. To promote such transparency and democratic values, the conferees direct the Institute to provide to the congressional defense committees in classified format the names of all students and instructors at the Institute for fiscal years 2005 and 2006. The list shall include all names, including but not limited to the first, middle, and maternal and paternal surnames, rank, country of origin, courses taken or taught, and years of attendance. In all future fiscal years, this same information shall be made available and provided to the congressional defense committees no later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
20200 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE				
20250 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
20300 LAND FORCES				
20350 MANEUVER UNITS	4,465	4,465	4,465	4,465
20400 MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	15,706	15,706	15,706	15,706
20450 ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADES	443,577	443,577	439,677	439,677
20500 THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	154,575	154,575	154,575	154,575
20550 LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	514,510	518,510	514,510	518,510
20560 AVIATION ASSETS	63,133	63,133	63,133	63,133
20600 LAND FORCES READINESS				
20650 FORCES READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	230,699	230,699	232,899	232,459
20700 LAND FORCES SYSTEM READINESS	84,725	84,725	86,725	86,525
20750 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	130,683	130,683	130,683	130,683
20800 LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT				
20850 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	502,679	502,679	501,679	501,679
20900 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	222,856	246,456	222,856	234,656
20950 ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	11,367	11,367	11,367	11,367
20960 REDUCTIONS REFLECTING HISTORIC UNDER EXECUTION	---	-15,300	---	-15,300
21000 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	2,378,975	2,391,275	2,378,275	2,378,135
21050 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
21100 ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
21150 ADMINISTRATION	67,309	67,309	67,309	67,309
21200 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	10,427	10,427	10,427	10,427
21250 PERSONNEL/FINANCIAL ADMIN	8,321	8,321	8,321	8,321
21300 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	43,030	43,030	43,030	43,030
21350 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	129,087	129,087	129,087	129,087

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
21550 TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTER (ELAMS/MECCS).....	---	2,000	---	1,600
21705 CIVILIAN PAY RAISE FROM 3.0% TO 3.5%.....	---	---	2,924	---
21710 CONTRACT EFFICIENCIES (5 PERCENT).....	---	-18,300	---	---
21715 LEVEL APPLICATION SOFTWARE (RLAS) INTEGRATION.....	---	1,500	---	1,200
21720 PERIMETER SECURITY FORCE PROTECTION.....	---	5,328	---	---
21850 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE.....	2,508,062	2,510,890	2,510,286	2,510,022

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[in thousands of dollars]

O-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES:					
	LAND FORCES:				
30	Echelons above brigades	443,577	443,577	439,677	439,677
	Removal of One-time Congressional Increases			-3,900	-3,900
50	Land forces operations support	514,510	518,510	514,510	518,510
	M-Gator		4,000		4,000
	LAND FORCES READINESS:				
70	Forces readiness operations support	230,699	230,699	232,899	232,459
	2nd Generation Extended Cold Weather Clothing Systems			2,200	1,760
80	Land forces system readiness	84,725	84,725	86,725	86,525
	Mobile Corrosion Protection and Abatement			2,000	1,800
	LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT:				
100	Base operating support	502,679	502,679	501,679	501,679
	Removal of One-time Congressional Increases			-1,000	-1,000
110	FSRM	222,856	246,456	222,856	234,656
	Accelerate modernization of critical operational and support facilities		23,600		11,800
	Reductions reflecting historic underexecution		-15,300		-15,300
UNIDISTRIBUTED:					
	Contract efficiencies		-18,300		
	Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS) Regional Level Application Software (RLAS) Integration Capability		1,500		1,200
	Tactical Operations Centers (ELAMS/ESAMS/MECCS)		2,000		1,600
	Perimeter security force protection		5,328		
	Civilian Pay Raise from 3% to 3.5%			2,924	

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
22000 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE				
22050 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
22100 RESERVE AIR OPERATIONS				
22150 MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	561,550	561,550	561,550	561,550
22200 INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	17,029	17,029	17,029	17,029
22250 AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	3,169	3,169	3,169	3,169
22300 AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	121,186	121,186	121,186	121,186
22350 AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	393	393	393	393
22400 RESERVE SHIP OPERATIONS				
22450 MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	49,766	49,766	49,766	49,766
22500 SHIP OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AND TRAINING	573	573	573	573
22550 SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	41,616	41,616	41,616	41,616
22600 SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	559	559	559	559
22650 RESERVE COMBAT OPERATIONS SUPPORT				
22700 COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	15,344	15,344	15,344	15,344
22750 COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	121,531	121,531	121,531	121,531
22800 RESERVE WEAPONS SUPPORT				
22850 WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	2,141	2,141	2,141	2,141
22900 ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	90,262	90,262	90,262	90,262
22950 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT				
23000 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000
23050 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	94,642	94,642	94,642	94,642
23060 REDUCTIONS REFLECTING HISTORIC UNDER EXECUTION	---	-36,400	---	-36,400
23100 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	1,171,761	1,135,361	1,171,761	1,135,361

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
23150 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
23200 ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
23250 ADMINISTRATION	3,260	3,260	3,260	3,260
23300 MILITARY MANPOWER & PERSONNEL	8,509	8,509	8,509	8,509
23350 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	2,936	2,936	2,936	2,936
23450 OTHER SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT	417	417	417	417
23460 REDUCTIONS REFLECTING HISTORIC UNDER EXECUTION	---	-2,400	---	-2,400
23500 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	15,122	12,722	15,122	12,722
23555 CIVILIAN PAY RAISE FROM 3.0% TO 3.5%	---	---	268	---
23560 CONTRACT EFFICIENCIES (5 PERCENT)	---	-4,900	---	---
23570 PERIMETER SECURITY FORCE PROTECTION	---	1,271	---	---
23700 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE	1,186,883	1,144,454	1,187,151	1,148,083

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[in thousands of dollars]

O-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES:				
Reductions reflecting historic underexecution		-36,400		-36,400
BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES:				
Reductions reflecting historic underexecution		-2,400		-2,400
UNDISTRIBUTED:				
Contract efficiencies		-4,900		
Perimeter security force protection		1,271		
Civilian Pay Raise from 3% to 3.5%			268	

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
23850 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE				
23900 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
23950 EXPEDITIONARY FORCES				
24000 OPERATING FORCES	49,487	49,487	49,487	49,487
24050 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	11,229	11,229	11,229	11,229
24100 TRAINING SUPPORT	27,131	27,131	27,131	27,131
24150 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	14,827	14,827	14,827	14,827
24200 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	69,998	69,998	69,998	69,998
24250 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	172,672	172,672	172,672	172,672
24300 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
24350 ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
24400 SPECIAL SUPPORT	12,417	12,417	12,417	12,417
24450 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	826	826	826	826
24500 ADMINISTRATION	9,422	9,422	9,422	9,422
24550 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	8,690	8,690	8,690	8,690
24600 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	4,610	4,610	4,610	4,610
24650 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	35,965	35,965	35,965	35,965
24755 CIVILIAN PAY RAISE FROM 3.0% TO 3.5%	---	---	51	---
24760 CONTRACT EFFICIENCIES (5 PERCENT)	---	-1,550	---	---
24900 TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE	208,637	207,087	208,688	208,637

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[in thousands of dollars]

O-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
UNDISTRIBUTED:				
Contract efficiencies		-1,550		
Civilian Pay Raise from 3% to 3.5%			51	

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
25050 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE				
25100 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
25150 AIR OPERATIONS				
25200 PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,709,952	1,709,952	1,825,291	1,825,291
25250 MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	99,253	99,253	99,253	99,253
25300 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	399,573	399,573	395,973	395,973
25350 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	83,405	83,405	83,405	83,405
25400 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	276,854	276,854	285,255	285,255
25450 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	2,569,037	2,569,037	2,689,177	2,689,177
25500 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
25550 ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
25600 ADMINISTRATION	70,152	70,152	70,152	70,152
25650 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	22,704	22,704	22,704	22,704
25700 MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	22,995	22,995	22,995	22,995
25750 OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	6,505	6,505	6,505	6,505
25800 AUDIOVISUAL	684	684	684	684
25850 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	123,040	123,040	123,040	123,040
26050 CONTRACT EFFICIENCIES (5 PERCENT)	---	-9,500	---	---
26105 CIVILIAN PAY RAISE FROM 3.0% TO 3.5%	---	---	3,886	---
26110 WHITEMAN CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS STORAGE	---	2,000	---	1,600
26115 MCCONNELL RESERVE MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL	---	---	---	1,600
26250 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE	2,692,077	2,684,577	2,816,103	2,815,417

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[in thousands of dollars]

O-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES:					
	AIR OPERATIONS:				
10	Primary combat forces	1,709,952	1,709,952	1,825,291	1,825,291
	CAM Transfer from O&M Air Force			119,339	119,339
	Removal of One-time Congressional Increases			-4,000	-4,000
30	Depot maintenance	399,573	399,573	395,973	395,973
	Removal of One-time Congressional Increases			-3,600	-3,600
50	Base operating support	276,854	276,854	285,255	285,255
	CAM Transfer from O&M Air Force			10,401	10,401
	Removal of One-time Congressional Increases			-2,000	-2,000
UNDISTRIBUTED:					
	Contract efficiencies		-9,500		
	McConnell Reserve Maintenance Personnel (transferred from AFR, MilPers)				1,600
	Whiteman Conventional Munitions Storage		2,000		1,600
	Civilian Pay Raise from 3% to 3.5%			3,886	

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
26400 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD				
26450 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
26500 LAND FORCES				
26550 MANEUVER UNITS	638,508	870,317	866,317	866,317
26600 MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	423,443	163,340	163,340	163,340
26650 ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	555,457	582,763	580,763	582,363
26700 THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	627,343	212,304	211,004	210,404
26750 LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	34,721	35,653	34,789	35,789
26760 AVIATION ASSETS	361,885	812,568	812,568	812,568
26800 LAND FORCES READINESS				
26850 FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	309,655	311,117	308,817	308,017
26900 LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	109,561	113,661	108,561	109,641
26950 LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	466,452	466,452	466,452	466,452
27000 LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT				
27050 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	828,418	827,632	808,132	807,732
27100 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	486,341	676,141	486,341	581,241
27150 MANAGEMENT & OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	551,675	516,977	516,977	516,977
27200 MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES	92,517	92,517	74,317	72,437
27210 REDUCTIONS REFLECTING HISTORIC UNDER EXECUTION	---	-153,100	---	-153,100
27220 PEER REVIEWED STRATEGIC BIODEFENSE INITIATIVE	---	8,000	---	8,000
27250 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	5,485,976	5,536,342	5,438,378	5,388,178
27300 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
27350 ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
27400 ADMINISTRATION	119,227	120,273	120,273	120,273
27450 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	52,250	52,250	52,250	52,250
27500 MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	7,396	7,540	7,540	7,540
27550 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	175,360	175,360	175,468	175,468
27600 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	354,233	355,423	355,531	355,531

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
27850 HOMELAND OPERATIONAL PLANNING SYSTEM	---	4,000	---	3,200
28550 ADV LAW ENFORCEMENT RAPID REPONSE TRAIN PROG (ALERRT)	---	2,000	---	---
28950 WMD-CIVIL SUPPORT TEAM FOR FLORIDA	---	1,200	---	1,200
29150 WMD-CIVIL SUPPORT TEAM FOR NEW YORK	---	1,239	---	1,239
29255 CIVILIAN PAY RAISE FROM 3.0% TO 3.5%	---	---	7,024	---
29260 JOINT BORDER OPERATIONS TRAINING CENTER	---	1,000	---	1,000
29270 BIODEGRADE SOIL PENETRANT DUST PALLIATIVE/LAND SURFACE	---	2,500	---	2,000
29280 WEAPONS SKILLS TRAINER	---	5,000	---	4,000
29290 PERS ARMOR SYS GR TROOPS (PASGT) HELMET RETRO PAD SETS	---	1,500	---	1,200
29300 FIELD MAINTENANCE SHOP (FMS) DIRECTED DESIGN	---	1,200	---	960
29310 ACQUISITION OF 17 M916A3	---	2,000	---	1,600
29320 BALLISTIC HELMET LINER KITS	---	1,000	---	1,000
29325 NATIONAL GUARD GLOBAL EDUCATION PROJECT	---	750	---	750
29330 CONTRACT EFFICIENCIES (5 PERCENT)	---	-43,200	---	---
29340 PERIMETER SECURITY FORCE PROTECTION	---	21,889	---	---
29345 NATIONAL SERVICE MEMBER OUTREACH	---	---	---	3,000
29400 TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	5,840,209	5,893,843	5,800,933	5,764,858

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[in thousands of dollars]

O-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES:					
	LAND FORCES:				
10	Maneuver units	638,508	870,317	866,317	866,317
	Resource realignment		231,809	231,809	231,809
	Removal of one-time congressional increases			-4,000	-4,000
20	Modular support brigades	423,443	163,340	163,340	163,340
	Resource realignment		-260,103	-260,103	-260,103
30	Echelons above brigade	555,457	582,763	580,763	582,363
	Resource realignment		25,306	25,306	25,306
	UH-60 Leak Proof Transmission Pans		2,000		1,600
40	Theater level assets	627,343	212,304	211,004	210,404
	Resource realignment		-415,039	-415,039	-415,039
	Removal of one-time congressional increases			-4,300	-4,300
	Army National Guard Battery Modernization Program			3,000	2,400
50	Land forces operation support	34,721	35,653	34,789	35,789
	Resource realignment		-68	68	68
	Sustainment Training and Evaluation Program (STEP)		1,000		1000
60	Aviation assets	361,885	812,568	812,568	812,568
	Resource realignment		450,683	450,683	450,683
	LAND FORCES READINESS:				
70	Force readines operations support	309,655	313,117	308,817	308,017
	Resource realignment		1,462	1,462	1,462
	Removal of one-time congressional increases			-18,900	-18,900
	2nd Generation Extended Cold Weather Clothing System			4,000	3,200
	Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training		2,000	1,000	1,600
	Integrated Disaster Management System/RDMS			3,000	3,000
	Joint Interagency Training and Education Center			5,600	5,600
	Operator Driving Simulators			3,000	2,400
80	Land forces systems readiness	109,561	113,661	108,561	109,641
	Joint Forces Orientation Distance Learning		1,600		1,280
	Removal of one-time congressional increases			-5,000	-5,000
	Columbia Regional Geospatial Service Center System		2,500	2,000	2,000
	Mobile Corrosion Protection and Abatement			2,000	1,800
	LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT:				
100	Base oprations support	828,418	827,632	808,132	807,732
	Resource realignment		-786	-786	-786
	Removal of one-time congressional increases			-27,000	-27,000
	Pennsylvania National Guard Integration of the Joint CONUS Communications Support Environment (JCCSE)			2,500	2,500
	Vermont National Guard Family Counseling Demonstration			3,000	3,000
	Virginia National Guard Command and Control Interoperability Ungrades			1,000	800
	Virginia National Guard Humidity Protection			1,000	800
110	FSRM	486,341	676,141	486,341	581,241
	Accelerate modernization of critical operational and support facilities		189,800		94,900

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[in thousands of dollars]

O-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
120	Management & operational headquarters	551,675	516,977	516,977	516,977
	Resource realignment		-34,698	-34,698	-34,698
130	Miscellaneous activities	92,517	92,517	74,317	72,437
	Removal of one-time congressional increases			-27,600	-27,600
	Civil Support Team Trainer (CSTT)			5,000	4,000
	Minnesota National Guard Reintegration Program			4,400	3,520
	Reductions reflecting historic underexecution		-153,100		-153,100
	Strategic Biodefense Initiative		8,000		8,000
BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES:					
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES:				
140	Administration	119,227	120,273	120,273	120,273
	Resource realignment		1,046	1,046	1,046
160	Manpower management	7,396	7,540	7,540	7,540
	Resource realignment		144	144	144
170	Recruiting and advertising	175,360	175,360	175,468	175,468
	Resource realignment			108	108
UNDISTRIBUTED:					
	Contract efficiencies		-43,200		
	Perimeter security force protection		21,889		
	National Guard Global Education Project (transfer from O&M, ANG)		750		750
	Joint Border Operations Training Center		1,000		1,000
	Biodegradable Soil Penetrant Dust Palliative for Land Surfaces		2,500		2,000
	Weapons Skills Trainer (transfer from O&M, ANG)		5,000		4,000
	Personnel Armor System Ground Troops (PASGT) Helmet Retrofit Pad Sets		1,500		1,200
	Homeland Defense Operational Planning System (HOPS)		4,000		3,200
	Field Maintenance Shop (FMS) Directed Design, MN		1,200		960
	Acquisition of 17 M916A3		2,000		1,600
	WMD - Civil Support Team for Florida		1,200		1,200
	WMD - Civil Support Team for New York		1,239		1,239
	Ballistic Helmet Liner Kits		1,000		1,000
	National Service Member Outreach (from sec. 8103)				3,000
	Civilian Pay Raise from 3% to 3.5%			7,024	

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
29500 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD				
29550 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
29600 AIR OPERATIONS				
29650 AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	3,049,334	3,049,599	3,403,942	3,404,207
29700 MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	540,633	541,133	608,745	604,495
29750 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	587,485	587,485	587,485	587,485
29800 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	285,227	285,227	285,227	285,227
29850 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	525,149	525,149	525,532	525,532
29900 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	4,987,828	4,988,593	5,410,931	5,406,946
29950 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
30000 SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
30050 ADMINISTRATION	30,716	30,716	30,716	30,716
30100 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	23,421	23,421	23,421	23,421
30150 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	54,137	54,137	54,137	54,137
30255 CIVILIAN PAY RAISE FROM 3.0% TO 3.5%	---	---	6,677	---
30260 J3/J6 NATIONAL MILITARY CYBER OPERATIONS	---	3,000	---	2,400
30270 SMOKY HILL RANGE OPERATIONS FACILITY REFURBISHMENT	---	1,100	---	1,100
30280 CONTRACT EFFICIENCIES (5 PERCENT)	---	-30,600	---	---
30290 JOINT TRAINING EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	---	2,000	---	1,600
30300 WMD-CIVIL SUPPPORT TEAM FOR NEW YORK	---	247	---	247
30305 UNMANNED AIR VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION PROGRAM	---	1,000	---	1,000
30310 GREAT PLAINS JOINT REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER	---	1,600	---	1,280
30400 TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD	5,041,965	5,021,077	5,471,745	5,468,710

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[in thousands of dollars]

O-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES:					
	AIR OPERATIONS:				
10	Aircraft operations	3,049,334	3,049,599	3,403,942	3,404,207
	139th Airlift Wing Mobility and Training		265		265
	CAM Transfer from O&M Air Force			353,608	353,608
	Flying hours			1,000	1,000
20	Mission support operations	540,633	541,133	608,745	604,495
	Atlantic Thunder - Quarterly Joint Training Events at Savannah Combat Readiness Training Center		500		500
	CAM Transfer from O&M Air Force			59,912	59,912
	166th Network Warfare Squadron			200	200
	Controlled Humidity Protection (CHP) SC ANG			2,700	2,700
	Crypto-Linguist/Intelligence Officer Initiative			400	400
	Joint Interagency Training and Education Center			150	150
	Weapons Skills Trainer (transfer to ARNG)			4,000	
	National Guard Global Education Program (transfer to O&M, ARNG)			750	
50	Base operating support	525,149	525,149	525,532	525,532
	CAM Transfer from O&M Air Force			383	383
UNDISTRIBUTED:					
	Contract efficiencies		-30,600		
	J3/J6 National Military Cyber Operations		3,000		2,400
	Great Plains Joint Regional Training Center		1,600		1,280
	WMD - Civil Support Team for New York		247		247
	Unmanned Air Vehicle Technology Evaluation Program		1,000		1,000
	Joint Training Experimentation Program (JTEP)		2,000		1,600
	Smoky Hill Range Operations Facility Refurbishment		1,100		1,100
	Civilian Pay Raise from 3% to 3.5%			6,677	

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED SERVICES

The conference agreement provides $11,971,000 for the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Services, as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY

The conference agreement provides $439,879,000 for Environmental Restoration, Army, instead of $434,879,000 as proposed by the House and $444,879,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY

The conference agreement provides $300,591,000 for Environmental Restoration, Navy, as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement provides $458,428,000 for Environmental Restoration, Air Force, as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

The conference agreement provides $12,751,000 for Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide, as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES

The conference agreement provides $280,249,000 for Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites, instead of $268,249,000 as proposed by the House and $295,249,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

The conference agreement provides $103,300,000 for Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid, as proposed by the House, instead of $63,300,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement provides $40,000,000 solely for foreign disaster relief and response activities, which shall remain available until September 30, 2010, instead of until expended, as proposed by the House.

FORMER SOVIET UNION THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT

The conference agreement includes $428,048,000 for the Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction Account, or the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, instead of $398,048,000 as proposed by the House and $448,048,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The following table details the conferees' funding determinations:

Major Program	Conference
Strategic offensive arms elimination (R)	$92,885,000
Nuclear weapons storage security (R)	47,640,000
Nuclear weapons transportation security (R)	37,700,000
Chemical weapons destruction	6,000,000
Biological threat reduction (FSU)	158,489,000
WMD proliferation prevention (FSU)	47,986,000
Defense and military contacts (FSU)	8,000,000
Other assessments/administrative costs	19,348,000
New initiatives	10,000,000
TOTAL	428,048,000

The Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program has significantly expanded efforts to prevent biological weapons proliferation in Russia and the Former Soviet Union. Pursuant to section 1304 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, a National Academy of Sciences study was commissioned to review existing biological weapons proliferation prevention efforts and identify additional areas for cooperation. In order to ensure that resources are being allocated in the most effective manner to prevent the proliferation of biological weapons, the conferees direct the Department to closely review the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences study and to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2008, outlining CTR's biological weapons proliferation prevention efforts. The report shall include a funding plan itemizing CTR's programmed biological threat reduction efforts through the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) and a discussion of how these efforts correspond with the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences study.

The conferees direct that $5,000,000 of the funds appropriated under chemical weapons destruction be made available as initial funding for a chemical weapons incinerator in Libya, pending authorization for such activity. The conferees encourage the committees of jurisdiction to respond to this urgent need in the coming year.

TITLE III – PROCUREMENT

The conference agreement provides $98,201,598,000 in Title III, Procurement, instead of $99,608,169,000 as proposed by the House and $98,224,583,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
SUMMARY				
ARMY				
AIRCRAFT	4,179,848	3,891,539	4,273,998	4,185,778
MISSILES	1,645,485	2,103,102	1,756,979	1,911,979
WEAPONS, TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES	3,089,998	4,077,189	3,122,889	3,021,889
AMMUNITION	2,190,576	2,215,976	2,208,976	2,223,176
OTHER	12,647,099	11,217,945	11,697,265	11,428,027
TOTAL, ARMY	23,753,006	23,505,751	23,060,107	22,770,849
NAVY				
AIRCRAFT	12,747,767	12,470,280	12,599,744	12,464,284
WEAPONS	3,084,387	2,928,126	3,094,687	3,113,987
AMMUNITION	760,484	1,067,484	1,058,832	1,064,432
SHIPS	13,656,120	15,303,820	13,205,438	13,597,960
OTHER	5,470,412	5,298,238	5,376,530	5,317,570
MARINE CORPS	2,999,057	2,500,882	2,091,897	2,326,619
TOTAL, NAVY	38,718,227	39,568,830	37,427,128	37,884,852
AIR FORCE				
AIRCRAFT	12,393,270	11,690,220	12,133,900	12,021,900
MISSILES	5,131,002	4,920,959	4,920,219	4,985,459
AMMUNITION	868,917	342,494	854,167	754,117
OTHER	15,421,162	15,255,186	15,517,127	15,440,594
TOTAL, AIR FORCE	33,814,351	32,208,859	33,425,413	33,202,070
DEFENSE-WIDE				
DEFENSE-WIDE	3,318,834	3,335,637	3,246,843	3,269,035
NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT	---	925,000	1,000,000	980,000
DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES	18,592	64,092	65,092	94,792
TOTAL PROCUREMENT	99,623,010	99,608,169	98,224,583	98,201,598

SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS

Items for which additional funds have been provided as shown in the project level tables or in paragraphs using the phrase ''only for'' or ''only to'' in this report are congressional interest items for the purpose of the Base for Reprogramming (DD 1414). Each of these items must be carried on the DD Form 1414 at the stated amount, specifically addressed in the conference report. These items remain special interest items whether or not they are repeated in a subsequent conference report.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDANCE FOR ACQUISITION ACCOUNTS

The conferees direct the Department of Defense to continue to follow the reprogramming guidance specified in the report accompanying the House version of the fiscal year 2006 Department of Defense Appropriations bill (H.R. 109–119). Specifically, the dollar threshold for reprogramming funds will remain at $20,000,000 for procurement, and $10,000,000 for research, development, test and evaluation. The Department shall continue to follow the limitation that prior approval reprogrammings are set at either the specified dollar threshold or 20% of the procurement or research, development, test and evaluation line, whichever is less. These thresholds are cumulative. Therefore, if the combined value of transfers into or out of a procurement (P–1) or research, development, test and evaluation (R–1) line exceeds the identified threshold, the Department of Defense must submit a prior approval reprogramming to the congressional defense committees. In addition, guidelines on the application of prior approval reprogramming procedures for congressional special interest items are established elsewhere in this report.

REPROGRAMMING REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The conferees direct the Under Secretary of the Department of Defense, Comptroller, to continue to provide the congressional defense committees quarterly, spreadsheet-based DD1416 reports for service and defense-wide accounts in titles III and IV of this Act as required in the statement of the managers accompanying the conference report on the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2006.

FUNDING INCREASES

The conferees direct that the funding increases outlined in these tables shall be provided only for the specific purposes indicated in the table.

TACTICAL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS

The conferees agree to retain for an additional year a general provision restricting the transfer of tactical Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) authority from the Army, including the Extended Range Multi-Purpose (ERMP) Unmanned Aerial Vehicle. The conferees note that the Deputy Secretary of Defense has directed that a task force be convened to coordinate critical UAS issues and to develop a way ahead in future years that will enhance operations and streamline acquisition of UAS. The conferees do not believe this general provision should be interpreted as prohibiting the task force from proceeding.

MILITARY TIRES

The conferees concur with the Senate language regarding Military Tires.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY				
	AIRCRAFT				
	FIXED WING				
1	UTILITY F/W CARGO AIRCRAFT	157,043	119,443	157,043	157,043
	ROTARY				
3	ARMED RECONNAISSANCE HELICOPTER	468,259	---	242,259	175,759
4	HELICOPTER, LIGHT UTILITY	230,491	230,491	230,491	230,491
5	UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)	588,701	770,751	770,751	770,751
6	UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP) (AP-CY)	116,745	116,745	116,745	116,745
7	CH-47 HELICOPTER	157,908	157,908	157,908	157,908
8	CH-47 HELICOPTER (AP-CY)	32,982	32,982	32,982	32,982
	TOTAL, AIRCRAFT	1,752,129	1,428,320	1,708,179	1,641,679
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT				
9	GUARDRAIL MODS (TIARA)	149,062	149,062	149,062	149,062
10	ARL MODS (TIARA)	52,298	42,298	52,298	42,298
11	AH-64 MODS	670,704	672,204	673,704	673,104
12	AH-64 MODS (AP-CY)	40,957	40,957	40,957	40,957
13	CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS	540,658	540,658	540,658	540,658
14	CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (AP-CY)	39,182	39,182	39,182	39,182
15	UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS	17,175	17,175	17,675	17,675
16	AIRCRAFT LONG RANGE MODS	340	340	340	340
18	UH-60 MODS	13,035	24,035	16,635	24,915
19	KIOWA WARRIOR	20,807	51,807	51,807	51,807
20	AIRBORNE AVIONICS	179,565	179,565	179,565	179,565
21	GATM ROLLUP	53,071	53,071	53,071	53,071
22	SPARE PARTS (AIR)	9,304	9,304	9,304	9,304
	TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT	1,786,158	1,819,658	1,824,258	1,821,938

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES				
	GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS				
23	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT	48,120	48,120	48,120	48,120
24	ASE INFRARED CM	365,472	365,472	465,472	445,472
	OTHER SUPPORT				
26	AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	5,065	5,065	5,065	5,065
27	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	80,221	80,221	75,221	75,221
28	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS	42,727	44,727	43,727	45,127
29	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	95,203	95,203	99,203	98,403
30	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	2,377	2,377	2,377	2,377
31	LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET	2,376	2,376	2,376	2,376
	TOTAL, SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES	641,561	643,561	741,561	722,161
	TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	4,179,848	3,891,539	4,273,998	4,185,778

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
1	**UTILITY FIXED WING CARGO AIRCRAFT**	**157,043**	**119,443**	**157,043**	**157,043**
	Program Delay		-37,600		0
3	**ARMED RECONNAISSANCE HELICOPTER**	**468,259**	**0**	**242,259**	**175,759**
	Program Delay/Reduction to Quantity		-390,259	-95,000	-161,500
	Transfer to Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army Line 77		-47,000	-100,000	-100,000
	Transfer to Aircraft Procurement, Army Line 19		-31,000	-31,000	-31,000
5	**UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)**	**588,701**	**770,751**	**770,751**	**770,751**
	Grow the Army		182,050	182,050	182,050
10	**AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE LOW MODS (TIARA)**	**52,298**	**42,298**	**52,298**	**42,298**
	Authorization Adjustment		-10,000		-10,000
11	**AH-64 MODS**	**670,704**	**672,204**	**673,704**	**673,104**
	Vibration Management Enhancement Program (VMEP)		1,500	3,000	2,400
15	**UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS**	**17,175**	**17,175**	**17,675**	**17,675**
	TCAS/TAWS Collision Avoidance			500	500
18	**UH-60 MODS**	**13,035**	**24,035**	**16,635**	**24,915**
	UH-60A Re-Wiring Program		2,500		2,000
	FLIR Radar System for UH-60 Helicopter for New York ARNG		1,000		800
	UH-60A to UH-60L Upgrade		2,000		1,600
	Internal Extended Range Fuel System (Internal 200)		4,500		3,600
	UH-60 MEDEVAC and Search and Rescue Thermal Imaging Upgrades		1,000		1,000
	IVHMS System - Tennessee ARNG			3,600	2,880
19	**KIOWA WARRIOR**	**20,807**	**51,807**	**51,807**	**51,807**
	Sustainment - Transfer from Aircraft Procurement, Army, Line 3		31,000	31,000	31,000
24	**ASE INFRARED CM**	**365,472**	**365,472**	**465,472**	**445,472**
	Aircraft Survivability Equipment			100,000	80,000
27	**COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT**	**80,221**	**80,221**	**75,221**	**75,221**
	Ahead of Need			-5,000	-5,000
28	**AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS**	**42,727**	**44,727**	**43,727**	**45,127**
	Cockpit Air Bag System (CABS)		2,000		1,600
	Air Warrior			1,000	800
29	**AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL**	**95203**	**95,203**	**99,203**	**98,403**
	Fort Knox Godman Army Airfield ASR			4,000	3,200

ARMED RECONNAISSANCE HELICOPTER

The conference agreement includes $175,759,000 for procurement of 12 Armed Reconnaissance Helicopters, which is $292,500,000 below the budget request. At the request of the Department of the Army, the agreement transfers $31,000,000 to sustainment efforts for the Kiowa Warrior fleet, and transfers $100,000,000 in procurement funds to Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army. The agreement includes a reduction of $133,000,000 from procurement quantities and $8,900,000 from initial spares. The conferees continue to be concerned about unrealistic estimates for production and integration of the aircraft following the restructure of the program earlier this year. In order to further reduce risk to the program, which continues to be driven by schedule rather than maturity, the conferees agree to reduce funding for long-lead items for fiscal year 2008 procurements by $19,600,000.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY				
	OTHER MISSILES				
	SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM				
1	GROW THE ARMY	243,251	---	---	---
2	PATRIOT SYSTEM SUMMARY	472,907	472,907	472,907	472,907
	AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM				
4	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000
	ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYSTEM				
5	JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	103,799	180,713	167,913	167,913
6	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY	87,893	87,893	87,893	87,893
8	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	225,282	225,282	195,159	203,159
9	MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS (RRPR)	22,585	22,585	22,585	22,585
11	HIMARS LAUNCHER	235,865	235,865	226,665	226,665
	TOTAL, OTHER MISSILES	1,437,582	1,271,245	1,219,122	1,227,122
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES				
	MODIFICATIONS				
13	PATRIOT MODS	67,479	569,993	275,993	422,993
15	ITAS/TOW MODS	92,330	213,770	213,770	213,770
16	MLRS MODS	5,578	5,578	5,578	5,578
17	HIMARS MODIFICATIONS: (NON AAO)	10,541	10,541	10,541	10,541
	TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF MISSILES	175,928	799,882	505,882	652,882
18	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	23,643	23,643	23,643	23,643
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES				
19	AIR DEFENSE TARGETS	4,268	4,268	4,268	4,268
20	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MISSILES)	10	10	10	10
21	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT	4,054	4,054	4,054	4,054
	TOTAL, SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES	8,332	8,332	8,332	8,332
	TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	1,645,485	2,103,102	1,756,979	1,911,979

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
1	**GROW THE ARMY**	**243,251**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Distribute Grow the Army		-243,251	-243,251	-243,251
5	**JAVELIN (ADVANCED ANTITANK WEAPON SYSTEM - MEDIUM) SYSTEM SUMMARY**	**103,799**	**180,713**	**167,913**	**167,913**
	Grow the Army		76,914	64,114	64,114
8	**GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)**	**225,282**	**225,282**	**195,159**	**203,159**
	Facilitization			-20,912	-14,912
	Unit Cost Efficiencies			-9,211	-7,211
11	**HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEMS (HIMARS)**	**235,865**	**235,865**	**226,665**	**226,665**
	Excess to Requirement			-9,200	-9,200
13	**PATRIOT MODS**	**67,479**	**569,993**	**275,993**	**422,993**
	Grow the Army		502,514	208,514	355,514
15	**IMPROVED TARGET ACQUISITION SYSTEM/TOW MODS**	**92,330**	**213;770**	**213,770**	**213,770**
	Grow the Army		121,440	121,440	121,440

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conferenc
PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY				
TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES				
BRADLEY BASE SUSTAINMENT	140,314	140,314	140,314	140,314
BRADLEY FVS TRAINING DEVICES (MOD)	4,684	4,684	4,684	4,684
STRYKER VEHICLE	1,038,984	1,912,884	1,028,984	924,984
FUTURE COMBAT SYSTEMS (FCS)	79,483	81,983	79,483	81,483
FCS SPIN OUTS	20,123	20,123	20,123	20,123
MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES				
FIST VEHICLE (MOD)	---	35,400	35,400	35,400
BFVS SERIES (MOD)	37,611	37,611	37,611	37,611
HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD)	36,924	36,924	22,624	22,624
IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88 MOD)	36,826	132,526	116,226	124,326
ARMORED BREACHER VEHICLE	41,500	41,500	41,500	41,500
JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE	12,927	12,927	12,927	12,927
M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD)	588,979	588,979	588,979	588,979
SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PGM: SEP M1A2	52,928	---	---	---
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES				
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (TCV-WTCV)	7,760	7,760	7,760	7,760
TOTAL, TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES	2,099,043	3,053,615	2,136,615	2,042,715

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES				
22	HOWITZER, LIGHT, TOWED, 105MM, M119	48,902	101,702	101,702	101,702
23	GROW THE ARMY	331,729	---	---	---
24	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN (7.62MM)	37,096	45,085	45,085	45,085
25	MACHINE GUN, CAL .50 M2 ROLL	19,000	32,317	32,317	32,317
26	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN (5.56MM)	35,335	44,576	44,576	44,576
27	MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN (40MM)	21,000	36,448	36,448	36,448
28	MORTAR SYSTEMS	4,320	9,024	9,024	9,024
30	M107, CAL. 50, SNIPER RIFLE	417	417	417	417
31	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM)	21,620	27,125	27,125	27,125
32	XM110 SEMI-AUTOMATIC SNIPER SYSTEM (SASS)	10,000	10,460	10,460	10,460
33	M4 CARBINE	97,550	105,824	105,824	105,824
34	SHOTGUN, MODULAR ACCESSORY SYSTEM (MASS)	7,000	7,906	7,906	7,906
35	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION	---	29,895	29,895	29,895
36	FUTURE HANDGUN SYSTEM (FHS)	3,500	3,500	---	---
37	HOWITZER LT WT 155MM (T)	270,251	470,569	409,769	413,769
	MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH				
38	MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN MODS	6,264	6,264	6,264	6,264
39	M4 CARBINE MODS	13,696	17,714	17,714	17,714
40	M2 50 CAL MACHINE GUN MODS	17,173	17,173	17,173	17,173
41	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN MODS	12,361	12,361	12,361	12,361
42	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN MODS	10,177	11,700	11,700	11,700
44	M119 MODIFICATIONS	1,794	1,794	1,794	1,794
45	M16 RIFLE MODS	3,900	4,088	4,088	4,088
46	MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	2,791	2,791	2,791	2,791
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES				
47	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	---	4,762	4,762	7,562
48	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)	6,466	6,466	29,966	27,566
49	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	3,189	8,189	12,689	1,189
50	SMALL ARMS (SOLDIER ENH PROG)	5,424	5,424	4,424	4,424
	TOTAL, WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES	990,955	1,023,574	986,274	979,174
	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY	3,089,998	4,077,189	3,122,889	3,021,889

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
5	**STRYKER VEHICLE**	**1,038,984**	**1,912,884**	**1,028,984**	**924,984**
	Mobile Gun System testing and fielding delay		-228,100		-114,000
	Eighth Stryker Brigade		1,102,000		0
	Excess Engineering Change Funding			-10,000	0
6	**FUTURE COMBAT SYSTEMS (FCS)**	**79,483**	**81,983**	**79,483**	**81,483**
	Combat Vehicle and Automotive Advanced Technology for the Antiballistic Windshield Armor Project		2,500		2,000
9	**FIRE SUPPORT VEHICLE (MOD)**	**0**	**35,400**	**35,400**	**35,400**
	Grow the Army		35,400	35,400	35,400
11	**HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD)**	**36,924**	**36,924**	**22,624**	**22,624**
	Align kit buy with installation			-14,300	-14,300
13	**IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88 MOD)**	**36,826**	**132,526**	**116,226**	**124,326**
	Grow the Army		95,700	79,400	87,500
19	**SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PGM: SEP M1A2**	**52,928**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Funding no longer required/SEP requirement funded		-52,928	-52,928	-52,928
22	**HOWITZER, LIGHT, TOWED, 105MM, M119**	**48,902**	**101,702**	**101,702**	**101,702**
	Grow the Army		52,800	52,800	52,800
23	**GROW THE ARMY**	**331,729**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Distribute Grow the Army		-331,729	-331,729	-331,729
24	**M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN (7.62MM)**	**37,096**	**45,085**	**45,085**	**45,085**
	Grow the Army		7,989	7,989	7,989
25	**MACHINE GUN, CAL .50 M2 ROLL**	**19,000**	**32,317**	**32,317**	**32,317**
	Grow the Army		13,317	13,317	13,317
26	**M249 SAW MACHINE GUN (5.56MM)**	**35,335**	**44,576**	**44,576**	**44,576**
	Grow the Army		9,241	9,241	9,241
27	**MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN (40MM)**	**21,000**	**36,448**	**36,448**	**36,448**
	Grow the Army		15,448	15,448	15,448
28	**MORTAR SYSTEMS**	**4,320**	**9,024**	**9,024**	**9,024**
	Grow the Army		4,704	4,704	4,704
31	**XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM)**	**21,620**	**27,125**	**27,125**	**27,125**
	Grow the Army		5,505	5,505	5,505

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
32	**XM110 SEMI-AUTOMATIC SNIPER SYSTEM (SASS)**	**10,000**	**10,460**	**10,460**	**10,460**
	Grow the Army		460	460	460
33	**M4 CARBINE**	**97,550**	**105,824**	**105,824**	**105,824**
	Grow the Army		8,274	8,274	8,274
34	**SHOTGUN, MODULAR ACCESSORY SYSTEM (MASS)**	**7,000**	**7,906**	**7,906**	**7,906**
	Grow the Army		906	906	906
35	**COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION**	**0**	**29,895**	**29,895**	**29,895**
	Grow the Army		29,895	29,895	29,895
36	**FUTURE HANDGUN SYSTEM (FHS)**	**3,500**	**3,500**	**0**	**0**
	Transfer to procure additional M-9s			-3,500	-3,500
37	**HOWITZER LT WT 155MM (T)**	**270,251**	**470,569**	**409,769**	**413,769**
	Grow the Army		192,318	139,518	139,518
	Additional Howitzers		8,000		4,000
39	**M4 CARBINE MODS**	**13,696**	**17,714**	**17,714**	**17,714**
	Grow the Army		4,018	4,018	4,018
42	**M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN MODS**	**10,177**	**11,700**	**11,700**	**11,700**
	Grow the Army		1,523	1,523	1,523
45	**M16 RIFLE MODS**	**3,900**	**4,088**	**4,088**	**4,088**
	Grow the Army		188	188	188
47	**ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)**	**0**	**4,762**	**4,762**	**7,562**
	Grow the Army		1,262	1,262	1,262
	Base Security System		2,000		1,600
	USASOC M-9 9mm Pistol		1,500		1,200
	Transfer to procure additional M-9s			3,500	3,500
48	**PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)**	**6,466**	**6,466**	**29,966**	**27,566**
	Rock Island Arsenal - Arsenal Support Program (Includes transfer from line 49)			11,500	11,500
	Watervliet - Arsenal Support Program			12,000	9,600
49	**INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS**	**3,189**	**8,189**	**12,689**	**1,189**
	Arsenal Support Program Initiative (ASPI) for Rock Island Arsenal (Transfer to line 48)		5,000		0
	Rock Island Arsenal Industrial Preparedness			11,500	0
	Slow execution			-2,000	-2,000
50	**SMALL ARMS (SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT PROG)**	**5,424**	**5,424**	**4,424**	**4,424**
	Slow execution			-1,000	-1,000

STRYKER VEHICLES

The conferees commend the Army on the performance and reliability of the Stryker vehicles and the overall success of the program. The Army requested $1,038,984,000 for Strykers in the fiscal year 2008 budget; the conference agreement provides $924,984,000. The conferees are aware that the revised test plan for the Stryker Mobile Gun System is on track to support a full rate production decision in the second quarter of fiscal year 2008. Therefore, the conference agreement provides $342,246,000 to procure the Mobile Gun System variant.

The House recommended that the Army form an eighth Stryker Brigade and provided $1,102,000,000 for that purpose. The conferees concur that the Army has requirements for additional Strykers for unit sets, ready to fight fleets, maintenance replacements and to replace aging M113 troop carrier vehicles, and recommend addressing such requirements in fiscal year 2008 Global War on Terror emergency supplemental appropriations. The conferees direct the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2008, on the future force structure of the Army, including the Grow-the-Army combat and support units, and on the utility of converting at least one of the planned new Infantry Brigade Combat Teams under the Grow-the-Army initiative into a Stryker Brigade Combat Team. The report should also address future Stryker vehicle requirements, including the plan to replace M113 carrier vehicles.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY				
	AMMUNITION				
	SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION				
1	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES	189,179	192,179	189,179	189,179
2	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES	68,045	70,045	68,045	68,045
3	CTG, 9MM, ALL TYPES	4,527	4,527	4,527	4,527
4	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES	179,466	179,466	179,466	179,466
6	CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES	29,243	29,243	29,243	29,243
7	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES	21,759	21,759	21,759	21,759
8	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES	208,504	208,504	208,504	208,504
	MORTAR AMMUNITION				
9	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	6,495	8,495	6,495	8,095
10	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	53,798	53,798	53,798	53,798
11	CTG, MORTAR, 120MM, ALL TYPES	111,594	111,594	111,594	111,594
	TANK AMMUNITION				
12	CTG TANK 105MM: ALL TYPES	14,338	14,338	14,338	14,338
13	120MM TANK TRAINING, ALL TYPES	180,400	180,400	180,400	180,400
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION				
14	CTG ARTY 75MM, ALL TYPES	2,699	2,699	2,699	2,699
15	CTG ARTY 105MM, ALL TYPES	41,965	41,965	41,965	41,965
16	CTG, ARTY, 155MM, ALL TYPES	88,049	88,049	88,049	88,049
17	PROJ, 155MM EXTENDED RANGE XM982	28,781	28,781	28,781	28,781
18	MODULAR ARTILLERY CHARGE SYSTEM (MACS)	60,076	60,076	60,076	60,076

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	ARTILLERY FUZES				
19	ARTILLERY FUZES, ALL TYPES	4,251	4,251	4,251	4,251
	MINES				
20	MINE, TRAINING, ALL TYPES	4,791	4,791	4,791	4,791
21	MINE, CLEARING CHARGE, ALL TYPES	2,522	2,522	2,522	2,522
22	ANTIPERSONNEL LANDMINE ALTERNATIVES	51,876	51,876	51,876	51,876
	ROCKETS				
23	SHOULDER FIRED ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	29,453	32,453	29,453	31,853
24	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	137,861	137,861	137,861	137,861
	OTHER AMMUNITION				
25	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	30,945	30,945	30,945	34,145
26	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	72,392	74,392	77,392	76,392
27	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES	181,787	181,787	181,787	181,787
28	SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES	21,608	21,608	21,608	21,608
	MISCELLANEOUS				
29	AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
30	NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES	25,241	25,241	25,241	25,241
31	CAD/PAD ALL TYPES	2,748	2,748	2,748	2,748
32	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	6,564	6,564	6,564	6,564
33	AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT	11,757	14,757	12,757	14,957
34	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO)	12,100	12,100	12,100	12,100
	TOTAL, AMMUNITION	1,899,814	1,914,814	1,905,814	1,914,214
	AMMUNITION PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT				
	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT				
36	PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	143,708	154,108	156,108	161,908
37	LAYAWAY OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	3,436	3,436	3,436	3,436
38	MAINTENANCE OF INACTIVE FACILITIES	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418
39	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION, ALL	135,256	135,256	135,256	135,256
40	ARMS INITIATIVE	2,944	2,944	2,944	2,944
	TOTAL, AMMUNITION PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT	290,762	301,162	303,162	308,962
	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	2,190,576	2,215,976	2,208,976	2,223,176

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
1	**CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES**	**189,179**	**192,179**	**189,179**	**189,179**
	Lake City Army Ammunition Infrastruture Requirements (Transfer to line 36)		3,000		0
2	**CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES**	**68,045**	**70,045**	**68,045**	**68,045**
	Polymer Small Arms Production (Transfer to RDTE,A line 49)		2,000		0
9	**60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES**	**6,495**	**8,495**	**6,495**	**8,095**
	Procurement of the CTG, Mortar, 60mm, Practice, M769		2,000		1,600
23	**SHOULDER FIRED ROCKETS, ALL TYPES**	**29,453**	**32,453**	**29,453**	**31,853**
	Bunker Defeat Munition		3,000		2,400
25	**DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES**	**30,945**	**30,945**	**30,945**	**34,145**
	Magneto Inductive Remote Activation Munition Systems MI-RAMS (Transfer from OP,A line 26)				3,200
26	**GRENADES, ALL TYPES**	**72,392**	**74,392**	**77,392**	**76,392**
	M18 Smoke Grenades		2,000	5,000	4,000
33	**AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT**	**11,757**	**14,757**	**12,757**	**14,957**
	Blue Grass Army Depot Supercritical Water Oxidation (SCWO)		3,000		2,400
	Ammunition Peculiar Equipment Outloading Module			1,000	800
36	**PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES**	**143,708**	**154,108**	**156,108**	**161,908**
	McAlester Army Ammunition Plant Bomb Line Modernization (Transfer to OM,A SAG 132)		2,000		0
	Holston Army Ammunition Plant Thermobaric Extruder Facility		2,400	2,400	2,400
	Holston Army Ammunition Plant, Critical Reliability Upgrade		2,000		1,600
	Ammunition Production Base Support - Scranton Army Ammunition Plant - FY2008		4,000		3,200
	Radford Army Ammunition Plant - Solvent recovery System and Environmental Mitigation			10,000	8,000
	Lake City Army Ammunition Infrastructure Requirements (Transfer from line 1)				3,000

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY				
	TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES				
	TACTICAL VEHICLES				
1	TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS	57,053	66,684	66,684	66,684
2	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED	6,100	7,271	9,971	10,031
3	SEMITRAILERS, TANKERS	2,185	2,185	2,185	2,185
4	HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHLD VEH (HMMWV)	596,627	987,409	909,109	948,527
5	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)	828,403	1,852,752	1,852,752	1,852,752
6	FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT	36,011	36,011	36,011	36,011
7	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)	483,023	563,664	563,664	563,664
8	ARMORED SECURITY VEHICLES (ASV)	155,124	283,912	284,912	284,212
9	MINE PROTECTION VEHICLE FAMILY	199,100	199,100	199,100	199,100
10	TRUCK, TRACTOR, LINE HAUL, M915/M916	83,897	83,897	83,897	83,897
11	HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV	197,499	107,499	197,499	107,499
12	GROW THE ARMY	1,925,867	---	---	---
13	HMMWV RECAPITALIZATION PROGRAM	---	5,000	---	4,000
14	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP	32,725	32,725	32,725	32,725
16	TOWING DEVICE-FIFTH WHEEL	898	1,932	932	932
	NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES				
17	HEAVY ARMORED SEDAN	600	600	600	600
18	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	310	310	310	310
19	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER	3,437	3,437	3,437	3,437
	TOTAL, TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES	4,608,859	4,234,388	4,243,788	4,196,566

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT				
	COMM - JOINT COMMUNICATIONS				
20	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM	4,228	4,228	4,228	4,228
21	JCSE EQUIPMENT (USREDCOM)	2,071	2,071	2,071	2,071
	COMM - SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS				
23	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS	87,772	125,372	125,372	125,372
24	SHF TERM	8,790	13,964	13,964	13,964
25	SAT TERM, EMUT (SPACE)	812	812	812	812
26	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE)	86,877	104,290	102,290	101,290
27	SMART-T (SPACE)	50,412	50,412	50,412	50,412
28	SCAMP (SPACE)	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
29	GLOBAL BRDCST SVC - GBS	33,447	35,697	35,697	35,697
30	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SAT)	6,042	6,042	6,042	6,042
	COMM - C3 SYSTEM				
31	ARMY GLOBAL CMD & CONTROL SYS (AGCCS)	25,512	25,912	25,912	25,912
	COMM - COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS				
32	ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (DATA RADIO)	7,893	9,491	9,491	9,491
33	RADIO TERMINAL SET, MIDS LVT(2)	3,021	32,016	32,016	32,016
34	SINCGARS FAMILY	137,080	150,143	148,643	149,643
35	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS - OPA2	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
36	MULTI-PURPOSE INFORMATION OPERATIONS SYSTEMS	8,653	8,653	8,653	8,653
37	GROW THE ARMY	1,248,884	---	---	---
38	BRIDGE TO FUTURE NETWORKS	433,526	368,088	365,088	365,088
39	COMMS-ELEC EQUIP FIELDING	7,902	7,902	10,902	10,902
40	SPIDER APLA REMOTE CONTROL UNIT	18,801	19,688	---	---
41	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM COMM/ELECTRONICS	10,192	10,192	10,192	10,192
42	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR (CSEL)	12,072	12,072	12,072	12,072
43	RADIO, IMPROVED HF FAMILY	65,530	60,974	81,374	71,174
44	MEDICAL COMM FOR CBT CASUALTY CARE (MC4)	19,525	21,954	21,954	21,954
	COMM - INTELLIGENCE COMM				
45	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461
	INFORMATION SECURITY				
46	TSEC - ARMY KEY MGT SYS (AKMS)	23,225	27,793	27,793	27,793
47	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP	60,301	61,832	62,832	64,032

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
48	COMM - LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS TERRESTRIAL TRANSMISSION	9,619	9,619	9,619	9,619
49	BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS	34,520	34,520	34,520	34,520
50	ELECTROMAG COMP PROG (EMCP)	511	511	511	511
51	WW TECH CON IMP PROG (WWTCIP)	27,880	27,880	27,880	27,880
52	COMM - BASE COMMUNICATIONS INFORMATION SYSTEMS	156,170	237,531	156,170	156,170
53	DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM (DMS)	6,662	6,662	6,662	6,662
54	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM	217,298	217,298	218,998	218,998
55	PENTAGON INFORMATION MGT AND TELECOM	32,076	32,076	32,076	32,076
	ELECT EQUIP - NAT INT PROG (NIP)				
58	ELECT EQUIP - NAT INTEL PROG (NIP) ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYS (ASAS) (MIP)	36,132	52,485	52,485	52,485
59	JTT/CIBS-M (MIP)	3,560	7,566	7,566	7,566
60	PROPHET GROUND (MIP)	119,482	119,482	122,482	121,882
61	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL SYS (TUAS)MIP	196,419	232,079	237,079	239,079
62	SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM (SUAS)	20,682	33,480	33,480	33,480
64	DIGITAL TOPOGRAPHIC SPT SYS (DTSS) (MIP)	34,604	38,854	38,854	38,854
67	DCGS-A (MIP)	114,842	147,630	147,630	147,630
69	TROJAN (MIP)	13,418	13,418	13,418	13,418
70	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (MIP)	2,351	2,351	2,351	2,351
71	CI HUMINT INFO MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CHIMS) (MIP)	26,310	26,586	26,586	26,586
72	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MIP)	17,903	23,422	33,022	31,102
73	ELECT EQUIP - ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR	43,893	49,197	49,197	49,197
74	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES	11,900	11,900	11,900	11,900
75	CI MODERNIZATION (MIP)	1,278	1,278	1,278	1,278
76	ELECT EQUIP - TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV) SENTINEL MODS	20,885	20,885	20,885	20,885
77	NIGHT VISION DEVICES	278,641	317,743	427,743	318,943
78	LONG RANGE ADVANCED SCOUT SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	129,951	159,489	159,489	159,489
79	NIGHT VISION, THERMAL WPN SIGHT	230,607	308,024	333,024	308,024
80	RADIATION MONITORING SYSTEMS	3,518	3,518	3,518	3,518
81	ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIP	---	300	300	300
83	ENHANCED PORTABLE INDUCTIVE ARTILLERY FUZE	7,572	7,572	7,572	7,572

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
84	PROFILER	8,000	10,800	13,300	13,300
85	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (FIREFINDER RADARS)	41,480	41,480	44,380	43,980
86	FORCE XXI BATTLE CMD BRIGADE & BELOW (FBCB2)	175,975	250,135	250,135	250,135
87	LIGHTWEIGHT LASER DESIGNATOR/RANGEFINDER (LLD	93,986	137,386	137,386	137,386
88	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMBC XM32	---	1,001	1,001	1,001
89	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
	ELECT EQUIP - TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS				
92	TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTERS	393,883	197,883	393,883	295,883
93	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY	40,626	47,302	47,302	47,302
94	BATTLE COMMAND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT SYSTEM	32,935	33,763	33,763	33,763
95	FAAD C2	9,000	9,000	13,200	12,360
96	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS (AMD	19,611	40,362	40,362	40,362
97	KNIGHT FAMILY	68,280	94,280	94,280	94,280
98	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)	2,070	2,070	2,070	2,070
99	AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	71,034	71,034	74,034	73,434
100	TC AIMS II	29,037	29,399	29,399	29,399
101	JOINT NETWORK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JNMS)	10,745	10,745	10,745	10,745
102	TACTICAL INTERNET MANAGER	9,215	10,268	10,268	10,268
103	DATA PRODUCTS	36,142	36,142	36,142	36,142
104	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)	120,767	122,489	122,489	122,489
105	SINGLE ARMY LOGISTICS ENTERPRISE (SALE)	53,563	151,105	151,605	151,205
106	MOUNTED BATTLE COMMAND ON THE MOVE (MBCOTM)	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conferenc
ELECT EQUIP - AUTOMATION				
7 GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM	39,353	10,134	10,153	10,134
8 ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION	11,389	11,389	11,389	11,389
9 AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	120,732	120,732	113,732	113,732
0 CSS COMMUNICATIONS	32,955	35,635	35,635	35,635
1 RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS)	30,427	30,427	30,427	30,427
ELECT EQUIP - AUDIO VISUAL SYS (A/V)				
2 AFRTS	964	964	964	964
3 ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (A/V)	6,306	6,306	6,306	6,306
4 ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT)	3,358	7,118	7,118	7,118
5 WEAPONIZATION OF UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM (UAS)	15,207	15,207	15,207	15,207
ELECT EQUIP - SUPPORT				
6 ITEMS UNDER $5M (SSE)	14,430	14,430	14,430	14,430
7 PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (C-E)	508	508	508	508
TOTAL, COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT	5,719,991	4,919,209	5,192,479	4,948,900
OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT				
8 RADIAC SET AN/PDR 77()	1,500	1,539	1,539	1,539
9 RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEM NUCLEAR - BIOLOGICAL CH	316	316	316	316
0 CBRN SOLDIER PROTECTION	46,294	59,826	59,826	59,826
1 SMOKE & OBSCURANT FAMILY: SOF (NON AAO ITEM)	7,700	9,079	9,079	9,079
BRIDGING EQUIPMENT				
2 TACTICAL BRIDGING	50,443	50,443	50,443	50,443
3 TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON	74,785	74,785	74,785	74,785
ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT				
4 HANDHELD STANDOFF MINEFIELD DETECTION SYS-HST	45,218	49,163	49,163	49,163
5 GROW THE ARMY	334,068	---	---	---
6 GRND STANDOFF MINE DETECTION SYSTEM (GSTAMIDS	63,016	63,016	63,016	63,016
8 EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQPMT (EOD EQPMT)	33,283	33,283	36,283	36,283
9 ITEMS LESS THAN $5M, COUNTERMINE EQUIPMENT	3,562	3,562	3,562	3,562
0 AERIAL DETECTION	11,708	11,708	11,708	11,708
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
1 HEATERS AND ECU'S	18,463	19,860	19,860	19,860
2 LAUNDRIES, SHOWERS AND LATRINES	---	7,050	7,050	7,050
3 SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT	13,540	19,803	19,803	20,803
4 LIGHTWEIGHT MAINTENANCE ENCLOSURE (LME)	---	2,000	5,000	4,000

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
138 FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT	26,123	56,145	56,145	56,145
139 CARGO AERIAL DELIVERY PROGRAM	43,842	43,842	43,842	43,842
140 MOBILE INTEGRATED REMAINS COLLECTION SYSTEM	9,941	9,941	9,941	9,941
141 ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (ENG SPT EQ)	20,099	24,084	21,084	23,484
PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT				
143 QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT	1,293	1,293	1,293	1,293
144 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER	34,056	34,406	34,406	34,406
WATER EQUIPMENT				
145 WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEMS	41,981	42,417	44,417	44,017
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT				
146 COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL	85,490	76,611	86,361	91,361
MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT				
147 MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS	29,475	40,173	40,173	40,173
148 ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MAINT EQ)	23,396	23,396	23,396	23,396
CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT				
149 GRADER, ROAD MTZD, HVY, 6X4 (CCE)	11,700	15,010	15,010	15,010
150 SKID LOADER (SSL) FAMILY OF SYSTEM	16,900	16,900	16,900	16,900
151 SCRAPERS, EARTHMOVING	19,440	26,019	26,019	26,019
152 DISTR, WATER, SP MIN 2500G SEC/NON-SEC	6,440	6,440	6,440	6,440
153 MISSION MODULES - ENGINEERING	4,219	4,219	4,219	4,219
154 LOADERS	18,842	19,886	19,886	19,886
155 HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR	3,371	3,931	3,931	3,931
156 TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED	6,000	8,189	8,189	8,189
158 HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE)	37,800	40,087	40,087	40,087
159 CONST EQUIP ESP	42,984	42,984	42,984	42,984
160 ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (CONST EQUIP)	11,484	11,822	11,822	11,822
RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT				
162 JOINT HIGH SPEED VEHICLE (JHSV)	210,000	76,000	210,000	210,000
163 HARBORMASTER COMMAND & CONTROL CENTER (HCCC)	18,237	18,237	18,237	---
165 ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL)	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300
GENERATORS				
166 GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP	92,863	111,475	111,475	111,475
167 ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER HANDLER (RTCH)	20,587	42,895	42,895	42,895
MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT				
168 ALL TERRAIN LIFTING ARMY SYSTEM	24,757	39,742	42,742	42,142
TRAINING EQUIPMENT				
169 COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS (CTC) SUPPORT	16,337	19,837	16,337	21,637

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conferenc
'0 TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM	201,843	262,943	304,343	338,243
'1 CLOSE COMBAT TACTICAL TRAINER	67,123	67,123	76,123	67,123
'2 AVIATION COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (AVCA	67,386	67,386	67,386	67,386
TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)				
'3 CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT	10,644	10,644	10,644	10,644
'4 INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)	36,516	36,516	36,516	36,516
'5 TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)	19,302	22,802	19,302	19,302
OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
6 RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	48,704	48,704	48,704	52,204
8 PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)	103,018	104,656	106,156	105,856
9 BASE LEVEL COM'L EQUIPMENT	29,976	29,976	29,976	29,976
0 MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3)	58,223	58,223	58,223	58,223
1 PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH)	3,061	3,061	3,061	3,061
3 SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING	23,968	23,968	23,968	23,968
4 AMC CRITICAL ITEMS OPA3	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
5 MA8975	2,499	2,499	2,499	2,499
TOTAL, OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	2,265,116	2,011,215	2,207,865	2,229,428
SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS				
6 INITIAL SPARES - C&E	44,497	44,497	44,497	44,497
TOTAL, SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS	44,497	44,497	44,497	44,497
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	8,636	8,636	8,636	8,636
TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	12,647,099	11,217,945	11,697,265	11,428,027

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
1	**TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS**	**57,053**	**66,684**	**66,684**	**66,684**
	Grow the Army		9,631	9,631	9,631
2	**SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED**	**6,100**	**7,271**	**9,971**	**10,031**
	Grow the Army		171	171	171
	M871 Series Trailer Refurbishment Program		1,000		800
	M872A4 34T Flatbed Trailer			3,700	2,960
4	**HIGH MOBILITY MULTI-PURPOSE WHEELED VEHICLE (HMMWV)**	**596,627**	**987,409**	**909,109**	**948,527**
	Grow the Army		389,782	312,482	351,100
	Vehicle Emergency Escape Window		1,000		800
5	**FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES (FMTV)**	**828,403**	**1,852,752**	**1,852,752**	**1,852,752**
	Grow the Army		1,024,349	1,024,349	1,024,349
7	**FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)**	**483,023**	**563,664**	**563,664**	**563,664**
	Grow the Army		80,641	80,641	80,641
8	**ARMORED SECURITY VEHICLES (ASV)**	**155,124**	**283,912**	**284,912**	**284,212**
	Grow the Army		126,288	126,288	126,288
	Armored Security Vehicle, M-1117 Guardian ASV Turret Upgrades		2,500	3,500	2,800
11	**HEAVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXTENDED SERVICE**	**197,499**	**107,499**	**197,499**	**107,499**
	Defer consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-90,000		-90,000
12	**GROW THE ARMY**	**1,925,867**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Distribute Grow the Army		-1,925,867	-1,925,867	-1,925,867
13	**HMMWV RECAPITALIZATION PROGRAM**	**0**	**5,000**	**0**	**4,000**
	HMMWV Restraint System		5,000		4,000
16	**TOWING DEVICE-FIFTH WHEEL**	**898**	**1,932**	**932**	**932**
	Grow the Army		34	34	34
	Microclimate Cooling Unit (MCU) for Military Tactical Vehicles (Transfer to line 133)		1,000		0
23	**DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS**	**87,772**	**125,372**	**125,372**	**125,372**
	Grow the Army		37,600	37,600	37,600

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
24	**SUPER HIGH FREQUENCY TERMINAL**	**8,790**	**13,964**	**13,964**	**13,964**
	Grow the Army		5,174	5,174	5,174
26	**NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE)**	**86,877**	**104,290**	**102,290**	**101,290**
	Grow the Army		10,413	10,413	10,413
	Defense Advanced GPS Receiver (DAGR)		3,000	5,000	4,000
	Magneto Inductive Remote Activation Munition Systems MI-RAMS (Transfer to PA,A line 25)		4,000		0
29	**GLOBAL BROADCAST SERVICE - GBS**	**33,447**	**35,697**	**35,697**	**35,697**
	Grow the Army		2,250	2,250	2,250
31	**ARMY GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYSTEM (AGCCS)**	**25,512**	**25,912**	**25,912**	**25,912**
	Grow the Army		400	400	400
32	**ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (DATA RADIO)**	**7,893**	**9,491**	**9,491**	**9,491**
	Grow the Army		1,598	1,598	1,598
33	**RADIO TERMINAL SET, MULTIFUNCTIONAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM LOW VOLUME TERMINAL (2)**	**3,021**	**32,016**	**32,016**	**32,016**
	Grow the Army		28,995	28,995	28,995
34	**SINCGARS FAMILY**	**137,080**	**150,143**	**148,643**	**149,643**
	Grow the Army		10,563	10,563	10,563
	Radio Personality Modules for SINCGARS Test Sets		2,500	1,000	2,000
37	**GROW THE ARMY**	**1,248,884**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Distribute Grow the Army		-1,248,884	-1,248,884	-1,248,884
38	**BRIDGE TO FUTURE NETWORKS**	**433,526**	**368,088**	**365,088**	**365,088**
	Grow the Army		65,562	65,562	65,562
	Transfer to Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army, Line 67		-134,000		-100,000
	Excess to Need			-134,000	-34,000
	Satellite Multi-Modal Collaborative Crisis and Training Network (Transfer to line 39)		3,000		0
39	**COMMS-ELEC EQUIP FIELDING**	**7,902**	**7,902**	**10,902**	**10,902**
	Satellite MultiModal Collaborative Crisis and Training Network for the Minnesota Army National Guard (Includes transfer from line 38)			3,000	3,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
40	**SPIDER ANTIPERSONNEL LANDMINES ALTERNATIVES REMOTE CONTROL UNIT**	**18,801**	**19,688**	**0**	**0**
	Grow the Army		887	887	887
	Transfer to RDT&E, Army line 112			-19,688	-19,688
43	**RADIO, IMPROVED HIGH FREQUENCY FAMILY**	**65,530**	**60,974**	**81,374**	**71,174**
	Grow the Army		15,844	15,844	15,844
	Authorization Adjustment		-20,400		-10,200
44	**MEDICAL COMMUNICATIONS FOR COMBAT CASUALTY CARE (MC4)**	**19,525**	**21,954**	**21,954**	**21,954**
	Grow the Army		2,429	2,429	2,429
46	**TRANSMISSIONS SECURITY - ARMY KEY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AKMS)**	**23,225**	**27,793**	**27,793**	**27,793**
	Grow the Army		4,568	4,568	4,568
47	**INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP**	**60,301**	**61,832**	**62,832**	**64,032**
	Grow the Army		31	31	31
	Critical Army Systems – Cyber Attack Technology (CASCAT)		1,500		1,200
	Trunked Radio System			2,500	2,500
52	**INFORMATION SYSTEMS**	**156,170**	**237,531**	**156,170**	**156,170**
	Grow the Army		81,361		0
54	**INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM**	**217,298**	**217,298**	**218,998**	**218,998**
	Information Technology Upgrades for Detroit Arsenal			1,700	1,700
58	**ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM (ASAS) (MIP)**	**36,132**	**52,485**	**52,485**	**52,485**
	Grow the Army		16,353	16,353	16,353
59	**JOINT TACTICAL TERMINAL/COMMON INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE MODULES (MIP)**	**3,560**	**7,566**	**7,566**	**7,566**
	Grow the Army		4,006	4,006	4,006
60	**PROPHET GROUND (MIP)**	**119,482**	**119,482**	**122,482**	**121,882**
	Handheld Phraselator System			3,000	2,400

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
61	**TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM (TUAS) (MIP)**	**196,419**	**232,079**	**237,079**	**239,079**
	Grow the Army		30,660	30,660	30,660
	Warrior Block 0 All-Weather, Hi-Fidelity Sensor Upgrades		5,000		4,000
	MQ-5B Hunter Tactical Unmanned Aircraft System			10,000	8,000
62	**SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM (SUAS)**	**20,682**	**33,480**	**33,480**	**33,480**
	Grow the Army		12,798	12,798	12,798
64	**DIGITAL TOPOGRAPHIC SUPPORT SYSTEM (DTSS) (MIP)**	**34,604**	**38,854**	**38,854**	**38,854**
	Grow the Army		4,250	4,250	4,250
67	**DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEM - ARMY (MIP)**	**114,842**	**147,630**	**147,630**	**147,630**
	Grow the Army		32,788	32,788	32,788
71	**COUNTER INTELLIGENCE/HUMAN INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CHIMS) (MIP)**	**26,310**	**26,586**	**26,586**	**26,586**
	Grow the Army		276	276	276
72	**ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MIP)**	**17,903**	**23,422**	**33,022**	**31,102**
	Grow the Army		5,519	5,519	5,519
	Wideband Imagery Dissemination Systems for the ARNG			9,600	7,680
73	**LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR**	**43,893**	**49,197**	**49,197**	**49,197**
	Grow the Army		5,304	5,304	5,304
77	**NIGHT VISION DEVICES**	**278,641**	**317,743**	**427,743**	**318,943**
	Grow the Army		147,102	147,102	147,102
	Defer consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-110,000		-110,000
	Modular Tactical LED Weapon Light with IR Illuminator		2,000		1,600
	MX - 2A Miniature Remote Thermal Imager			2,000	1,600
78	**LONG RANGE ADVANCED SCOUT SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM**	**129,951**	**159,489**	**159,489**	**159,489**
	Grow the Army		29,538	29,538	29,538
79	**NIGHT VISION, THERMAL WEAPONS SIGHT**	**230,607**	**308,024**	**333,024**	**308,024**
	Grow the Army		102,417	102,417	102,417
	Defer consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-25,000		-25,000
84	**PROFILER**	**8,000**	**10,800**	**13,300**	**13,300**
	Grow the Army		2,800	2,800	2,800
	Profiler - Meteorological Measuring Set			2,500	2,500

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
85	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (FIREFINDER RADARS)	41,480	41,480	44,380	43,980
	AN/TPQ - 37 Firefinder Radar Reliability, Maintainability Improvements			2,900	2,500
86	FORCE XXI BATTLE COMMAND BRIGADE AND BELOW (FBCB2)	175,975	250,135	250,135	250,135
	Grow the Army		74,160	74,160	74,160
87	LIGHTWEIGHT LASER DESIGNATOR/RANGE FINDER (LLD)	93,986	137,386	137,386	137,386
	Grow the Army		43,400	43,400	43,400
88	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LIGHTWEIGHT HANDHELD MORTAR BALLISTIC COMPUTER XM32	0	1,001	1,001	1,001
	Grow the Army		1,001	1,001	1,001
92	TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTERS	393,883	197,883	393,883	295,883
	Authorization Adjustment		-196,000		-98,000
93	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY	40,626	47,302	47,302	47,302
	Grow the Army		6,676	6,676	6,676
94	BATTLE COMMAND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT SYSTEM	32,935	33,763	33,763	33,763
	Grow the Army		828	828	828
95	FAAD C2	9,000	9,000	13,200	12,360
	Windows Based AFATDS for the TN National Guard			4,200	3,360
96	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE PLANNING AND CONTROL SYSTEMS	19,611	40,362	40,362	40,362
	Grow the Army		20,751	20,751	20,751
97	KNIGHT FAMILY	68,280	94,280	94,280	94,280
	Grow the Army		26,000	26,000	26,000
99	AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	71,034	71,034	74,034	73,434
	Automated ID Technology Life Cycle Asset Management for the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment			3,000	2,400
100	TRANSPORTATION COORDINATORS - AUTOMATED INFORMATION FOR MOVEMENT SYSTEM II	29,037	29,399	29,399	29,399
	Grow the Army		362	362	362

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
102	TACTICAL INTERNET MANAGER	9,215	10,268	10,268	10,268
	Grow the Army		1,053	1,053	1,053
104	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)	120,767	122,489	122,489	122,489
	Grow the Army		1,722	1,722	1,722
105	SINGLE ARMY LOGISTICS ENTERPRISE (SALE)	53,563	151,105	151,605	151,205
	Grow the Army		96,042	96,042	96,042
	Depot Automated Identification Technology (D-AIT) at Anniston Army Depot and Red River Army Depot		1,500	2,000	1,600
107	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM	39,353	10,134	10,153	10,134
	Transfer to Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army, line 118		-29,219	-29,200	-29,219
109	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	120,732	120,732	113,732	113,732
	Slow Execution			-7,000	-7,000
110	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS	32,955	35,635	35,635	35,635
	Grow the Army		2,680	2,680	2,680
114	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT)	3,358	7,118	7,118	7,118
	Grow the Army		3,760	3,760	3,760
118	RADIAC SET AN/PDR 77	1,500	1,539	1,539	1,539
	Grow the Army		39	39	39
120	CBRN SOLDIER PROTECTION	46,294	59,826	59,826	59,826
	Grow the Army		13,532	13,532	13,532
121	SMOKE & OBSCURANT FAMILY: SOF (NON AAO ITEM)	7,700	9,079	9,079	9,079
	Grow the Army		1,379	1,379	1,379
124	HANDHELD STANDOFF MINEFIELD DETECTION SYSTEM-HSTAMIDS	45,218	49,163	49,163	49,163
	Grow the Army		3,945	3,945	3,945
125	GROW THE ARMY	334,068	0	0	0
	Distribute Grow the Army		-334,068	-334,068	-334,068

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
128	**EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIPMENT**	**33,283**	**33,283**	**36,283**	**36,283**
	Fido Explosive Detector			3,000	3,000
131	**HEATERS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL UNITS**	**18,463**	**19,860**	**19,860**	**19,860**
	Grow the Army		1,397	1,397	1,397
132	**LAUNDRIES, SHOWERS AND LATRINES**	**0**	**7,050**	**7,050**	**7,050**
	Grow the Army		7,050	7,050	7,050
133	**SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT**	**13,540**	**19,803**	**19,803**	**20,803**
	Grow the Army		6,263	6,263	6,263
	Microclimate Cooling Unit (MCU) for Military Tactical Vehicles (Transfer from line 16)				1,000
134	**LIGHTWEIGHT MAINTENANCE ENCLOSURE (LME)**	**0**	**2,000**	**5,000**	**4,000**
	Lightweight Maintenance Enclosure (LME)		2,000	5,000	4,000
138	**FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT**	**26,123**	**56,145**	**56,145**	**56,145**
	Grow the Army		30,022	30,022	30,022
141	**ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (ENG SPT EQ)**	**20,099**	**24,084**	**21,084**	**23,484**
	Grow the Army		985	985	985
	Recon-Navigation System (RNAV) for Diver Propulsion Devices		3,000		2,400
144	**DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM AND WATER**	**34,056**	**34,406**	**34,406**	**34,406**
	Grow the Army		350	350	350
145	**WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEMS**	**41,981**	**42,417**	**44,417**	**44,017**
	Grow the Army		436	436	436
	Lightweight Water Purifier			2,000	1,600
146	**COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL**	**85,490**	**76,611**	**86,361**	**91,361**
	Grow the Army		871	871	871
	Combat Support Hospital		4,000		3,200
	Cartledge Infuser		2,250		1,800
	Life Support for Trauma and Transport (LSTAT/LSTAT-Lite) (Transfer to RDTE,A Line 111)		4,000		0
	Army Modularity funding - Defer consideration to the GWOT supplemental		-20,000		0

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
147	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS	29,475	40,173	40,173	40,173
	Grow the Army		10,698	10,698	10,698
149	GRADER, ROAD MOTORIZED, HEAVY, 6X4	11,700	15,010	15,010	15,010
	Grow the Army		3,310	3,310	3,310
151	SCRAPERS, EARTHMOVING	19,440	26,019	26,019	26,019
	Grow the Army		6,579	6,579	6,579
154	LOADERS	18,842	19,886	19,886	19,886
	Grow the Army		1,044	1,044	1,044
155	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR	3,371	3,931	3,931	3,931
	Grow the Army		560	560	560
156	TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED	6,000	8,189	8,189	8,189
	Grow the Army		2,189	2,189	2,189
158	HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE)	37,800	40,087	40,087	40,087
	Grow the Army		2,287	2,287	2,287
160	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT)	11,484	11,822	11,822	11,822
	Grow the Army		338	338	338
162	JOINT HIGH SPEED VEHICLE (JHSV)	210,000	76,000	210,000	210,000
	Funding ahead of need		-134,000		0
163	HARBORMASTER COMMAND & CONTROL CENTER (HCCC)	18,237	18,237	18,237	0
	Transfer to RDTE, A line 70				-10,737
	Program reduction				-7,500
166	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT	92,863	111,475	111,475	111,475
	Grow the Army		18,612	18,612	18,612
167	ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER HANDLER (RTCH)	20,587	42,895	42,895	42,895
	Grow the Army		22,308	22,308	22,308
168	ALL TERRAIN LIFTING ARMY SYSTEM	24,757	39,742	42,742	42,142
	Grow the Army		14,985	14,985	14,985
	All Terrain Lifter Army System II			3,000	2,400

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS (CTC)				
169	**SUPPORT**	**16,337**	**19,837**	**16,337**	**21,637**
	Mobile Virtual Training Capability (MVTC)		2,500		2,500
	America's Future Soldier Trainer Acquisition Program				2,000
	America's Army Live-Fire Shoot House Deployment		1,000		800
170	**TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM**	**201,843**	**262,943**	**304,343**	**338,243**
	Call For Fire Trainer/Joint Fires and Effects Trainer System		3,000	4,000	3,200
	Muscatatuck Urban Training Center (MUTC) Instrumentation		2,000		1,600
	Call for Fire Trainer for the ARNG		4,000		3,200
	Laser Marksmanship Training System (LMTS)		5,000		4,000
	Virtual Warrior Interactive (VWI)		4,000		3,200
	Air and Missile Defense Instrumentation System		1,600		1,600
	Combat Arms Training System (CATS) for the ARNG		4,000	2,000	3,200
	Combat Skills Simulation Systems, OH ARNG		1,000		1,000
	Transfer to Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide for CE2T2		-500		0
	FlexTrain eXportable Combat Training Capability (XCTC), Camp Ripley MN		2,000	2,500	2,000
	FlexTrain eXportable Combat Training Capability (XCTC)			2,500	2,000
	HMMWV and Tactical Truck Convoy Trainer		10,000		8,000
	I-MILES and I-HITS for home station training		25,000		20,000
	IHITS for Blue Force Tracking and Training			5,000	4,000
	1/25 SIB Range Improvement			12,500	11,000
	Combined Arms Virtual Trainers			6,000	4,800
	Combined Army Virtual Trainers for TN ARNG			6,000	4,800
	Immersive Group Simulation Training Demonstration for the HI ARNG			1,000	1,000
	Laser Collective Combat Training System for the ARNG			5,000	4,000
	Table Top Trainers			5,000	4,000
	Table Top Trainers for the TN ARNG			5,000	4,000
	Training Range Enhancements			40,000	32,000
	Up-Armored HMMWV and Tactical Truck Crew Trainers for the TN ARNG (Transfer from line 171)				9,000
	Virtual Door Gunner Trainer for the TN ARNG			6,000	4,800
171	**CLOSE COMBAT TACTICAL TRAINER**	**67,123**	**67,123**	**76,123**	**67,123**
	Up-Armored HMMWV and Tactical Truck Crew Trainers for TN ARNG (Transfer to line 170)			9,000	0

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
175	**TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)**	**19,302**	**22,802**	**19,302**	**19,302**
	Mobile Defense Fighting Positions (Transfer to line 176)		3,500		0
176	**RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT**	**48,704**	**48,704**	**48,704**	**52,204**
	Mobile Defense Fighting Positions (Transfer from line 175)				3,500
178	**PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)**	**103,018**	**104,656**	**106,156**	**105,856**
	Grow the Army		1,638	1,638	1,638
	Battlefield Anti-Intrusion System			1,500	1,200

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY				
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT				
1	AV-8B (V/STOL)HARRIER (MYP)	3,016	3,016	3,016	3,016
2	EA-18G	1,267,710	1,266,010	1,267,710	1,266,010
3	EA-18G (AP-CY)	51,117	51,117	51,117	51,117
4	F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	2,057,149	2,042,249	2,057,149	2,042,249
5	F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP) (AP-CY)	46,817	46,817	46,817	46,817
6	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER	1,112,564	1,112,564	1,112,564	1,112,564
7	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	119,598	119,598	119,598	119,598
8	V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	1,758,661	1,758,661	1,758,661	1,758,661
9	V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT) (AP-CY)	200,690	200,690	200,690	200,690
10	UH-1Y/AH-1Z	518,475	414,475	440,875	418,475
11	MH-60S (MYP)	423,540	423,540	423,540	423,540
12	MH-60S (MYP) (AP-CY)	80,037	80,037	80,037	80,037
13	MH-60R	844,721	844,721	844,721	844,721
14	MH-60R (AP-CY)	152,841	152,841	152,841	152,841
16	E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP) (AP-CY)	57,275	52,575	38,475	52,575
	TOTAL, COMBAT AIRCRAFT	8,694,211	8,568,911	8,597,811	8,572,911

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT				
18	T-45TS (TRAINER) GOSHAWK	32,523	32,523	32,523	32,523
19	JPATS	295,272	295,272	295,272	295,272
	TOTAL, TRAINER AIRCRAFT	327,795	327,795	327,795	327,795
	OTHER AIRCRAFT				
20	KC-130J	222,543	219,643	222,543	219,643
21	KC-130J (AP-CY)	33,900	33,900	33,900	33,900
23	VTUAV	37,687	---	37,687	37,687
24	OTHER SUPPORT AIRCRAFT	---	8,300	3,100	8,300
	TOTAL, OTHER AIRCRAFT	294,130	261,843	297,230	299,530
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT				
25	EA-6 SERIES	30,602	30,602	30,602	30,602
26	AV-8 SERIES	37,549	36,249	37,549	36,249
27	ADVERSARY	3,523	3,523	---	---
28	F-18 SERIES	441,883	432,783	441,883	432,783
29	H-46 SERIES	22,125	22,125	24,125	23,725
30	AH-1W SERIES	7,404	7,404	1,404	1,404
31	H-53 SERIES	48,145	42,845	53,945	49,385
32	SH-60 SERIES	58,609	58,609	58,609	58,609
33	H-1 SERIES	6,489	6,489	6,489	6,489
34	EP-3 SERIES	46,862	46,862	46,862	46,862
35	P-3 SERIES	262,563	244,063	270,563	250,463
36	S-3 SERIES	470	470	470	470
37	E-2 SERIES	11,047	6,947	11,047	9,047
38	TRAINER A/C SERIES	20,227	20,227	20,227	20,227
39	C-2A	32,420	32,420	32,420	32,420
40	C-130 SERIES	1,208	2,208	1,208	2,208

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
41	FEWSG	651	651	651	651
42	CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES	20,903	20,903	20,903	20,903
43	E-6 SERIES	126,185	126,185	85,185	85,185
44	EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES	55,823	47,223	55,823	47,223
45	SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT	13,707	18,707	13,707	17,707
46	T-45 SERIES	57,157	57,157	57,157	57,157
47	POWER PLANT CHANGES	22,454	22,454	22,454	22,454
48	JPATS SERIES	9,872	9,872	9,872	9,872
49	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT MODS	8,389	8,389	8,389	8,389
50	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	65,774	70,774	65,774	69,774
51	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	148,785	148,785	148,785	148,785
52	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM	6,454	6,454	6,454	6,454
53	ID SYSTEMS	10,283	10,283	10,283	10,283
54	V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY	68,377	68,377	68,377	68,377
	TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT	1,645,940	1,610,040	1,611,217	1,574,157
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS				
55	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	1,158,051	1,073,051	1,134,051	1,057,651
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES				
56	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	470,795	470,795	474,795	474,395
57	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	10,812	10,812	10,812	10,812
58	WAR CONSUMABLES	65,369	66,369	65,369	66,369
59	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	20,630	20,630	20,630	20,630
60	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	58,315	58,315	58,315	58,315
61	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	1,719	1,719	1,719	1,719
	TOTAL, AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES	627,640	628,640	631,640	632,240
	TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	12,747,767	12,470,280	12,599,744	12,464,284

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
(in thousands of dollars)

		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
2	**EA-18G**	**1,267,710**	**1,266,010**	**1,267,710**	**1,266,010**
	Support funding carryover		-1,700		-1,700
4	**F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)**	**2,057,149**	**2,042,249**	**2,057,149**	**2,042,249**
	Support funding carryover		-14,900		-14,900
10	**UH-1Y/AH-1Z**	**518,475**	**414,475**	**440,875**	**418,475**
	AH-1Z new build strategy		-104,000		0
	Production and delivery delays			-77,600	-100,000
16	**E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP) (AP-CY)**	**57,275**	**52,575**	**38,475**	**52,575**
	Items less than 36 month lead time		-4,700		-4,700
	Reduction of one LRIP aircraft			-18,800	0
20	**KC-130J**	**222,543**	**219,643**	**222,543**	**219,643**
	Support funding carryover		-2,900		-2,900
23	**VTUAV**	**37,687**	**0**	**37,687**	**37,687**
	VTUAV phasing due to Littoral Combat Ship restructure		-37,687		0
24	**OTHER SUPPORT AIRCRAFT**	**0**	**8,300**	**3,100**	**8,300**
	USMC UC-12 Replacement Aircraft (RA)		8,300	3,100	8,300
26	**AV-8 SERIES**	**37,549**	**36,249**	**37,549**	**36,249**
	Open System Avionics and Obsolescence phasing		-1,300		0
	Open System Avionics Phasing				-750
	Obsolesence Kit Phasing				-550
27	**ADVERSARY**	**3,523**	**3,523**	**0**	**0**
	Replanning program for future years			-3,523	-3,523
28	**F-18 SERIES**	**441,883**	**432,783**	**441,883**	**432,783**
	Structural Life Management Plan phasing		-9,100		-9,100
29	**H-46 SERIES**	**22,125**	**22,125**	**24,125**	**23,725**
	CH-46 Communications Enhancements			2,000	1,600
30	**AH-1W SERIES**	**7,404**	**7,404**	**1,404**	**1,404**
	AH-1 20MM Linkless Feed - Contract Award Delay			-6,000	-6,000
31	**H-53 SERIES**	**48,145**	**42,845**	**53,945**	**49,385**
	Advanced Helicopter Emergency Egress Lighting System (ADHEELS)		2,000		1,600
	Defer consideration of Integrated Mechanical Diagnostic System (IMDS) to GWOT Supplemental		-2,300		0
	Engine Reliability Improvement Program modification kits growth		-3,800		-3,800
	Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Center phasing		-1,200		-1,200
	Integrated Mechanical Diagnostics Health and Usage Management System (IMDS) for CH-53			5,800	4,640

		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
35	**P-3 SERIES**	**262,563**	**244,063**	**270,563**	**250,463**
	P-3C High Resolution Digital Recorder		1,500		1,500
	Special Structural Inspection Kits install phasing		-20,000		-20,000
	P-3 Command, Control, Communications and Computers (C4) for Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW)			5,000	4,000
	P-3 AIP ESM Multi Platform Emitter Geolocation (MPEG) Upgrade			3,000	2,400
37	**E-2 SERIES**	**11,047**	**6,947**	**11,047**	**9,047**
	Technology refresh growth		-4,100		-2,000
40	**C-130 SERIES**	**1,208**	**2,208**	**1,208**	**2,208**
	C-130 Aircraft Health Monitoring System		1,000		1,000
43	**E-6 SERIES**	**126,185**	**126,185**	**85,185**	**85,185**
	Internet Protocol/Bandwidth Expansion program execution and contract award delay			-41,000	-41,000
44	**EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES**	**55,823**	**47,223**	**55,823**	**47,223**
	Cockpit upgrade install phasing		-1,000		-1,000
	Communications upgrade support growth		-1,800		-1,800
	VH-60N Structural Enhancement install phasing		-5,800		-5,800
45	**SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT**	**13,707**	**18,707**	**13,707**	**17,707**
	C4ISR Operations & Training		5,000		4,000
50	**COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT**	**65,774**	**70,774**	**65,774**	**69,774**
	AN/AAR-47		5,000		4,000
55	**SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS**	**1,158,051**	**1,073,051**	**1,134,051**	**1,057,651**
	F-35 spares phasing		-85,000		-85,000
	Reduction for UH-1Y/AH-1Z (-5 Aircraft)			-24,000	-15,400
56	**COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT**	**470,795**	**470,795**	**474,795**	**474,395**
	Direct Squadron Readiness Training			4,000	3,600
58	**WAR CONSUMABLES**	**65,369**	**66,369**	**65,369**	**66,369**
	LAU-7 Sidewinder Missile Launcher Replacement Program		1,000		1,000

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY				
	BALLISTIC MISSILES				
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES				
1	TRIDENT II MODS	1,087,801	1,051,801	1,051,801	1,051,801
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES				
2	MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	3,486	3,486	3,486	3,486
	TOTAL, BALLISTIC MISSILES	1,091,287	1,055,287	1,055,287	1,055,287
	OTHER MISSILES				
	STRATEGIC MISSILES				
3	TOMAHAWK	383,075	383,075	383,075	383,075
	TACTICAL MISSILES				
4	AMRAAM	87,460	87,460	87,460	87,460
5	SIDEWINDER	54,891	54,891	47,891	54,891
6	JSOW	131,324	131,324	131,324	131,324
8	STANDARD MISSILE	159,667	159,667	159,667	159,667
9	RAM	79,540	76,040	79,540	76,040
10	HELLFIRE	45,736	45,736	45,736	45,736
11	AERIAL TARGETS	66,311	67,311	66,311	67,311
13	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT	9,279	9,279	9,279	9,279
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES				
14	ESSM	83,275	83,275	83,275	83,275
15	HARM MODS	41,302	---	41,302	41,302
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES				
17	WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	3,675	3,675	63,675	57,675
18	FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON	215,834	215,834	215,834	215,834
	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
19	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	41,697	41,697	41,697	41,697
	TOTAL, OTHER MISSILES	1,403,066	1,359,264	1,456,066	1,454,566

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT				
	TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP				
20	SSTD	13	13	13	13
21	ASW TARGETS	10,158	12,158	10,158	11,758
	MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP				
22	MK-46 TORPEDO MODS	83,902	85,902	83,902	85,502
23	MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS	63,754	75,754	63,754	73,354
24	QUICKSTRIKE MINE	3,236	3,236	3,236	3,236
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
25	TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	35,919	35,919	35,919	35,919
26	ASW RANGE SUPPORT	9,496	9,496	9,496	9,496
	DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION				
27	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	3,395	3,395	3,395	3,395
	TOTAL, TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT	209,873	225,873	209,873	222,673
	OTHER WEAPONS				
	GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS				
28	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS	14,233	14,233	14,233	14,233
	MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS				
29	CIWS MODS	182,314	182,314	182,314	182,314
30	COAST GUARD WEAPONS	20,516	20,516	5,816	13,816
31	GUN MOUNT MODS	8,365	8,365	16,365	16,365
	OTHER				
33	CRUISER MODERNIZATION WEAPONS	23,561	23,561	23,561	23,561
34	AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS	6,566	6,566	6,566	6,566
35	MARINE CORPS TACTIAL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM	90,259	---	90,259	90,259
	TOTAL, OTHER WEAPONS	345,814	255,555	339,114	347,114
37	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	34,347	32,147	34,347	34,347
	TOTAL, WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	3,084,387	2,928,126	3,094,687	3,113,987

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
(in thousands of dollars)

		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
1	**TRIDENT II MODS**	**1,087,801**	**1,051,801**	**1,051,801**	**1,051,801**
	Conventional Trident Modification		-36,000	-36,000	-36,000
5	**SIDEWINDER**	**54,891**	**54,891**	**47,891**	**54,891**
	Unit cost efficiencies			-7,000	0
9	**RAM**	**79,540**	**76,040**	**79,540**	**76,040**
	Engineering Change Proposal growth		-3,500		-3,500
11	**AERIAL TARGETS**	**66,311**	**67,311**	**66,311**	**67,311**
	Coyote GQM-163A Supersonic Sea-Skimming Target		1,000		1,000
15	**HARM MODS**	**41,302**	**0**	**41,302**	**41,302**
	Program concurrency		-41,302		0
17	**WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES**	**3,675**	**3,675**	**63,675**	**57,675**
	ABL Facility Restoration Program			60,000	54,000
21	**ASW TARGETS**	**10,158**	**12,158**	**10,158**	**11,758**
	MK-30 Mod2 Anti-Submarine Warfare Training System		2,000		1,600
22	**MK-46 TORPEDO MODS**	**83,902**	**85,902**	**83,902**	**85,502**
	MK-54 Torpedo Test Hardware		2,000		1,600
23	**MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS**	**63,754**	**75,754**	**63,754**	**73,354**
	MK-48 ADCAP Torpedo Critical Component Production Restart		4,000		3,200
	Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) Enhancements		8,000		6,400
30	**COAST GUARD WEAPONS**	**20,516**	**20,516**	**5,816**	**13,816**
	Funding ahead of need			-14,700	-6,700
31	**GUN MOUNT MODS**	**8,365**	**8,365**	**16,365**	**16,365**
	Destroyer Modernization Weapons			8,000	8,000
35	**MARINE CORPS TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM**	**90,259**	**0**	**90,259**	**90,259**
	Defer consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-90,259		0
37	**SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS**	**34,347**	**32,147**	**34,347**	**34,347**
	Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile Spares		-2,200		0

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MARINE CORPS				
	PROC AMMO, NAVY				
	NAVY AMMUNITION				
1	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	113,493	113,493	113,493	113,493
2	JDAM	33,633	33,633	33,633	33,633
3	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	30,323	30,323	30,323	30,323
4	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION	12,651	12,651	12,651	12,651
5	PRACTICE BOMBS	36,339	36,339	36,339	36,339
6	CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES	44,255	44,255	44,255	44,255
8	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	78,546	78,546	78,546	78,546
9	JATOS	4,774	4,774	3,122	3,122
10	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION	26,619	29,619	26,619	29,019
11	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION	11,211	11,211	11,211	11,211
12	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION	21,696	21,696	21,696	21,696
13	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO	45,375	45,375	45,375	45,375
14	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION	11,041	11,041	11,041	11,041
15	AMMUNITION LESS THAN $5 MILLION	3,229	3,229	3,229	3,229
	TOTAL, PROC AMMO, NAVY	473,185	476,185	471,533	473,933

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	PROC AMMO, MC				
	MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION				
16	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION	37,116	150,610	150,610	150,610
17	MC GROUND FORCES AUGMENTATION	69,375	---	---	---
20	LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES	19	8,846	8,846	8,846
22	40 MM, ALL TYPES	30,679	54,652	54,652	54,652
23	60MM, ALL TYPES	17,414	65,003	65,003	65,003
24	81MM, ALL TYPES	20,329	101,049	101,049	101,049
25	120MM, ALL TYPES	23,841	34,769	34,769	34,769
26	CTG 25MM, ALL TYPES	11,328	11,328	11,328	11,328
28	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	26,625	50,512	50,512	50,512
29	ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	2,146	32,915	28,915	32,115
30	ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES	36,604	58,878	58,878	58,878
31	EXPEDITIONARY FIGHTING VEHICLE	4	4	4	4
32	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	34	8,804	8,804	8,804
33	FUZE, ALL TYPES	2,330	4,291	4,291	4,291
34	NON LETHALS	4,191	4,374	4,374	4,374
35	AMMO MODERNIZATION	5,264	5,264	5,264	5,264
	TOTAL, PROC AMMO, MC	287,299	591,299	587,299	590,499
	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MARINE CORPS	760,484	1,067,484	1,058,832	1,064,432

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
(in thousands of dollars)

		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
9	**JATOS**	**4,774**	**4,774**	**3,122**	**3,122**
	MK-125 lack of requirement			-1,652	-1,652
10	**5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION**	**26,619**	**29,619**	**26,619**	**29,019**
	5 inch/54 Ammunition		3,000		2,400
16	**SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION**	**37,116**	**150,610**	**150,610**	**150,610**
	Grow the Force		113,494	113,494	113,494
17	**MC GROUND FORCES AUGMENTATION**	**69,375**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Grow the Force		-69,375	-69,375	-69,375
20	**LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES**	**19**	**8,846**	**8,846**	**8,846**
	Grow the Force		8,827	8,827	8,827
22	**40 MM, ALL TYPES**	**30,679**	**54,652**	**54,652**	**54,652**
	Grow the Force		23,973	23,973	23,973
23	**60MM, ALL TYPES**	**17,414**	**65,003**	**65,003**	**65,003**
	Grow the Force		47,589	47,589	47,589
24	**81MM, ALL TYPES**	**20,329**	**101,049**	**101,049**	**101,049**
	Grow the Force		80,720	80,720	80,720
25	**120MM, ALL TYPES**	**23,841**	**34,769**	**34,769**	**34,769**
	Grow the Force		10,928	10,928	10,928
28	**GRENADES, ALL TYPES**	**26,625**	**50,512**	**50,512**	**50,512**
	Grow the Force		23,887	23,887	23,887
29	**ROCKETS, ALL TYPES**	**2,146**	**32,915**	**28,915**	**32,115**
	Grow the Force		26,769	26,769	26,769
	M72 Lightweight Attack Weapon System (LAW)		4,000		3,200
30	**ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES**	**36,604**	**58,878**	**58,878**	**58,878**
	Grow the Force		22,274	22,274	22,274
32	**DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES**	**34**	**8,804**	**8,804**	**8,804**
	Grow the Force		8,770	8,770	8,770
33	**FUZE, ALL TYPES**	**2,330**	**4,291**	**4,291**	**4,291**
	Grow the Force		1,961	1,961	1,961
34	**NON LETHALS**	**4,191**	**4,374**	**4,374**	**4,374**
	Grow the Force		183	183	183

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY				
	OTHER WARSHIPS				
1	CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	2,723,953	2,703,953	2,703,953	2,703,953
2	CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM (AP-CY)	124,401	124,401	124,401	124,401
3	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	1,796,191	1,796,191	1,796,191	1,796,191
4	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE (AP-CY)	702,710	1,290,710	1,172,710	1,290,710
7	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS (AP-CY)	297,344	297,344	297,344	297,344
9	SSBN ERO	187,652	187,652	187,652	187,652
10	SSBN ERO (AP-CY)	42,744	42,744	42,744	42,744
11	DDG 1000	2,802,637	2,772,637	2,807,437	2,776,477
12	DDG 1000 (AP-CY)	150,886	150,886	150,886	150,886
13	DDG-51	78,078	78,078	48,078	48,078
15	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP	910,482	339,482	---	339,482
	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (AP-CY)	---	---	75,000	---
	TOTAL, OTHER WARSHIPS	9,817,078	9,784,078	9,406,396	9,757,918
	AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS				
17	LPD-17	1,398,922	3,091,922	1,398,922	1,391,922
18	LPD-17(AP-CY)	---	---	---	50,000
19	LHA REPLACEMENT	1,377,414	1,375,414	1,377,414	1,375,414
	TOTAL, AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS	2,776,336	4,467,336	2,776,336	2,817,336
	AUXILIARIES, CRAFT, AND PRIOR-YEAR PROGRAM COSTS				
21	SPECIAL PURPOSE	---	4,500	---	---
23	OUTFITTING	419,811	405,011	379,811	379,811
24	SERVICE CRAFT	32,903	32,903	32,903	32,903
25	LCAC SLEP	98,518	98,518	98,518	98,518
26	COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS	511,474	511,474	511,474	511,474
	TOTAL, AUXILIARIES, CRAFT, AND PRIOR-YEAR PROGRAM	1,062,706	1,052,406	1,022,706	1,022,706
	TOTAL, SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY	13,656,120	15,303,820	13,205,438	13,597,960

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
(in thousands of dollars)

		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
1	**CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM**	**2,723,953**	**2,703,953**	**2,703,953**	**2,703,953**
	Ship Self Defense System		-20,000		0
	Authorization reduction			-20,000	0
	Program reduction				-20,000
4	**VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE (AP-CY)**	**702,710**	**1,290,710**	**1,172,710**	**1,290,710**
	Accelerate second submarine procurement		588,000		588,000
	Economic order quantity			470,000	0
11	**DDG 1000**	**2,802,637**	**2,772,637**	**2,807,437**	**2,776,477**
	Dual Band Radar		-30,000		-30,000
	AGS Pallets			4,800	3,840
13	**DDG-51**	**78,078**	**78,078**	**48,078**	**48,078**
	Authorization reduction			-30,000	-30,000
15	**LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP**	**910,482**	**339,482**	**0**	**339,482**
	Fund one fiscal year 2008 ship		-571,000		-571,000
	Program restructure			-910,482	0
XX	**LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (AP)**	**0**	**0**	**75,000**	**0**
	Advance Procurement			75,000	0
17	**LPD-17**	**1,398,922**	**3,091,922**	**1,398,922**	**1,391,922**
	C4ISR		-5,000		-5,000
	Guided Missile Launch System		-2,000		-2,000
	Tenth ship funding		1,700,000		0
18	**LPD-17(AP-CY)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**50,000**
	Tenth Ship Advance Procurement				50,000
19	**LHA REPLACEMENT**	**1,377,414**	**1,375,414**	**1,377,414**	**1,375,414**
	Cooperative Engagement Capability system		-2,000		-2,000
21	**SPECIAL PURPOSE**	**0**	**4,500**	**0**	**0**
	CB 90 Riverine Craft (transfer to OPN line 24)		4,500		0
23	**OUTFITTING**	**419,811**	**405,011**	**379,811**	**379,811**
	Littoral Combat Ship restructure		-14,800		0
	Authorization reduction			-40,000	-40,000

SHIPBUILDING

The conferees agree that one of the common elements of the poor cost and schedule performance being realized in several of the Navy's shipbuilding programs is the fact that lead ship construction is initiated prior to the completion of the ship design. This practice has led to costly changes during the construction process as the design is modified or completed. In an effort to instill some discipline in the process, the conferees direct that the Secretary of the Navy certify to the congressional defense committees that the required research and development and detailed design are mature enough to allow for the initiation of construction with minimal risk of follow-on changes caused by the premature start of construction. This requirement applies to the lead ship of a new class, the first ship of a class constructed at a new shipyard, and the first ship constructed following a major design change.

Additionally, in light of the recent cost growth on shipbuilding programs, the conferees direct the Government Accountability Office to conduct a review of shipbuilding-specific best practices. This review should examine key decision points in Navy and commercial shipbuilding programs, compare benchmarks used by Navy and commercial shipbuilders to assess the readiness of programs to pass these decision points and move to the next phase, and other management and shipyard practices employed by commercial shipbuilders that could improve cost performance on Navy programs. The conferees expect this review to be completed prior to March 31, 2008.

LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP

The conferees are extremely concerned with the state of the Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) program. This program is a classic example of the way things can go wrong when construction is started prior to the design being complete. Since the program's inception, the Congress appropriated funding for the construction of six ships. Due to cost growth and technical problems, only two ships will be constructed with the funding that has been appropriated. Moreover, the Navy recently terminated the contracts for two more ships planned for construction. The conferees are disturbed with the way the Navy is managing the LCS program. These ships will eventually comprise a significant percentage of the 313-ship Navy. With the upheaval the program has experienced over the last several months, the conferees agree that changes need to be made to the current LCS acquisition strategy in order to develop a ship that meets future naval requirements and can be affordably procured. The conferees direct that this new acquisition strategy include a down-select of LCS designs no later than the end of fiscal year 2009. The conferees direct the Navy to then proceed with a full and open competition for future ships. The conferees expect the Navy to continue with its plan of providing ''contract design packages'' to industry when conducting this competition. The conferees further direct the Navy to include lead and follow shipyards and open this competition to shipyards not currently involved in the LCS program. The conferees also direct the Navy to use fixed priced incentive contracting for future ships.

Therefore, the conferees agree to provide $339,482,000 for the procurement of a single LCS in fiscal year 2008. This is a reduction of $571,000,000 to the budget request. This funding is to be combined with the materials purchased in prior years as well as the remaining funding for the ships whose contracts have been terminated by the Navy. This allows the Navy to obtain some benefit from the terminated ships. Materials and funding from prior years, when combined with the fiscal year 2008 funding allows sufficient funding to purchase a ship at the proposed cost cap value of approximately $460,000,000.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY				
	SHIPS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
	SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT				
1	LM-2500 GAS TURBINE	6,690	8,190	6,690	8,190
2	ALLISON 501K GAS TURBINE	9,468	9,468	9,468	9,468
	NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT				
3	OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT	29,503	31,303	29,503	30,703
	PERISCOPES				
5	SUB PERISCOPES & IMAGING EQUIP	69,753	34,253	69,753	48,253
	OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT				
6	DDG MOD	50,008	53,908	50,008	53,128
7	FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT	9,139	9,139	9,139	9,139
8	COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192
9	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	25,219	22,119	25,219	22,119
10	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	31,178	29,378	31,178	29,378
11	VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	146,787	146,787	146,787	146,787
12	SUBMARINE BATTERIES	40,837	40,837	40,837	40,837
13	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	10,076	10,076	10,076	10,076
14	DSSP EQUIPMENT	6,159	6,159	6,159	6,159
15	CG-MODERNIZATION	267,809	217,909	267,809	217,909
16	LCAC	65	65	65	65
17	MINESWEEPING EQUIPMENT	14,127	14,127	10,193	10,193
18	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	186,018	192,768	193,618	195,618
19	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS	3,968	3,968	3,968	3,968
20	SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM	16,128	14,128	16,128	14,128

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT				
21	REACTOR POWER UNITS	391,610	391,610	391,610	391,610
22	REACTOR COMPONENTS	234,245	234,245	234,245	234,245
	OCEAN ENGINEERING				
23	DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT	6,840	6,840	6,840	6,840
	SMALL BOATS				
24	STANDARD BOATS	30,236	36,136	29,666	33,766
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT				
25	OTHER SHIPS TRAINING EQUIPMENT	9,239	9,239	9,239	9,239
	PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT				
26	OPERATING FORCES IPE	50,335	50,335	50,335	50,335
	OTHER SHIP SUPPORT				
27	NUCLEAR ALTERATIONS	70,101	70,101	70,101	70,101
28	LCS MODULES	80,324	---	15,000	---
29	TOTAL, SHIPS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	1,798,054	1,645,280	1,735,826	1,654,446
	COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT				
	SHIP RADARS				
30	RADAR SUPPORT	---	17,000	---	13,800
31	SPQ-9B RADAR	14,480	18,280	14,480	17,080
	SHIP SONARS				
32	AN/SQQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM	25,423	36,723	25,423	31,023
33	SSN ACOUSTICS	319,981	316,981	316,189	313,189
34	UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	14,929	14,929	14,929	14,929
35	SONAR SWITCHES AND TRANSDUCERS	13,357	12,357	13,357	12,857
	ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT				
36	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM	16,955	16,955	16,955	16,955
37	SSTD	2,924	2,924	2,924	7,324
38	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	60,745	60,745	60,745	60,745
39	SURTASS	10,484	10,484	1,284	1,284
40	TACTICAL SUPPORT CENTER	7,173	7,173	7,173	7,173
	ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT				
41	AN/SLQ-32	29,903	29,903	29,903	29,903
	RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT				
43	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT	51,375	51,375	51,375	51,375
	SUBMARINE SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT				
44	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROG	105,015	81,815	105,015	89,215
	OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT				
45	NAVY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	---	2,000	---	1,600
46	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY	26,562	28,862	26,562	27,862

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
47	GCCS-M EQUIPMENT	63,190	63,190	63,190	63,190
48	NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS)	27,853	27,853	27,853	27,853
49	ATDLS	3,861	3,861	3,861	3,861
50	MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	48,399	39,399	48,399	49,699
51	SHALLOW WATER MCM	1,447	1,447	1,447	1,447
52	NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)	7,619	7,619	7,619	7,619
53	ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TV	4,252	4,252	4,252	4,252
54	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	3,997	3,997	3,997	3,997
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT				
55	OTHER TRAINING EQUIPMENT	17,423	17,423	17,423	17,423
	AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT				
56	MATCALS	20,100	20,100	20,100	20,100
57	SHIPBOARD AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	7,719	7,719	7,719	7,719
58	AUTOMATIC CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM	18,403	18,403	18,403	18,403
59	NATIONAL AIR SPACE SYSTEM	25,331	25,331	25,331	25,331
60	AIR STATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	7,935	7,935	7,935	7,935
61	MICROWAVE LANDING SYSTEM	9,384	9,384	9,384	9,384
63	ID SYSTEMS	29,835	29,835	29,835	29,835
64	TAC A/C MISSION PLANNING SYS(TAMPS)	8,959	8,959	8,959	8,959
	OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT				
66	GCCS-M EQUIPMENT TACTICAL/MOBILE	3,983	3,983	3,983	3,983
67	COMMON IMAGERY GROUND SURFACE SYSTEMS	63,973	63,973	63,973	63,973
68	RADIAC	10,205	10,205	10,205	10,205
69	GPETE	7,042	9,042	7,042	8,642
70	INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY	4,466	4,466	4,466	4,466
71	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION	9,476	9,476	9,476	9,476
72	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	40,843	40,843	40,843	40,843
	SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS				
73	SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS	185	185	185	185
75	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION	301,868	301,868	301,868	301,868
76	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER $5M	36,753	34,653	36,753	36,753

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS				
77	SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT	4,169	4,169	4,169	4,169
78	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	86,551	82,551	86,551	84,551
	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS				
79	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	74,677	64,077	74,677	64,077
	SHORE COMMUNICATIONS				
80	JCS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	2,643	2,643	2,643	2,643
81	ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS	1,179	1,179	1,179	1,179
83	NAVAL SHORE COMMUNICATIONS	10,672	10,672	10,672	10,672
	CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT				
84	INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	107,609	107,609	107,609	107,609
	CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT				
85	CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP	16,067	16,067	16,067	16,067
	OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT				
86	COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT	27,298	27,298	27,298	27,298
	TOTAL, COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT	1,814,672	1,800,172	1,801,680	1,801,980
	AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
	SONOBUOYS				
88	SONOBUOYS - ALL TYPES	67,373	69,873	67,373	69,873
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
89	WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	58,155	58,155	58,155	58,155
90	EXPEDITIONARY AIRFIELDS	8,281	8,281	8,281	8,281
91	AIRCRAFT REARMING EQUIPMENT	12,897	12,897	12,897	12,897
92	AIRCRAFT LAUNCH & RECOVERY EQUIPMENT	38,863	38,863	38,863	38,863
93	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT	12,248	12,248	12,248	12,248
94	OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT	1,507	1,507	1,507	1,507
95	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT	12,750	11,750	14,750	13,050
96	AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	79,536	79,536	79,536	83,336
97	LAMPS MK III SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT	31,811	31,811	22,211	27,711
98	OTHER AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	11,638	11,638	11,638	11,638
	TOTAL, AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	335,059	336,559	327,459	337,559

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
	SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT				
99	NAVAL FIRES CONTROL SYSTEM	1,382	1,382	1,382	1,382
100	GUN FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT	5,567	5,567	5,567	5,567
	SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT				
102	NATO SEASPARROW	28,765	28,765	28,765	28,765
103	RAM GMLS	3,990	3,990	3,990	3,990
104	SHIP SELF DEFENSE SYSTEM	31,642	31,642	31,642	31,642
105	AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	93,783	95,783	93,783	95,383
106	TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	53,966	53,966	53,966	53,966
107	VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEMS	6,840	6,840	6,840	6,840
	FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
108	STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP	150,918	137,918	137,918	137,918
	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
109	SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS	114,205	114,205	114,205	114,205
110	SUBMARINE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	5,191	5,191	5,191	5,191
111	SURFACE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	3,490	3,490	3,490	3,490
112	ASW RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	8,935	8,935	8,935	8,935
	OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
113	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP	38,462	38,462	38,462	38,462
114	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	3,422	7,422	3,422	6,622
	OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE				
115	ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM	42,450	42,450	42,450	42,450
116	SURFACE TRAINING DEVICE MODS	9,950	9,950	9,950	9,950
117	SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS	32,093	32,093	38,093	38,093
	TOTAL, ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	635,051	628,051	628,051	632,851
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
118	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	1,455	1,455	1,455	1,455
119	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS	839	839	839	839
120	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP	12,097	12,097	12,097	12,097
121	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT	17,648	17,648	17,648	17,648
122	TACTICAL VEHICLES	32,853	32,853	32,853	32,853
123	AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT	138,485	138,485	105,085	105,085
124	COLLATERAL EQUIPMENT	5,434	5,434	5,434	5,434
125	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	5,778	5,778	5,778	5,778
126	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION	23,337	23,337	23,337	23,337

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
127 PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES	2,047	2,047	2,047	2,047
TOTAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	239,973	239,973	206,573	206,573
SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
128 MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	13,037	13,037	13,037	13,037
129 OTHER SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	15,521	15,521	15,521	15,521
130 FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	6,153	6,153	6,153	6,153
131 SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS	72,576	72,576	72,576	72,576
TOTAL, SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	107,287	107,287	107,287	107,287
PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
TRAINING DEVICES				
132 TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	19,463	21,463	61,863	54,983
COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
133 COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	42,539	44,039	42,539	43,839
134 EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	1,983	1,983	1,983	1,983
135 MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	3,418	3,418	3,418	3,418
137 OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	11,608	11,608	13,608	13,208
138 C4ISR EQUIPMENT	13,996	13,996	13,996	13,996
139 ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	30,938	30,938	30,938	30,938
140 PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	137,366	137,366	123,766	137,366
141 ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	49,572	49,572	51,572	51,172
TOTAL, PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	310,883	314,383	343,683	350,903
145 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	218,071	215,171	214,609	214,609
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	11,362	11,362	11,362	11,362
TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY	5,470,412	5,298,238	5,376,530	5,317,570

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
(in thousands of dollars)

		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
1	**LM-2500 GAS TURBINE**	**6,690**	**8,190**	**6,690**	**8,190**
	Inspection Systems for Propulsion Equipment		1,500		1,500
3	**OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT**	**29,503**	**31,303**	**29,503**	**30,703**
	AN/WSN-7 Fiber Optic Gyro System Upgrades		3,000		2,400
	Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems		-1,200		-1,200
5	**SUB PERISCOPES & IMAGING EQUIPMENT**	**69,753**	**34,253**	**69,753**	**48,253**
	Integrated Submarine Imaging Systems		-35,500		-21,500
6	**DDG MODERNIZATION**	**50,008**	**53,908**	**50,008**	**53,128**
	Communications Upgrade for DDG Modernization		3,900		3,120
9	**POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT**	**25,219**	**22,119**	**25,219**	**22,119**
	R-114 Conversion Kits growth		-3,100		-3,100
10	**SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT**	**31,178**	**29,378**	**31,178**	**29,378**
	Ship Alteration 4351 phasing		-1,800		-1,800
15	**CG MODERNIZATION**	**267,809**	**217,909**	**267,809**	**217,909**
	SPQ-9B growth		-2,400		-2,400
	Vertical Launch System growth		-1,600		-1,600
	CG-57 Extended Selected Restricted Availability (ESRA) equipment procurement		-45,900		-45,900
17	**MINESWEEPING EQUIPMENT**	**14,127**	**14,127**	**10,193**	**10,193**
	Diver Hull Inspection - Ahead of Need			-3,934	-3,934
18	**ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION**	**186,018**	**192,768**	**193,618**	**195,618**
	CVN Propeller Replacement Program		2,750	5,600	5,600
	JP-5 Manifold (Globe) Electric Valve Operator (EVOs)		2,000		1,600
	LSD-41/49 Diesel Engine Low Load Upgrade Kit		4,000		3,200
	Shipboard Network Protection System		2,000		1,600
	Forcenet upgrade		-1,400		-1,400
	AC voltage regulator phasing		-2,600		-2,600
	Canned Lube Pumps for LSD-41/49 Class			2,000	1,600
20	**SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM**	**16,128**	**14,128**	**16,128**	**14,128**
	Electrolytic Oxygen Generator growth		-2,000		-2,000
24	**STANDARD BOATS**	**30,236**	**36,136**	**29,666**	**33,766**
	Dive Boat Replacement and Modernization		3,000		2,400
	Life Raft Procurement		2,000		1,600
	Weapon Retriever Vehicle		2,000		1,600
	SSBN Transit Security contract savings		-1,100		-1,100
	Small Escort Vessels - Ahead of Need			-8,570	-8,570
	CB90 Riverine Craft (transfer from OPN line 21)			6,000	6,000
	Advanced Boat Lifts for Navy Small Boat Program			2,000	1,600

		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
28	**LCS MODULES**	**80,324**	**0**	**15,000**	**0**
	Littoral Combat Ship program restructure		-80,324		-66,024
	Authorization adjustment			-65,324	0
	Transfer to line 50 for Remote Multi Mission Vehicle				-10,500
	Transfer to line 96 for Airborne Laser Mine Detection System				-3,800
30	**RADAR SUPPORT**	**0**	**17,000**	**0**	**13,800**
	AN/SPY-1 Radar System Readiness Improvement		1,000		1,000
	AN/SPS-67 Back Fit Engineering Support		2,000		1,600
	Enhanced Detection Adjunct Processor		5,000		4,000
	Intelligent Interface with Intelligent Graphics for Shared Naval Radar Components		4,000		3,200
	Radar Distribution Open Architecture (OA) Refresh		5,000		4,000
31	**SPQ-9B RADAR**	**14,480**	**18,280**	**14,480**	**17,080**
	AN/SPQ-9B Radar for DDG 51 Modernization Program		6,000		4,800
	Antenna phasing		-2,200		-2,200
32	**AN/SQQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM**	**25,423**	**36,723**	**25,423**	**31,023**
	Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) Enhancements		11,300		5,600
33	**SSN ACOUSTICS**	**319,981**	**316,981**	**316,189**	**313,189**
	Support funding carryover		-3,000		-3,000
	TB-34 Fatline array - contract delay			-3,792	-3,792
35	**SONAR SWITCHES AND TRANSDUCERS**	**13,357**	**12,357**	**13,357**	**12,857**
	Support funding carryover		-1,000		-500
37	**SSTD**	**2,924**	**2,924**	**2,924**	**7,324**
	Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) Enhancements (transfer from line 32)				4,400
39	**SURTASS**	**10,484**	**10,484**	**1,284**	**1,284**
	TB-29 Twinline arrays - ahead of need			-9,200	-9,200
44	**SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROGRAM**	**105,015**	**81,815**	**105,015**	**89,215**
	BLQ-10(V) growth		-6,200		-6,200
	Multi-function Modular Mast phasing		-17,000		-9,600
45	**NAVY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM**	**0**	**2,000**	**0**	**1,600**
	Carrier/LHA Ship Self Defense System Open Architecture and Security Upgrades		2,000		1,600
46	**COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY**	**26,562**	**28,862**	**26,562**	**27,862**
	Cooperative Engagement Capability		5,000		4,000
	Planar Antenna phasing		-2,700		-2,700
50	**MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT**	**48,399**	**39,399**	**48,399**	**49,699**
	Support funding carryover		-10,000		-10,000
	Minesweeping System Replacement (MCM-1 Class Combat System Upgrade/Acoustic Generators)		1,000		800
	Remote Multi Mission Vehicle (transfer from line 28)				10,500

		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
69	**GPETE**	**7,042**	**9,042**	**7,042**	**8,642**
	Allen Telescope Array		2,000		1,600
76	**COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION**	**36,753**	**34,653**	**36,753**	**36,753**
	Handheld radios growth		-2,100		0
78	**SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT**	**86,551**	**82,551**	**86,551**	**84,551**
	Real-time Identification and Total Asset Visibility (RITAV)		500		500
	Common Submarine Radio Room growth		-4,500		-2,500
79	**SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS**	**74,677**	**64,077**	**74,677**	**64,077**
	Super High Frequency (SHF) Terminal phasing		-4,100		-4,100
	Submarine High Data Rate (SUBHDR) modification kit phasing		-6,500		-6,500
88	**SONOBUOYS - ALL TYPES**	**67,373**	**69,873**	**67,373**	**69,873**
	Sonobuoys-All Types		2,500		2,500
95	**AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT**	**12,750**	**11,750**	**14,750**	**13,050**
	Multi Climate Protection System (MCPS)		2,500	2,000	2,000
	Support funding carryover		-3,500		-1,700
96	**AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES**	**79,536**	**79,536**	**79,536**	**83,336**
	Airborne Laser Mine Detection System (transfer from line 28)				3,800
97	**LAMPS MK III SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT**	**31,811**	**31,811**	**22,211**	**27,711**
	Reduction to growth			-9,600	-4,100
105	**AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT**	**93,783**	**95,783**	**93,783**	**95,383**
	Aegis Computer Center Upgrades		2,000		1,600
108	**STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT**	**150,918**	**137,918**	**137,918**	**137,918**
	Conventional Trident Modification		-13,000	-13,000	-13,000
114	**ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION**	**3,422**	**7,422**	**3,422**	**6,622**
	Naval Industrial Reserve Ordnance Plant (NIROP) Industrial Facilities Materials Staging Area		4,000		3,200
117	**SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS**	**32,093**	**32,093**	**38,093**	**38,093**
	Intelligraf Data Distribution Training			6,000	6,000
123	**AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT**	**138,485**	**138,485**	**105,085**	**105,085**
	Reduction to growth			-33,400	-33,400
132	**TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT**	**19,463**	**21,463**	**61,863**	**54,983**
	Laser Marksmanship Training System (LMTS) for the Navy Reserve		2,000		1,600
	Training range enhancements			40,000	32,000
	MSAT Simulator for GWOT training			2,400	1,920
133	**COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT**	**42,539**	**44,039**	**42,539**	**43,839**
	High Performance Computing Cabability		500		500
	Man Overboard Identification (MOBI) System		1,000		800

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
137 OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	**11,608**	**11,608**	**13,608**	**13,208**
Envelop Protective Covers			2,000	1,600
140 PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	**137,366**	**137,366**	**123,766**	**137,366**
Harbor barriers			-13,600	0
141 ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	**49,572**	**49,572**	**51,572**	**51,172**
NAVRES IT COOP			2,000	1,600
145 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	**218,071**	**215,171**	**214,609**	**214,609**
Littoral Combat Ship Modules		-2,900		0
Ahead of need			-3,462	-3,462

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS				
	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES				
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES				
1	MC GROUND FORCES AUGMENTATION	2,211,625	---	---	---
2	AAV7A1 PIP	3,050	4,102	4,102	4,102
5	LAV PIP	30,883	32,065	32,065	32,065
6	M1A1 FIREPOWER ENHANCEMENTS	14,716	14,716	14,716	14,716
	ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS				
7	EXPEDITIONARY FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	3,895	3,895	3,895	3,895
8	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER	93,379	179,879	174,479	174,479
9	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM	30,650	30,650	30,650	30,650
10	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER $5 MILLION	15,779	51,463	51,463	51,463
	WEAPONS				
11	MODULAR WEAPON SYSTEM	---	12,471	12,471	12,471
	OTHER SUPPORT				
12	MODIFICATION KITS	4,429	116,432	4,429	104,429
13	WEAPONS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM	14,994	15,009	15,009	15,009
	TOTAL, WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES	2,423,400	460,682	343,279	443,279
	GUIDED MISSILES AND EQUIPMENT				
	GUIDED MISSILES				
15	GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988
	OTHER SUPPORT				
18	MODIFICATION KITS	641	47,311	47,311	47,311
	TOTAL, GUIDED MISSILES AND EQUIPMENT	2,629	49,299	49,299	49,299

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT				
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS				
19	UNIT OPERATIONS CENTER	19,493	59,943	56,943	59,343
	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT				
20	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT	21,051	72,212	72,212	72,212
	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)				
22	COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	18,669	19,093	19,093	20,693
23	MODIFICATION KITS	10,926	35,115	35,115	35,115
24	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)	6,374	6,383	6,384	6,384
25	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS	40,664	70,681	30,435	43,635
	RADAR + EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)				
27	RADAR SYSTEMS	16,061	150,715	110,715	130,715
	INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)				
28	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	1,438	25,227	25,227	25,227
29	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	28,902	148,935	148,935	148,935
	OTHER COMM/ELEC EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)				
30	NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT	8,991	40,590	40,590	40,590
	OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)				
31	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES	75,101	97,106	99,106	98,706
32	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS	20,535	29,986	29,986	29,986
33	RADIO SYSTEMS	61,148	176,182	158,682	158,682
34	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS	27,019	102,744	102,744	102,744
35	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	20,090	22,393	22,393	22,393
	TOTAL, COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT	376,462	1,057,305	958,560	995,360

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	SUPPORT VEHICLES				
	ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES				
36	COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070
37	COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES	13,366	13,366	19,366	18,166
	TACTICAL VEHICLES				
38	5/4T TRUCK HMMWV (MYP)	1,572	157,051	157,051	157,051
40	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE REPLACEMENT	660	91,730	76,730	76,730
42	LOGISTICS VEHICLE SYSTEM REP	26,763	31,802	18,263	37,463
43	FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS	9,002	35,996	22,550	22,550
	OTHER SUPPORT				
44	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	3,947	6,862	6,862	6,862
	TOTAL, SUPPORT VEHICLES	56,380	337,877	301,892	319,892
	ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT				
	ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT				
45	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT	1,717	5,598	5,598	5,598
46	BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT	3,662	5,680	5,680	5,680
47	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS	5,187	16,705	16,705	16,705
48	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED	4,188	11,085	11,085	11,085
49	AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	10,523	12,399	12,399	12,399
50	EOD SYSTEMS	14,656	41,972	47,081	46,481
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT				
51	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	12,388	12,349	12,388	12,388
52	GARRISON MOBILE ENGR EQUIP	12,439	12,439	12,439	12,439
53	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	3,157	25,085	25,085	25,085
54	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	6,613	6,613	6,613	6,613

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	GENERAL PROPERTY				
55	FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT	2,236	17,988	17,988	17,988
56	TRAINING DEVICES	31,074	82,149	72,149	80,149
57	CONTAINER FAMILY	878	9,185	8,795	8,795
58	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT	8,585	87,871	87,871	87,871
59	FAMILY OF INTERNALLY TRANSPORTABLE VEH (ITV)	2,472	2,472	2,472	2,472
60	BRIDGE BOATS	---	43,903	43,903	43,903
61	RAPID DEPLOYABLE KITCHEN	1,109	18,971	18,971	18,971
	OTHER SUPPORT				
63	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	6,508	22,073	22,073	22,073
	TOTAL, ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT	127,392	434,537	429,295	436,695
64	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	12,794	13,794	9,572	12,094
64	TRAILERS	---	147,388	---	70,000
	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	2,999,057	2,500,882	2,091,897	2,326,619

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
1	**MC GROUND FORCES AUGMENTATION**	**2,211,625**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Grow the Force (Note: Distributed within Procurement, Marine Corps per USMC direction for execution)		-1,911,579	-2,211,625	-2,211,625
	Grow the Force (Note: Distributed within Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps per USMC direction for execution)		-300,000		0
	Excess to Requirement		-46		0
2	**AAV7A1 PIP**	**3,050**	**4,102**	**4,102**	**4,102**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		1,329	1,052	1,052
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-277		0
5	**LAV PIP**	**30,883**	**32,065**	**32,065**	**32,065**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		1,182	1,182	1,182
6	**M1A1 FIREPOWER ENHANCEMENTS**	**14,716**	**14,716**	**14,716**	**14,716**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		113	0	0
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-113		0
8	**155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER**	**93,379**	**179,879**	**174,479**	**174,479**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		107,500	81,100	81,100
	Reduction of 6 units		-21,000		0
10	**WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER $5 MILLION**	**15,779**	**51,463**	**51,463**	**51,463**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		39,655	35,684	35,684
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-3,971		0
11	**MODULAR WEAPON SYSTEM**	**0**	**12,471**	**12,471**	**12,471**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		12,735	12,471	12,471
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-264		0
12	**MODIFICATION KITS**	**4,429**	**116,432**	**4,429**	**104,429**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		190,430	0	100,000
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-78,427		0
13	**WEAPONS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM**	**14,994**	**15,009**	**15,009**	**15,009**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		15	15	15
16	**JAVELIN**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		9,240		0
	Defer consideration to GWOT supplemental		-9,240		0

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
18	**MODIFICATION KITS**	**641**	**47,311**	**47,311**	**47,311**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		80,020	46,670	46,670
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-33,350		0
19	**UNIT OPERATIONS CENTER**	**19,493**	**59,943**	**56,943**	**59,343**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		37,450	37,450	37,450
	Combat Operations Center		3,000		2,400
20	**REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT**	**21,051**	**72,212**	**72,212**	**72,212**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		53,468	51,161	51,161
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-2,307		0
22	**COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM**	**18,669**	**19,093**	**19,093**	**20,693**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		443	424	424
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-19		0
	Requirement Objective for Lightweight Maintenance Enclosure (LME) for USMC		2,000		1,600
23	**MODIFICATION KITS**	**10,926**	**35,115**	**35,115**	**35,115**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		24,232	24,189	24,189
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-43		0
24	**ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)**	**6,374**	**6,383**	**6,384**	**6,384**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		25	10	10
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-16		0
25	**AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS**	**40,664**	**70,681**	**30,435**	**43,635**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		26,017	26,017	26,017
	Mobile Optical Sensor Suite (MOSS)		4,000		3,200
	CAC2S Program Delay			-36,246	-26,246
27	**RADAR SYSTEMS**	**16,061**	**150,715**	**110,715**	**130,715**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		134,654	94,654	114,654
28	**FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM**	**1,438**	**25,227**	**25,227**	**25,227**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		25,584	23,789	23,789
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-1,795		0
29	**INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT**	**28,902**	**148,935**	**148,935**	**148,935**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		120,745	120,033	120,033
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-712		0
30	**NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT**	**8,991**	**40,590**	**40,590**	**40,590**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		33,553	31,599	31,599
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-1,954		0

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
31	**COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES**	**75,101**	**97,106**	**99,106**	**98,706**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		22,147	22,005	22,005
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-142		0
	Marine Corps Enterprise Information Technology Systems			2,000	1,600
32	**COMMAND POST SYSTEMS**	**20,535**	**29,986**	**29,986**	**29,986**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		11,044	9,451	9,451
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-1,593		0
33	**RADIO SYSTEMS**	**61,148**	**176,182**	**158,682**	**158,682**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		118,670	115,034	115,034
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-3,636		0
	DTC Program Delays			-17,500	-17,500
34	**COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS**	**27,019**	**102,744**	**102,744**	**102,744**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		76,555	75,725	75,725
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-830		0
35	**COMM& ELECTRONIC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT**	**20,090**	**22,393**	**22,393**	**22,393**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		2,303	2,303	2,303
37	**COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES**	**13,366**	**13,366**	**19,366**	**18,166**
	Tactical Support Structures for AN/TPS-58 Radar System			6,000	4,800
38	**5/4T TRUCK HMMWV (MYP)**	**1,572**	**157,051**	**157,051**	**157,051**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		179,083	155,479	155,479
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-23,604		0
40	**MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE REPLACEMENT**	**660**	**91,730**	**76,730**	**76,730**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		106,095	76,070	76,070
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-15,025		0
42	**LOGISTICS VEHICLE SYSTEM REP**	**26,763**	**31,802**	**18,263**	**37,463**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		8,300		8,300
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-6,261		0
	Marine Corps Flat-Rack		3,000		2,400
	Unexecutable Forward Funding			-8,500	0
43	**FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS**	**9,002**	**35,996**	**22,550**	**22,550**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		29,680	13,548	13,548
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-2,686		0
44	**ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION**	**3,947**	**6,862**	**6,862**	**6,862**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		2,920	2,915	2,915
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-5		0

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
45	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT	1,717	5,598	5,598	5,598
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		4,064	3,881	3,881
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-183		0
46	BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT	3,662	5,680	5,680	5,680
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		2,402	2,018	2,018
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-384		0
47	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS	5,187	16,705	16,705	16,705
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		12,365	11,518	11,518
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-847		0
48	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED	4,188	11,085	11,085	11,085
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		7,233	6,897	6,897
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-336		0
49	AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	10,523	12,399	12,399	12,399
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		1,876	1,876	1,876
50	EOD SYSTEMS	14,656	41,972	47,081	46,481
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		31,555	29,425	29,425
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-4,239		0
	Light Vehicle Intercom System			3,000	2,400
51	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	12,388	12,349	12,388	12,388
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-39		0
53	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	3,157	25,085	25,085	25,085
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		22,333	21,928	21,928
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-405		0
55	FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT	2,236	17,988	17,988	17,988
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		16,050	15,752	15,752
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-298		0
56	TRAINING DEVICES	31,074	82,149	72,149	80,149
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		41,075	41,075	41,075
	Praetorian		5,000		4,000
	Range Transformation Initiative		5,000		4,000
57	CONTAINER FAMILY	878	9,185	8,795	8,795
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		8,307	7,917	7,917
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-390		0

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
58	**FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT**	**8,585**	**87,871**	**87,871**	**87,871**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		79,406	79,286	79,286
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-120		0
60	**BRIDGE BOATS**	**0**	**43,903**	**43,903**	**43,903**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		43,903	43,903	43,903
61	**RAPID DEPLOYABLE KITCHEN**	**1,109**	**18,971**	**18,971**	**18,971**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		21,982	17,862	17,862
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-4,120		0
63	**ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION**	**6,508**	**22,073**	**22,073**	**22,073**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		16,453	15,565	15,565
	Reduction due to decreased Tank Company Requirement		-888		0
64	**SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS**	**12,794**	**13,794**	**9,572**	**12,094**
	Joint Precision AirDrop System – Mission Planner Rapid Fielding Initiative		1,000		800
	Excess to need			-3,222	-1,500
XX	**TRAILERS**		**147,388**	**0**	**70,000**
	Grow the Force (Note: Transferred from Line 1 per USMC direction for execution)		147,388		70,000

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE				
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT				
	TACTICAL FORCES				
1	F-35	1,298,167	1,298,167	1,298,167	1,298,167
2	F-35 (AP-CY)	123,539	123,539	123,539	123,539
3	F-22A	3,152,713	3,152,713	3,152,713	3,152,713
4	F-22A (AP-CY)	426,666	426,666	426,666	426,666
	TOTAL, COMBAT AIRCRAFT	5,001,085	5,001,085	5,001,085	5,001,085
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT				
	TACTICAL AIRLIFT				
6	C-17A (MYP)	260,601	260,601	260,601	260,601
	OTHER AIRLIFT				
8	C-130J	686,069	686,069	686,069	686,069
10	HC-130 RECAP (AP-CY)	9,990	25,190	25,190	25,190
11	MC-130 RECAP (AP-CY)	65,742	50,542	50,542	50,542
	TOTAL, AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT	1,022,402	1,022,402	1,022,402	1,022,402
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT				
	OPERATIONAL TRAINERS				
12	JPATS	245,889	245,889	245,889	245,889
	OTHER AIRCRAFT				
	HELICOPTERS				
13	V-22 OSPREY	453,797	453,797	453,797	453,797
14	V-22 OSPREY (AP-CY)	41,245	41,245	41,245	41,245
	MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT				
15	C-40	48,615	48,615	48,615	48,615
16	CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C	4,477	6,727	4,477	6,277
	OTHER AIRCRAFT				
17	TARGET DRONES	85,604	85,604	77,604	77,604
19	GLOBAL HAWK	514,005	403,005	514,005	514,005
20	GLOBAL HAWK (AP-CY)	63,841	63,841	63,841	63,841
21	MQ-1	277,999	277,999	277,999	277,999
22	MQ-9	58,470	58,470	58,470	58,470
	TOTAL, OTHER AIRCRAFT	1,548,053	1,439,303	1,540,053	1,541,853

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE AIRCRAFT				
	STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT				
23	B-2A	316,055	216,055	202,585	213,585
24	B-1B	53,125	42,681	40,325	34,625
25	B-52	18,091	18,091	37,091	33,291
	TACTICAL AIRCRAFT				
27	A-10	167,107	129,407	169,607	169,107
28	F-15	19,165	19,165	19,165	19,165
29	F-16	329,370	335,370	336,870	335,170
30	F-22A	281,905	256,905	281,905	256,905
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT				
31	C-5	332,016	277,716	274,316	244,316
32	C-5 (AP-CY)	66,700	66,700	66,700	66,700
33	C-17A	211,206	115,206	211,206	181,206
34	C-21	13,920	952	952	952
35	C-32A	1,646	1,646	1,646	1,646
36	C-37A	420	420	420	420
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT				
37	GLIDER MODS	118	118	118	118
38	T6	17,089	7,940	17,089	17,089
39	T-1	24	12,992	12,992	12,992
40	T-38	130,803	130,803	130,803	130,803
41	T-43	2,230	2,230	2,230	2,230
	OTHER AIRCRAFT				
42	KC-10A (ATCA)	1,924	1,924	1,924	1,924
43	C-12	459	459	459	459
44	C-20 MODS	535	535	535	535
45	VC-25A MOD	28,416	28,416	28,416	28,416
46	C-40	209	209	209	209
47	C-130	384,386	194,386	275,086	214,086
48	C130J MODS	62,259	62,259	62,259	62,259
49	C-135	118,561	118,561	127,561	125,761

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
50	COMPASS CALL MODS	45,293	45,293	45,293	45,293
52	DARP	106,108	106,108	106,108	106,108
53	E-3	54,286	54,286	54,286	54,286
54	E-4	19,745	19,745	19,745	19,745
55	E-8	79,689	79,689	79,689	79,689
56	H-1	22,112	22,112	22,112	22,112
57	H-60	19,565	19,565	19,565	118,565
58	GLOBAL HAWK MODS	24,332	26,332	24,332	25,932
59	OTHER AIRCRAFT	109,496	113,496	84,896	95,396
60	MQ-1 MODS	74,692	74,692	74,692	74,692
61	MQ-9 MODS	20,578	20,578	20,578	20,578
62	CV-22 MODS	16,523	16,523	16,523	16,523
	OTHER MODIFICATIONS				
	TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE AIRCRAFT	3,150,158	2,639,565	2,870,288	2,832,888
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS				
63	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	267,386	267,386	256,386	256,386
	TOTAL, AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	267,386	267,386	256,386	256,386
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES				
	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
64	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	111,136	111,136	101,136	101,136
	POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT				
67	B-2A	34,780	34,780	34,780	34,780
69	C-5	18,277	18,277	18,277	18,277
70	C-21	14,904	14,904	---	---
	T-1 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT	---	---	14,904	14,904
71	C-130	16,929	19,929	16,929	19,329
72	EC-130J	5,348	5,348	5,348	5,348
73	F-15 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT	5,615	5,615	5,615	5,615
74	F-16 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT	19,454	19,454	19,454	19,454
75	OTHER AIRCRAFT	101,896	101,896	101,896	101,896
76	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	23,942	23,942	23,942	23,942

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	WAR CONSUMABLES				
77	WAR CONSUMABLES	86,707	---	86,707	17,807
	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES				
78	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	683,080	683,080	732,580	722,680
	DARP				
84	DARP	27,881	27,881	27,881	27,881
	TOTAL, AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES	1,149,949	1,066,242	1,189,449	1,113,049
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	8,348	8,348	8,348	8,348
	TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	12,393,270	11,690,220	12,133,900	12,021,900

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
10	**HC-130 RECAP ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)**	**9,990**	**25,190**	**25,190**	**25,190**
	Air Force requested transfer from Line 11		15,200	15,200	15,200
11	**MC-130 RECAP ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)**	**65,742**	**50,542**	**50,542**	**50,542**
	Air Force requested transfer to Line 10		-15,200	-15,200	-15,200
16	**CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C**	**4,477**	**6,727**	**4,477**	**6,277**
	Civil Air Patrol AC		2,250		1,800
17	**TARGET DRONES**	**85,604**	**85,604**	**77,604**	**77,604**
	Slow execution			-8,000	-8,000
19	**GLOBAL HAWK**	**514,005**	**403,005**	**514,005**	**514,005**
	LRIP Reduction		-111,000		0
23	**B-2A**	**316,055**	**216,055**	**202,585**	**213,585**
	Radar Modernization Program		-100,000		-62,000
	Transferred to RDT&E, Air Force, Line 70, for radar modernization			-38,000	-38,000
	Delay in radar modernization program			-73,000	0
	Funding ahead of need			-2,470	-2,470
24	**B-1B**	**53,125**	**42,681**	**40,325**	**34,625**
	INS/GSS		-10,444		0
	Funding ahead of need			-18,500	-18,500
	Smart-Bomb Rack Unit (S-BRU) Upgrade (Transfer to RDT&E, Air Force, Line 67)			5,700	0
25	**B-52**	**18,091**	**18,091**	**37,091**	**33,291**
	Upgrades for 76-aircraft B-52 fleet			19,000	15,200
27	**A-10**	**167,107**	**129,407**	**169,607**	**169,107**
	Precision Engagement - Funds were provided in the FY 2007 GWOT Supplemental		-37,700		0
	ARC 210 Improved Communications for A-10			2,500	2,000
29	**F-16**	**329,370**	**335,370**	**336,870**	**335,170**
	Modular Mission Computer Concurrency		-8,000		-8,000
	Embedded GPS/INS Concurrency		-17,000		-17,000
	ANG Block 42 Engine Upgrade		29,000		23,200
	F-16 On-Board Oxygen Generation Systems (OBOGS) Retrofit		2,000		1,600
	ARC 210 Improved Communications for F-16			7,500	6,000
30	**F-22A**	**281,905**	**256,905**	**281,905**	**256,905**
	Program growth		-25,000		-25,000
31	**C-5**	**332,016**	**277,716**	**274,316**	**244,316**
	AMP kit installation delay		-5,600		-5,600
	LAIRCM - Funds were provided in the FY 2007 GWOT Supplemental		-48,700		-30,000
	Align AMP kit purchase with installations			-5,600	0
	Excess change order, support equipment funding			-52,100	-52,100

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
33	C-17A	211,206	115,206	211,206	181,206
	LAIRCM - Defer consideration to FY 2008 GWOT Supplemental		-50,000		0
	LAIRCM - Funds were provided in the FY 2007 GWOT Supplemental		-46,000		-30,000
34	C-21	13,920	952	952	952
	Air Force requested transfer to Line 39		-12,968	-12,968	-12,968
38	T6	17,089	7,940	17,089	17,089
	Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System		-9,149		0
39	T-1	24	12,992	12,992	12,992
	Air Force requested transfer from Line 34		12,968	12,968	12,968
47	C-130	384,386	194,386	275,086	214,086
	LAIRCM - Defer consideration to FY 2008 GWOT Supplemental		-37,700		0
	Center Wing Box - Defer consideration to FY 2008 GWOT Supplemental		-59,300		-59,300
	LAIRCM - Funds were provided in the 2007 GWOT Supplemental		-36,000		-30,000
	Air Force requested transfer to RDTE, AF, Line 217		-60,000	-60,000	-60,000
	Senior Scout Integrated Mission Trainer		1,000		1,000
	C-130 Active Noise Cancellation		2,000		1,500
	Delay in C-130 AMP			-53,300	-26,700
	AN/APN-241 Radar for ANG C-130			4,000	3,200
49	C-135	118,561	118,561	127,561	125,761
	Global Air Traffic Management for KC-135			9,000	7,200
57	H-60	19,565	19,565		118,565
	Transfer from Line 71, RDT&E Air Force, only for H-60 upgrades				99,000
58	GLOBAL HAWK MODS	24,332	26,332	24,332	25,932
	Communications Special Test Equipment (STE) for Global Hawk		2,000		1,600
59	OTHER AIRCRAFT	109,496	113,496	84,896	95,396
	RC-26B Modernization Program		4,000		3,200
	Slow execution			-10,000	-10,000
	Funding ahead of need			-14,600	-7,300
63	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	267,386	267,386	256,386	256,386
	Slow execution			-18,000	-18,000
	Transfer from RDT&E, Air Force, Line 206, for Global Hawk spares			7,000	7,000
64	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	111,136	111,136	101,136	101,136
	Slow execution			-10,000	-10,000
70	C-21	14,904	14,904	0	0
	USAF decision to procure T-1 instead of C-21			-14,904	-14,904
NEW	T-1 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT	0	0	14,904	14,904
	USAF decision to procure T-1 instead of C-21			14,904	14,904

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
71	**C-130**	**16,929**	**19,929**	**16,929**	**19,329**
	RAINCOAT		3,000		2,400
77	**WAR CONSUMABLES**	**86,707**	**0**	**86,707**	**17,807**
	Defer consideration to FY 2008 GWOT Supplemental		-86,707		-68,900
78	**OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES**	**683,080**	**683,080**	**732,580**	**722,680**
	LITENING Targeting Pods for F-16s and A-10s			49,500	39,600

HH–60 MODIFICATIONS

The conferees provide an additional $99,000,000 for modifications to Air Force HH–60 Pave Hawks which perform the combat search and rescue mission for the Air Force. These low density, high demand platforms first entered service 25 years ago and have been continuously deployed in support of operations throughout the world. The much-needed replacement for the HH–60 is the new Combat Search and Rescue–X (CSAR–X) aircraft. However, the CSAR–X program is facing delays. The conferees agree that the HH–60 must be upgraded to safely and effectively perform the mission until CSAR–X is operational, and accordingly provide funding for modifications. The conferees direct that the Air Force provide a status report to the congressional defense committees on the execution of these funds and the modification of aircraft within six months of enactment of this Act and every six months thereafter until the modifications are completed.

F–22A MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT EXTENSION

The conferees believe the Air Force should consider extending the current F–22A multiyear procurement contract. The conferees note that $526,000,000 is available within the F–22A fiscal year 2009 budget for line shutdown and that these funds could be redirected towards advance procurement items to support procurement of an additional 20 aircraft.

As such, the conferees encourage the Air Force to consider procuring long lead specialty metal items from within available funds to preserve the option of continued production of the F–22A. Should the multiyear procurement extension or a follow-on multiyear procurement not be ultimately approved, these key specialty metals shall be made available for the F–35 program.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE				
	BALLISTIC MISSILES				
	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT - BALLISTIC				
1	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC	26,446	26,446	26,446	26,446
	OTHER MISSILES				
	TACTICAL				
2	JASSM	201,125	167,125	133,425	161,125
3	SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X)	52,690	52,690	45,690	52,690
4	AMRAAM	224,577	224,577	170,677	194,577
5	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	65,143	---	65,143	---
6	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	95,297	95,297	95,297	95,297
	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES				
7	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS/POLLUTION PREVENTION	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382
	TOTAL, OTHER MISSILES	641,214	542,071	512,614	506,071
	MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE MISSILES				
	CLASS IV				
8	ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE	31	31	31	31
9	MM III MODIFICATIONS	505,395	505,395	518,895	515,895
10	AGM-65D MAVERICK	252	252	252	252
11	AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE	10,111	10,111	10,111	10,111
	TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE MISSILES	515,789	515,789	529,289	526,289

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS				
12	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	46,675	46,675	46,675	46,675
	OTHER SUPPORT				
	SPACE PROGRAMS				
13	ADVANCED EHF	744	744	744	744
	ADVANCED EHF (AP-CY)	---	125,000	125,000	125,000
14	WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES	325,183	325,183	325,183	325,183
16	SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)	18,242	18,242	18,242	18,242
17	GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)	200,161	200,161	200,161	200,161
18	GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE) (AP-CY)	10,100	10,100	10,100	10,100
19	DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG (SPACE)	127,350	127,350	127,350	127,350
21	TITAN SPACE BOOSTERS (SPACE)	36,457	36,457	36,457	36,457
22	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEH (SPACE)	1,166,591	1,101,691	1,166,591	1,101,691
23	MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE (SPACE)	117,740	117,740	117,740	117,740
24	SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) HIGH	479,000	479,000	398,000	398,000
	SPECIAL PROGRAMS				
25	DEFENSE SPACE RECONN PROGRAM	184,314	184,314	184,314	184,314
29	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS	148,581	148,581	148,581	148,581
	TOTAL, OTHER SUPPORT	2,814,463	2,874,563	2,858,463	2,793,563
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,086,415	915,415	946,732	1,086,415
	TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	5,131,002	4,920,959	4,920,219	4,985,459

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
2	**JASSM**	**201,125**	**167,125**	**133,425**	**161,125**
	Fund at FY07 level		-34,000		0
	Program adjustment			-67,700	-40,000
3	**SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X)**	**52,690**	**52,690**	**45,690**	**52,690**
	Unit cost efficiencies			-7,000	0
4	**AMRAAM**	**224,577**	**224,577**	**170,677**	**194,577**
	Smooth production ramp up			-53,900	-30,000
5	**PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE**	**65,143**	**0**	**65,143**	**0**
	Defer consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-65,143		-65,143
9	**MM III MODIFICATIONS**	**505,395**	**505,395**	**518,895**	**515,895**
	ICBM Remote Visual Assessment			13,500	10,500
	NEW ADVANCED EHF (AP-CY)	**0**	**125,000**	**125,000**	**125,000**
	ADVANCED EHF (AP-CY)		125,000	125,000	125,000
22	**EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE (SPACE)**	**1,166,591**	**1,101,691**	**116,591**	**1,101,691**
	EELV Launch Service (deferred consideration to future appropriation)		-64,900		-64,900
24	**SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) HIGH**	**479,000**	**479,000**	**398,000**	**398,000**
	HEO-4 AP - premature request			-81,000	-81,000

JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)

The fiscal year 2008 budget request includes $201,125,000 for the procurement of JASSMs. The conferees agree to reduce the request by $40,000,000 for missiles funded ahead of need. The funding provided will allow production to continue without a production break until a fiscal year 2009 contract award.

ADVANCED EXTREMELY HIGH FREQUENCY SATELLITE-4

The conference agreement provides $125,000,000 for advance procurement of the fourth Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) satellite. The conferees are concerned that the Air Force is examining ways to circumvent Congressional direction to fully fund the fourth AEHF satellite in fiscal year 2009. The conferees, therefore, agree with and re-state the Senate language that directs the Air Force to fully fund AEHF–4 in the fiscal year 2009 budget and encourages the Air Force to include an option for a fifth AEHF satellite in the follow-on contract in order to obtain the best pricing should it determine another AEHF satellite is required.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE				
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, AIR FORCE				
1	ROCKETS	18,188	18,188	18,188	18,188
2	CARTRIDGES	165,343	---	165,343	165,343
	BOMBS				
3	PRACTICE BOMBS	26,080	26,080	26,080	26,080
4	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	150,247	8,000	135,497	141,497
6	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	112,783	---	112,783	112,783
	FLARE, IR MJU-7B				
8	CAD/PAD	33,867	33,867	33,867	33,867
9	EXPLOSIVE ORDINANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)	3,198	3,198	3,198	3,198
10	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	4,726	4,726	4,726	4,726
11	MODIFICATIONS	935	935	935	935
12	ITEMS LESS THAN $5,000,000	4,169	4,169	4,169	4,169
	FUZES				
13	FLARES	274,921	168,871	274,921	168,871
14	FUZES	70,808	70,808	70,808	70,808
	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, AIR FORCE	865,265	338,842	850,515	750,465
	WEAPONS				
15	SMALL ARMS	3,652	3,652	3,652	3,652
	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	868,917	342,494	854,167	754,117

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
2	**CARTRIDGES**	**165,343**	**0**	**165,343**	**165,343**
	Defer consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-165,343		0
4	**GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS**	**150,247**	**8,000**	**135,497**	**141,497**
	Defer consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-150,247		0
	GBU-49		8,000		6,000
	BLU-122 termination			-14,750	-14,750
6	**JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION**	**112,783**	**0**	**112,783**	**112,783**
	Defer consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-112,783		0
13	**FLARES**	**274,921**	**168,871**	**274,921**	**168,871**
	Defer consideration of fiscal year 2008 increase to GWOT Supplemental		-106,050		-106,050

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE				
	VEHICULAR EQUIPMENT				
	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES				
2	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLE	19,254	19,254	19,254	19,254
	CARGO + UTILITY VEHICLES				
3	FAMILY MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE	32,737	---	32,737	5,370
5	CAP VEHICLES	875	875	875	875
	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES				
7	SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES	38,939	---	38,939	---
	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT				
8	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES	27,016	27,416	27,016	27,016
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT				
	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT				
10	RUNWAY SNOW REMOVAL & CLEANING EQUIP	25,919	25,919	25,919	25,919
11	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M	47,351	47,351	47,351	47,351
35	TOTAL, VEHICULAR EQUIPMENT	192,091	120,815	192,091	125,785
	ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIP				
	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)				
13	COMSEC EQUIPMENT	180,186	119,186	180,186	119,186
14	MODIFICATIONS (COMSEC)	1,526	1,526	1,526	1,526
	INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS				
15	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	3,057	3,057	3,057	3,057
16	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIP	24,139	24,139	24,139	24,139
	ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS				
17	TRAFFIC CONTROL/LANDING	12,821	12,821	8,821	8,821
18	NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM	50,429	50,429	50,429	50,429
19	THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPRO	61,769	61,769	35,114	53,269
20	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST	23,650	23,650	27,650	27,650
21	STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL	41,216	41,216	41,216	41,216
22	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX	18,612	18,612	18,612	18,612
23	DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT	446	446	446	446

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	SPECIAL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS				
24	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	113,348	120,348	113,348	118,948
25	AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYSTEM	14,319	14,319	14,319	14,319
26	MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL	10,420	10,420	10,420	10,420
27	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM	78,189	80,689	74,909	76,609
28	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	33,423	28,623	99,923	91,823
29	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COM	10,700	10,700	10,700	10,700
30	C3 COUNTERMEASURES	7,421	7,421	7,421	7,421
31	GCSS-AF FOS	27,798	27,798	27,798	27,798
32	THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYS	22,702	24,702	22,702	24,302
33	AIR OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	43,659	43,659	43,659	43,659
	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS				
34	BASE INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE	323,347	325,347	329,147	331,147
35	USCENTCOM	113,553	113,553	70,553	113,553
	DISA PROGRAMS				
36	SPACE BASED IR SENSOR PROG SPACE	3,979	3,979	3,979	3,979
37	NAVSTAR GPS SPACE	14,077	14,077	14,077	14,077
38	NUDET DETECTION SYS (NDS) SPACE	16,459	16,459	16,459	16,459
39	AF SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK SPACE	50,268	50,268	50,268	50,268
40	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE	122,559	122,559	122,559	122,559
41	MILSATCOM SPACE	116,902	118,902	116,902	118,502
42	SPACE MODS SPACE	26,490	26,490	26,490	26,490
43	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEM	22,846	22,846	22,846	22,846
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE				
44	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT	208,863	215,363	194,563	199,963
45	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATER	27,174	27,174	27,174	27,174
46	RADIO EQUIPMENT	12,235	12,235	12,235	12,235
47	TV EQUIPMENT (AFRTV)	3,110	3,110	3,110	3,110
48	CCTV/AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT	9,839	9,839	9,839	9,839
49	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE	115,606	119,606	126,106	128,774
50	ITEMS LESS THAN $2M	---	3,000	---	2,400
	MODIFICATIONS				
51	COMM ELECT MODS	35,460	35,460	35,460	35,460
	TOTAL, ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIP	2,002,597	1,965,797	1,998,162	2,013,185

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	OTHER BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIP				
	PERSONAL SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIP				
52	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES	21,251	23,251	21,251	22,851
53	ITEMS LESS THAN $2M (SAFETY)	---	1,500	1,500	---
	DEPOT PLANT + MATERIALS HANDLING EQ				
54	MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING	22,177	22,177	22,177	22,177
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
55	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT	17,360	24,360	22,360	28,080
57	AIR BASE OPERABILITY	6,221	6,221	6,221	6,221
58	PRODUCTIVITY CAPITAL INVESTMENT	3,035	3,035	3,035	3,035
59	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	36,932	36,932	36,932	36,932
60	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (BASE SUPPORT)	53,876	56,376	39,976	43,176
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS				
62	DARP RC135	22,532	22,532	22,532	22,532
63	DARP, MRIGS	197,806	199,806	197,806	199,406
65	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM	532,214	532,214	532,214	525,114
66	DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM	15,573	15,573	15,573	15,573
	TOTAL, OTHER BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIP	928,977	943,977	921,577	925,097
	SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS				
67	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	27,935	27,935	22,135	22,135
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	12,269,562	12,196,662	12,383,162	12,354,392
	TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	15,421,162	15,255,186	15,517,127	15,440,594

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
3	**FAMILY MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE**	**32,737**	**0**	**32,737**	**5,370**
	Defer consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-32,737		-27,367
7	**SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES**	**38,939**	**0**	**38,939**	**0**
	Defer consideration to GWOT Supplemental		-38,939		-38,939
8	**FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES**	**27,016**	**27,416**	**27,016**	**27,016**
	Great Plains Joint Regional Training Center Safety Equipment (Transferred to Line 55)		400		0
13	**COMSEC EQUIPMENT**	**180,186**	**119,186**	**180,186**	**119,186**
	Unjustified request		-61,000		-61,000
17	**TRAFFIC CONTROL/LANDING**	**12,821**	**12,821**	**8,821**	**8,821**
	MACS Readiness			-4,000	-4,000
19	**THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPRO**	**61,769**	**61,769**	**35,114**	**53,269**
	BCS-Mobile - Transfer to RDAF, Line 146			-8,500	-8,500
	BCS-Mobile - Program Delay			-18,155	0
20	**WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST**	**23,650**	**23,650**	**27,650**	**27,650**
	Fixed Base Weather Observation Systems			4,000	4,000
24	**GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**	**113,348**	**120,348**	**113,348**	**118,948**
	SELDI (Science, Engineering, and Laboratory Data Integration)		2,000		1,600
	Pocket J for NORAD Immediate Warfighter Need		3,000		2,400
	IMPACT (Information Modernization for Processing with Advanced Coating Technologies)		2,000		1,600
27	**AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM**	**78,189**	**80,689**	**74,909**	**76,609**
	AVT234 – Target Motion Cueing (TMC) Integration Kits		500		500
	IBDSS for Moody Air Force Base		2,000		1,600
	Non-Strategic Security Systems - Reduction to Growth			-5,280	-5,280
	Ground Space Electronic Security System, Schriever AFB			2,000	1,600
28	**COMBAT TRAINING RANGES**	**33,423**	**28,623**	**99,923**	**91,823**
	Transfer to O&M, Defense-Wide for CE2T2		-12,800		0
	Unmanned Threat Emitter Modernization		3,000		2,400
	Air National Guard (ANG) Joint Threat Emitter (JTE) Savannah Combat Readiness Training Centers (CRTC)		5,000		4,000
	Training Range Enhancements			40,000	32,000
	Red Flag PARC Upgrades			26,500	20,000
32	**THEATER BATTLE MANAGEMENT C2 SYSTEMS**	**22,702**	**24,702**	**22,702**	**24,302**
	Mobile Common Data Link Gateway		2,000		1,600
34	**BASE INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE**	**323,347**	**325,347**	**329,147**	**331,147**
	Secure Wireless LAN, 183rd Fighter Wing (ILANG)		2,000		2,000
	Integrated Imagery Network - Nevada National Guard			5,800	5,800
35	**USCENTCOM**	**113,553**	**113,553**	**70,553**	**113,553**
	Construction Delays			-43,000	0

P-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
41	**MILSATCOM SPACE**	**116,902**	**118,902**	**116,902**	**118,502**
	Ground Multiband Terminal (GMT)		2,000		1,600
44	**TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT**	**208,863**	**215,363**	**194,563**	**199,963**
	Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System		3,500		3,500
	ROVER III Receiver		3,000	500	2,400
	Theater Deployable Communications			-14,800	-14,800
49	**BASE COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE**	**115,606**	**119,606**	**126,106**	**128,774**
	Digital Deployed Training Campus (DDTC) for the Air National Guard		4,000		3,200
	Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR)			2,000	2,000
	Great Plains Joint Regional Training Center			500	500
	AK NORAD Comm Survivability and Diversity			8,000	7,468
50	**ITEMS LESS THAN $5M**	**0**	**3,000**	**0**	**2,400**
	Smoky Hill Range Urban Operations / Disaster City Training Site		3,000		2,400
52	**NIGHT VISION GOGGLES**	**21,251**	**23,251**	**21,251**	**22,851**
	QUADEYE Night Vision Goggles for HH-60 Aircraft		2,000		1,600
53	**ITEMS LESS THAN $2M (SAFETY)**	**0**	**1,500**	**1,500**	**0**
	Rescue Streamer Distress Signal Kit (ANG Aircrew Life Support) (Transferred to Line 60)		1,500	1,500	0
55	**BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT**	**17,360**	**24,360**	**22,360**	**28,080**
	Inertia Reel Restraint System Retrofit		3,000		2,400
	Machine Gun Training System (MGTS) for the Air National Guard		4,000		4,000
	Laser Marksmanship Training System (LMTS)			5,000	4,000
	Great Plains Joint Regional Training Center Safety Equipment (Transferred from Line 8)				320
60	**ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (BASE SUPPORT)**	**53,876**	**56,376**	**39,976**	**43,176**
	Joint Combined Aircrew Systems Tester (JCAST)		2,500		2,000
	Reduction to Growth			-15,400	-15,400
	Life Support Radio Test Sets			1,500	1,200
	Rescue Streamer Distress Signal Kit (ANG Aircrew Life Support) (Transferred from Line 53)				1,500
63	**DARP, MRIGS**	**197,806**	**199,806**	**197,806**	**199,406**
	Distributed Ground Station - Work Station Equipment Sets		2,000		1,600
65	**SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM**	**532,214**	**532,214**		**525,114**
	Air Force Requested Transfer				-7,100
67	**SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS**	**27,935**	**27,935**	**22,135**	**22,135**
	Ahead of Need			-5,800	-5,800

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE				
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT				
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD				
1	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD	98,063	99,163	98,063	98,063
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NSA				
4	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	8,145	8,145	8,145	8,145
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS				
8	WHS MOTOR VEHICLES	175	175	175	175
9	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS	22,393	22,393	22,393	22,393
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA				
11	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY	45,564	45,564	38,564	42,064
13	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYS	10,779	10,779	10,779	10,779
14	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596
15	TELEPORT PROGRAM	39,082	39,082	39,082	39,082
16	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M	127,177	127,177	127,177	127,177
17	NET CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES)	10,836	10,836	10,836	10,836
18	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS NETWORK	48,946	48,946	48,946	48,946
19	PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE	1,909	1,909	1,909	1,909
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA				
26	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	8,971	8,971	8,971	8,971
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCAA				
27	MAJOR EQUIPMENT ITEMS LESS THAN $5M	1,522	1,522	1,522	1,522
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS				
28	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS	24,234	26,234	24,234	25,834
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA				
29	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	7,013	7,013	7,013	7,013

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY				
32	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT	4,624	4,624	4,624	4,624
	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY				
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, AFIS				
34	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, AFIS	2,361	2,361	2,361	2,361
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODDE				
35	AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT & LOGISTICS	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCMA				
36	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	2,092	2,092	2,092	2,092
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, BTA				
39	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, BTA	7,330	7,330	7,330	7,330
	TOTAL, MAJOR EQUIPMENT	475,312	478,412	468,312	473,412
	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND				
	AVIATION PROGRAMS				
40	SOF ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT	74,414	74,164	74,164	74,164
43	MH-47 SLEP	61,254	61,254	61,254	61,254
44	MH-60 SOF MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	76,756	76,756	76,756	76,756
45	NON-STANDARD AVIATION	22,513	22,513	22,513	22,513
46	SOF TANKER RECAPITALIZATION	18,565	18,565	18,565	18,565
47	MC-130H COMBAT TALON II	38,302	38,302	38,302	38,302
48	CV-22 SOF MODIFICATION	238,636	238,636	215,214	215,214
50	C-130 MODIFICATIONS	133,477	133,477	101,477	108,477
51	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	1,322	1,322	1,322	1,322
	SHIPBUILDING				
52	ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYS (ASDS)	10,621	10,621	10,621	10,621
53	MK VIII MOD 1 - SEAL DELIVERY VEH	8,080	8,080	8,080	8,080
	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS				
54	SOF ORDNANCE REPLENISHMENT	51,837	51,837	51,837	51,837
55	SOF ORDNANCE ACQUISITION	26,509	26,509	23,409	26,509

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS				
56	COMM EQUIPMENT & ELECTRONICS	175,073	175,073	175,073	177,073
57	SOF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS	70,943	73,443	70,943	72,943
58	SMALL ARMS & WEAPONS	160,087	164,459	170,587	172,979
60	MARITIME EQUIPMENT MODS	2,952	2,952	2,952	2,952
61	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES	12,047	12,047	12,047	12,047
62	SOF COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS	17,038	17,038	21,538	20,638
63	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	3,651	3,651	3,651	3,651
65	TACTICAL VEHICLES	10,612	10,612	10,612	10,612
66	MISSION TRAINING AND PREPARATIONS SYSTEMS	70,014	70,014	70,014	70,014
67	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
68	MILCON COLLATERAL EQUIPMENT	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
69	UNMANNED VEHICLES	37,107	29,307	29,307	29,307
71	SOF MARITIME EQUIPMENT	6,973	6,973	6,973	6,973
73	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	17,644	25,144	17,644	17,644
74	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	366,024	366,024	370,024	369,224
75	PSYOP EQUIPMENT	76,198	67,579	58,579	58,579
	TOTAL, SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	1,821,149	1,818,852	1,755,958	1,770,750
	CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE				
	CBDP				
76	INSTALLATION FORCE PROTECTION	86,418	96,418	87,418	87,218
77	INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION	127,537	127,537	127,537	127,537
78	DECONTAMINATION	28,639	28,639	42,139	41,039
79	JOINT BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	55,991	55,991	55,991	55,991
80	COLLECTIVE PROTECTION	38,857	39,857	39,857	39,857
81	CONTAMINATION AVOIDANCE	211,311	211,311	196,011	199,611
	TOTAL, CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE	548,753	559,753	548,953	551,253
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	473,620	478,620	473,620	473,620
	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	3,318,834	3,335,637	3,246,843	3,269,035

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
1	**MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD**	**98,063**	**99,163**	**98,063**	**98,063**
	Lithium Ion Battery Cell Production (Note: transferred to Defense Production Act)		1,100		0
11	**INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY**	**45,564**	**45,564**	**38,564**	**42,064**
	Insider Threat - Program delays			-7,000	-3,500
28	**MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS**	**24,234**	**26,234**	**24,234**	**25,834**
	Expansion of Mobile Forensic Labs and Technical Assistance and Training Support		2,000		1,600
40	**SOF ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT**	**74,414**	**74,164**	**74,164**	**74,164**
	MH-53		-250	-250	-250
48	**CV-22 SOF MODIFICATION**	**238,636**	**238,636**	**215,214**	**215,214**
	Ahead of Need			-23,422	-23,422
50	**C-130 MODIFICATIONS**	**133,477**	**133,477**	**101,477**	**108,477**
	Center Wing NRE - Unjustified Request			-13,000	-6,000
	30mm Modification - Risk Reduction			-19,000	-19,000
55	**SOF ORDNANCE ACQUISITION**	**26,509**	**26,509**	**23,409**	**26,509**
	MAAWS - Unjustified Request			-3,100	0
56	**COMM EQUIPMENT & ELECTRONICS**	**175,073**	**175,073**	**175,073**	**177,073**
	Tactical Local Area Network (TACLAN) for SOCOM				2,000
57	**SOF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS**	**70,943**	**73,443**	**70,943**	**72,943**
	Optimal Placement of Unattended Sensors (OPUS)		2,500		2,000
58	**SMALL ARMS & WEAPONS**	**160,087**	**164,459**	**170,587**	**172,979**
	SPEAR maritime		-12,360		-12,360
	LTI		-368		-368
	UFR Body Army/SPEAR		12,100		12,100
	UFR Eye Protection/SPEAR		5,000		5,000
	PLTD - Unjustified Growth			-8,400	-8,400
	MK47 Mod 0 Striker 40			6,000	4,800
	SOVAS Handheld Imager			6,000	6,000
	Fusion Goggle System (FGS)			3,900	3,120
	SU-232 Thermal Sight			3,000	3,000
62	**SOF COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS**	**17,038**	**17,038**	**21,538**	**20,638**
	Special Operations Craft - Riverine			4,500	3,600
69	**UNMANNED VEHICLES**	**37,107**	**29,307**	**29,307**	**29,307**
	Program acceleration		-7,800		-7,800
	UAV Sensors			-7,800	0
73	**MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT**	**17,644**	**25,144**	**17,644**	**17,644**
	UFR/LAW/ASM Heat Rocket Confined Spaces (Note: transferred to RDTE,DW Line 234)		7,500		0
74	**SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS**	**366,024**	**366,024**	**370,024**	**369,224**
	Mission Helmet Recording System			4,000	3,200

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
75 PSYOP EQUIPMENT	**76,198**	**67,579**	**58,579**	**58,579**
LDS program cancelled		-8,619	-8,619	-8,619
SOMS-B - Risk Reduction			-9,000	-9,000
76 INSTALLATION FORCE PROTECTION	**86,418**	**96,418**	**87,418**	**87,218**
Joint Service Transportable Decontamination System-Small Scale (JSTDS-SS) (Transferred to Line 78)		3,000		0
M291/M295 Skin/Equipment Chemical Decontamination (Transferred to Line 78)		7,000		0
First Responders Integrated Communications Device - Louisiana National Guard WMD-CST			1,000	800
78 DECONTAMINATION	**28,639**	**28,639**	**42,139**	**41,039**
Joint Transportable Decontamination System - Small Scale (Transferred from Line 76)			8,500	6,800
M291/M295 Skin Decontamination (Transferred from Line 76)			5,000	5,600
80 COLLECTIVE PROTECTION	**38,857**	**39,857**	**39,857**	**39,857**
Chemical Biological Protective Shelter		1,000	1,000	1,000
81 CONTAMINATION AVOIDANCE	**211,311**	**211,311**	**196,011**	**199,611**
JNBCRS -- HMMWV Cancellation			-22,800	-18,400
Joint Biological Point Detection System (JBPDS)			3,500	3,500
Joint Biological Stand-off Detection System (JBSDS)			4,000	3,200

SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND

The conference agreement provides $215,214,000 for CV–22 Special Operations Forces modifications as recommended by the Senate. This amount, which provides funding for four of the proposed five CV–22s for the Special Operations Command, is recommended based on current production schedules for these aircraft. The conferees are concerned that slips in integration efforts are beginning to impact CV–22 deliveries. The conferees will continue to review production schedules and will provide additional funding in subsequent appropriations bills as warranted to ensure that the Special Operations Command has the equipment needed to perform its mission.

M291/M295 SKIN/EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION KITS

The conference agreement provides $5,600,000 above the President's request for the M291/M295 Skin/Equipment Decontamination Kits. The conferees understand that the Department of Defense decided not to procure the active ingredient used in the M291/M295 Skin/Equipment Decontamination Kits with funding provided in fiscal year 2007. This decision may jeopardize the U.S. industrial base for chemical skin decontamination technology. The funds provided in fiscal year 2008 shall be used both for the purchase of raw materials and the packaging of the kits. Additionally, the Secretary of Defense is directed to provide the congressional defense committees within 90 days of enactment of this Act, a report outlining the current and future plans for personal decontamination technologies for use on skin and individual equipment.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT				
1	NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT	---	925,000	---	---
	RESERVE EQUIPMENT				
	ARMY RESERVE				
1	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	---	---	50,000	45,000
	NAVY RESERVE				
2	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	---	---	50,000	45,000
	MARINE CORPS RESERVE				
3	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	---	---	50,000	45,000
	AIR FORCE RESERVE				
4	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	---	---	50,000	45,000
	TOTAL, RESERVE EQUIPMENT	---	---	200,000	180,000
	NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENT				
	ARMY NATIONAL GUARD				
5	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	---	---	600,000	650,000
	AIR NATIONAL GUARD				
6	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	---	---	200,000	150,000
	TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENT	---	---	800,000	800,000
	TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT	---	925,000	1,000,000	980,000

The conference agreement provides $980,000,000 for National Guard and Reserve Equipment, instead of $925,000,000 as proposed by the House and $1,000,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

The conferees agree that the National Guard and Reserve equipment program shall be executed by the heads of the Guard and Reserve components with priority consideration for miscellaneous equipment given to items listed in the ''Essential 10 Equipment Requirements for the Global War on Terror'' as identified by the Chief, National Guard Bureau and to the following items:

AESA Radar for F–15 C/D, Advanced Mission Extender Device (AMXD), Advanced Situational Awareness System, AN/AA Q–24 Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasure System, Combat Arms Training System, Combined Arms Virtual Trainers (CAVT), Command Post Node, F Series SINCGAR Radios, F–16 Full Mission Combat Trainer (FCMT), Flex Train Exportable Combat Training Capability (XCTC), Improved Chemical Agent Monitor (ICAM), Integrated Health Management System (IHMS), Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System (Quad-Eye), Warfighter Information Network Program—Tactical, Joint Transportable Decontamination System—Small Scale (JSTDS–SS), Light Tactical Vehicles, Litening Pods, Merino Wool Cushion Boot Socks, M–Gator, M1078A1 LMTV Cargo Truck, M1151 HMMWV Utility Truck, M22 Automatic Chemical Agent Alarm, PVS–7D Night Vision Goggles, RC–26B, Tabletop Full-fidelity Trainers (TFT), Tabletop Gunnery Trainers (TGT), Tabletop Maneuver Trainers (TMT), Space Support Battalion Equipment Reset, TAS–8 Long Range Acquisition Scout Surveillance System, Thunder Radar Pod, TRC 190 Line of Sight Communication, TTC–56 Single Shelter Switch, C–21 Fleet Upgrades, Virtual Door Gunner Trainer (VDGT), Virtual Warrior Interactive (VWI), ALQ–213 Countermeasures System, AN/TMQ–52 Meteorological Measuring Set—Profiler, Call for Fire Trainers, Digital Deployed Training Campus (DDTC), F–16 Block 42 engine upgrades, Global Air Traffic Management Program (GATM), Joint Threat Emitter (JTE), Laser Marksmanship Training System, M777A1/A2 Lightweight 155mm Howitzer, RVSM (Reduced Vertical Separation Monitoring), Sniper Advance Targeting Pods, UH–60 Medevac Helicopters, UH–60 MEDEVAC Thermal Imaging Upgrades, UH–60A to UH–60L Upgrade, GL–1800 AP Deicers, and Up-Armored HMMWV and Tactical Truck Convoy Trainers.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

The conference agreement provides $94,792,000 for Defense Production Act Purchases, instead of $64,092,000 as proposed by the House and $65,092,000 as proposed by the Senate.

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
(in thousands of dollars)

Project	House	Senate	Conference
Beryllium Supply Industrial Base	11,500,000	7,500,000	10,700,000
Lithium Ion Battery Production Initiative ($1 million transfer from Procurement, Defense Wide line #1)	1,089,000	1,089,000	2,089,000
Blue Force Tracking Production Initiative	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Power and Energy Systems Production Initiative	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Rare Earth Magnets Production Initiative	1,986,000	1,986,000	1,986,000
Traveling Wave Tube Amplifiers for Space	2,017,000	2,017,000	2,017,000
ALON and Spinel Optical Ceramics	3,500,000		2,800,000
Production of Affordable Direct Methanol Fuel Cells	2,000,000		1,600,000
SWORDS Safety Confirmation Testing for Accelerated Fielding and Production	2,000,000		1,600,000
Photovoltaic Solar Cell Encapsulent Domestic Production Center	1,500,000	3,000,000	2,400,000
Global Personal Recovery System Single Card Solution	1,500,000		1,200,000
Flexible Aerogel Material Supplier Initiative	2,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Low Cost Military GPS	2,000,000		1,600,000
Life Cycle Support Center for Unmanned Systems	3,000,000		2,400,000
Vacuum Induction Melting and Vacuum Arc Re-melting Furnace Capacity	23,000,000		18,400,000
Production of Miniature Compressors for Electronics and Personal Cooling	1,000,000		1,000,000
Automated Composite Technologies and Manufacturing Center		10,000,000	10,000,000
Domestic Armstrong Titanium Production		5,000,000	5,000,000
Read Out Integrated Circuit Manufacturing Improvement		3,000,000	2,400,000
Reactive Plastic CO2 Absorbent Production Capacity		2,000,000	1,600,000
POSS Nanotechnology Engineering Scale-Up Initiative		3,000,000	2,400,000
Lightweight Ammunition and Armor Initiative		3,500,000	3,000,000
Microclimate Cooling Systems		2,000,000	1,600,000
Titanium Metal Matrix Nano Enhanced Titanium		10,000,000	8,000,000
TOTAL, Defense Production Act Purchases	64,092,000	65,092,000	94,792,000

TITLE IV - RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

The conference agreement provides $77,271,482,000 in Title IV, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, instead of $76,231,440,000 as proposed by the House and $75,382,046,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
RECAPITULATION				
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY.....	10,589,604	11,509,540	11,355,005	12,126,591
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY.....	17,075,536	17,718,624	17,472,210	17,918,522
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE.	26,711,940	26,163,917	26,070,841	26,255,471
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE.....	20,559,850	20,659,095	20,303,726	20,790,634
OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE.....	180,264	180,264	180,264	180,264
GRAND TOTAL, RDT&E.....	75,117,194	76,231,440	75,382,046	77,271,482

SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS

Items for which additional funds have been provided as shown in the project level tables or in paragraphs using the phrase ''only for'' or ''only to'' in this report are congressional interest items for the purpose of the Base for Reprogramming (DD 1414). Each of these items must be carried on the DD Form 1414 at the stated amount, specifically addressed in the conference report. These items remain special interest items whether or not they are repeated in a subsequent conference report.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDANCE FOR ACQUISITION ACCOUNTS

The conferees direct the Department of Defense to continue to follow the reprogramming guidance specified in the report accompanying the House version of the fiscal year 2006 Department of Defense Appropriations bill (H.R. 109–119). Specifically, the dollar threshold for reprogramming funds will remain at $20,000,000 for procurement, and $10,000,000 for research, development, test and evaluation. The Department shall continue to follow the limitation that prior approval reprogrammings are set at either the specified dollar threshold or 20% of the procurement or research, development, test and evaluation line, whichever is less. These thresholds are cumulative. Therefore, if the combined value of transfers into or out of a procurement (P–1) or research, development, test and evaluation (R–1) line exceeds the identified threshold, the Department of Defense must submit a prior approval reprogramming to the congressional defense committees. In addition, guidelines on the application of prior approval reprogramming procedures for congressional special interest items are established elsewhere in this report.

CRUISE MISSILE DEFENSE

The conferees concur with requirements stated by the House with regard to cruise missile defense. The conferees direct that the required report on this matter be provided in classified and unclassified format.

PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE

The conferees agree to provide no funding for testing, fabrication or deployment of a Conventional Trident Modification (CTM) program. As an alternative, the conferees have provided $100,000,000 in a new Prompt Global Strike program element within the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide appropriation only for development of promising conventional prompt global strike technologies. This alternative consolidates funding for conventional prompt global strike efforts under the cognizance of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) by shifting funding from the Navy CTM program and the Air Force Common Aero Vehicle program. Funding for the FALCON program remains within the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. Funds in the new conventional prompt global strike program element shall be applied to propulsion and guidance systems, mission planning, re-entry vehicle design, modeling and simulation efforts, command and control, and launch system infrastructure. Additionally, funding may be applied towards efforts such as strategic policy compliance, intermediate range missile concepts, advanced non-nuclear warheads, and other mission enabling capabilities.

The conferees direct that the Department submit a report to the congressional defense committees within 90 days of enactment of this Act that discusses the technology thrusts and investment objectives for the conventional prompt global strike effort. The report shall provide details on the test programs and platforms; specific activities to be undertaken in fiscal year 2008; and the mid- and long-term science and technology strategic plans. In addition, the report shall clearly address the prospective allocation of funds, both near and long-term, among the technology thrust areas and platforms.

FUNDING INCREASES

The conferees direct that the funding increases outlined in these tables shall be provided only for the specific purposes indicated in the table.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY				
	BASIC RESEARCH				
1	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	19,266	19,266	22,266	21,666
2	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	137,676	161,176	147,176	166,076
3	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	64,843	74,743	80,843	82,943
4	UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS	84,034	96,784	104,834	110,804
	TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH	305,819	351,969	355,119	381,489
	APPLIED RESEARCH				
5	MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY	18,614	47,989	52,264	64,944
6	SENSORS AND ELECTRONIC SURVIVABILITY	39,826	62,826	44,026	63,326
7	TRACTOR HIP	4,367	4,367	4,367	4,367
8	AVIATION TECHNOLOGY	42,567	46,567	41,567	43,567
9	ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	16,411	25,411	26,411	30,211
10	MISSILE TECHNOLOGY	53,038	60,538	59,038	61,338
11	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	19,342	21,342	32,342	32,942
12	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND SIMULATION	16,654	19,654	20,654	23,054
13	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY	53,342	93,842	66,342	94,242
14	BALLISTICS TECHNOLOGY	55,014	64,014	59,814	69,354
15	CHEMICAL, SMOKE AND EQUIPMENT DEFEATING TECHNOLOGY	2,235	7,735	5,235	9,035
16	JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	7,008	7,008	7,008	7,008
17	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	40,469	87,669	75,169	103,389
18	ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES	43,391	88,791	78,491	106,191
19	NIGHT VISION TECHNOLOGY	24,391	40,391	26,391	35,191
20	COUNTERMINE SYSTEMS	21,795	21,795	25,795	30,495
21	HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	17,426	44,426	17,426	40,026
22	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY	15,809	25,309	17,009	20,209
23	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	22,215	38,465	23,715	37,215
24	COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY	5,368	11,368	5,368	9,868
25	MILITARY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	51,120	54,620	56,720	59,200
26	MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY	16,208	16,208	16,208	16,208

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
27	WARFIGHTER TECHNOLOGY	23,083	33,583	33,583	36,483
28	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	76,544	183,334	106,544	185,434
	TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH	686,237	1,107,252	901,487	1,183,297
	ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT				
29	WARFIGHTER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	47,065	57,495	75,765	86,709
30	MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	53,274	287,474	134,924	301,584
31	AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	53,890	77,390	93,190	99,530
32	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	59,389	85,889	62,189	86,529
33	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	131,436	197,386	193,321	247,216
34	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	12,255	14,255	12,255	14,255
35	MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	6,783	6,783	6,783	6,783
36	ELECTRONIC WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	49,199	58,449	49,199	57,099
37	TRACTOR HIKE	12,633	12,633	12,633	12,633
38	NEXT GENERATION TRAINING & SIMULATION SYSTEMS	18,723	22,223	21,723	22,523
39	TRACTOR ROSE	6,526	6,526	6,526	6,526
40	IED DEFEAT TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT (0603100A)	---	3,000	---	2,400
41	EXPLOSIVES DEMILITARIZATION TECHNOLOGY	10,349	13,349	19,849	21,649
42	MILITARY HIV RESEARCH	6,998	16,998	6,998	14,998
43	COMBATING TERRORISM, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	13,061	13,061	13,061	13,061
45	ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	17,419	44,919	23,419	42,219
46	MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	60,353	72,353	69,353	77,753
47	TRACTOR CAGE	18,448	18,448	18,448	18,448
48	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	25,315	27,315	29,315	30,915
49	JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	8,097	9,347	8,097	10,697
50	NIGHT VISION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	35,892	44,892	47,892	54,292
51	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	14,982	14,982	14,982	14,982
52	MILITARY ENGINEERING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	6,837	22,037	15,037	28,537
53	ADVANCED TACTICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE & SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	67,011	78,511	67,631	74,611
	TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	735,935	1,205,715	1,002,590	1,345,949

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION				
54	UNIQUE ITEM IDENTIFICATION (UID)	668	668	668	668
55	ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	14,389	59,389	112,389	128,229
56	ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION (SPACE)	17,421	29,321	39,621	49,601
57	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	176,142	178,142	170,142	171,542
58	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	53,500	53,500	53,500	53,500
59	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER - ADV DEV	24,737	24,737	24,737	24,737
60	SMOKE, OBSCURANT AND TARGET DEFEATING SYS-ADV DEV	19,449	19,449	6,449	9,449
61	TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION	44,578	44,578	48,578	47,778
62	ADVANCED TANK ARMAMENT SYSTEM (ATAS)	142,486	144,986	142,486	144,486
63	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	4,787	4,787	5,787	5,787
65	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	3,454	3,454	3,454	3,454
66	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY	6,149	20,799	20,149	18,699
67	WARFIGHTER INFORMATION NETWORK-TACTICAL	222,296	356,296	222,296	322,296
68	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	4,959	4,959	4,959	4,959
69	AVIATION - ADV DEV	6,481	6,481	6,481	6,481
70	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - ADV DEV	27,499	27,499	27,499	38,236
71	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT CONTROL SYSTEM EVALUATION	19,054	19,054	13,554	15,054
72	MEDICAL SYSTEMS - ADV DEV	12,479	23,479	22,979	29,879
73	SOLDIER SYSTEMS - ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	18,178	22,478	16,778	20,218
	TOTAL, DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION	818,706	1,044,056	942,506	1,095,053
	ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT				
76	AIRCRAFT AVIONICS	57,786	57,786	57,786	57,786
77	ARMED, DEPLOYABLE OH-58D	82,310	129,310	182,310	182,310
78	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	55,716	55,716	58,016	57,556
81	TRACTOR CAGE	17,821	17,821	17,821	17,821
83	INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS	45,229	53,229	57,229	63,429
84	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES	1,994	4,794	4,494	6,394
85	SMOKE, OBSCURANT AND TARGET DEFEATING SYS-SDD	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347
86	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES	1,947	2,947	11,947	12,747

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
87 AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	8,956	8,956	8,956	8,956
88 LIGHT TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES	82,300	55,300	38,800	38,500
90 NON-LIGHT OF SIGHT LAUNCH SYSTEM	253,410	253,410	255,010	254,690
91 NON-LINE OF SIGHT CANNON	137,802	137,802	137,802	137,802
92 FCS MANNED GRD VEHICLES & COMMON GRD VEHICLE	696,333	506,033	696,333	596,033
93 FCS SYSTEMS OF SYSTEMS ENGR & PROGRAM MGMT	1,589,466	1,422,466	1,589,466	1,507,466
94 FCS RECONNAISSANCE (UAV) PLATFORMS	41,164	42,264	41,164	43,664
95 FCS UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLES	90,667	87,567	90,667	90,667
96 FCS UNATTENDED GROUND SENSORS	10,999	10,999	10,999	10,999
97 FCS SUSTAINMENT & TRAINING R&D	678,781	631,781	678,781	651,781
98 MODULAR BRIGADE ENHANCEMENT	64,796	64,796	64,796	64,796
99 NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS - SDD	44,619	44,619	47,619	47,619
100 COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT	2,501	2,501	2,501	2,501
101 NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES - SDD	35,992	35,992	35,992	35,992
102 AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE -SDD	21,513	21,513	21,513	21,513
103 CONSTRUCTIVE SIMULATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	31,962	31,962	31,962	31,962
104 AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	18,025	18,025	8,025	10,025
105 DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS) - SDD	16,594	18,744	16,594	18,314
106 COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (CATT) CORE	37,035	37,035	37,035	37,035
107 JOINT NETWORK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786
108 WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS - SDD	55,368	68,368	57,368	65,668
109 LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - SDD	45,009	48,009	45,009	47,409
110 COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS - SDD	10,047	10,047	10,047	10,047
111 MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT	15,823	22,323	22,323	27,923
112 LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER - SDD	142,315	146,315	157,958	161,158
114 ARTILLERY MUNITIONS	63,039	65,039	7,089	64,639
115 COMBAT IDENTIFICATION	11,362	11,362	11,362	11,362
116 ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	99,202	99,202	101,302	100,882
117 RADAR DEVELOPMENT	7,067	7,067	7,067	7,067

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
118 GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM (GFEBS)	53,559	112,600	112,600	112,600
119 FIREFINDER	77,279	77,279	77,279	77,279
120 SOLDIER SYSTEMS - WARRIOR DEM/VAL	---	2,000	---	1,600
121 ARTILLERY SYSTEMS	24,221	24,221	24,221	24,221
122 PATRIOT/MEADS COMBINED AGGREGATE PROGRAM (CAP)	372,146	372,146	372,146	372,146
123 NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL MONITORING SENSOR NETWORK	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
124 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	103,485	106,485	104,485	106,785
TOTAL, ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT	5,217,073	4,937,264	5,325,307	5,210,577
RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				
126 THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	21,887	23,887	21,887	23,487
127 TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	13,499	15,999	18,499	17,899
128 MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	66,921	66,921	66,921	66,921
130 RAND ARROYO CENTER	16,342	18,342	20,342	20,342
131 ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL	182,136	182,136	182,136	182,136
132 CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	34,004	38,004	29,466	29,866
133 SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (0605502A)	---	3,000	---	2,400
134 ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES	357,964	357,964	357,964	357,964
135 ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS	74,391	76,391	86,991	86,431
136 SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS	40,343	41,843	42,343	41,943
137 DOD HIGH ENERGY LASER TEST FACILITY	2,801	2,801	2,801	8,801
138 AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION	4,688	4,688	4,688	4,688
139 METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT TO RDT&E ACTIVITIES	8,346	8,346	8,346	8,346
141 MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	16,526	16,526	16,526	16,526
142 SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	75,293	77,293	78,293	79,293
143 ARMY EVALUATION CENTER	61,694	61,694	61,694	61,694
144 SIMULATION & MODELING FOR ACQ, RQTS, & TNG (SMART)	5,342	6,342	5,342	6,342
145 PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	73,718	73,718	73,718	73,718
146 TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	41,607	41,607	40,607	43,007
147 MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	19,606	29,606	38,406	41,206
148 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY MGMT SUPPORT	4,958	4,958	4,958	4,958

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
149 MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)	14,889	14,889	14,889	14,889
TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	1,136,955	1,166,955	1,176,817	1,192,857
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT				
151 MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	54,055	54,055	54,055	54,055
152 WEAPONS CAPABILITY MODIFICATIONS UAV	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900
153 AEROSTAT JOINT PROJECT OFFICE	481,251	481,251	481,251	481,251
154 ADV FIELD ARTILLERY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	16,837	16,837	16,837	16,837
155 COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	27,615	35,115	36,415	41,455
156 MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM	43,961	45,961	43,961	45,561
157 AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS/PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	325,643	330,143	324,143	330,643
158 AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	476	1,476	476	1,476
159 DIGITIZATION	9,737	9,737	9,737	9,737
160 FORCE XXI BATTLE COMMAND, BRIGADE AND BELOW (FBCB2)	32,446	32,446	32,446	32,446
162 MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	30,219	30,219	30,219	30,219
163 OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	1,897	1,897	1,897	1,897
164 TRACTOR CARD	16,573	16,573	16,573	16,573
165 JOINT TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM (TRI-TAC)	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536
166 JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	23,462	23,462	23,462	23,462
167 JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL (JHSV)	5,148	5,148	5,148	5,148
169 SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	---	5,500	---	4,600
170 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	28,332	32,282	28,332	31,682
171 GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	129,689	94,689	59,689	94,689
172 SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE)	107,849	107,849	107,849	107,849
173 WWMCCS/GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	24,836	24,836	24,836	24,836
174 JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM (JC2)	10,415	10,415	10,415	10,415
175 TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	97,947	97,947	97,947	101,947
177 DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	---	6,000	7,000	9,100

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
178 AVIONICS COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	1,024	1,024	1,024	1,024
179 END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES	66,869	78,869	84,869	87,869
TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	1,541,717	1,549,167	1,504,017	1,570,207
999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	147,162	147,162	147,162	147,162
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY	10,589,604	11,509,540	11,355,005	12,126,591

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
1	**IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH**	**19,266**	**19,266**	**22,266**	**21,666**
	Silicon Carbide Armor Manufacturing Initiative			3,000	2,400
2	**DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES**	**137,676**	**161,176**	**147,176**	**166,076**
	Perpetually Available and Secure Information Systems (PASIS)		5,000		4,000
	Functionally Integrated Reactive Surface Technologies (FIRST) Program		3,000		2,400
	UT-Tyler Organic Semiconductor Modeling and Simulation		1,000	1,000	1,000
	John H. Hopps, Jr. Defense Research Scholars Program		2,000		2,000
	Innovative, Computational Water-borne Pathogen Research for Chemical/Biological Detection		1,000		1,000
	Direct Methanol Fuel Cell – Battery Recharger Program		2,000		1,600
	Combat Mental Health Initiative		3,500		2,800
	Technology Commercialization and Management Network		2,000		1,600
	Cyber Threat Analytics		3,000		2,400
	Activated Nanostructures for De-icing		1,000	1,500	1,200
	Document Exploitation for Handwriting Recognition			1,000	1,000
	Flexible Electronics Research Initiative			1,000	1,000
	Global Military Operating Environments			2,000	1,600
	Integrated nanosensors for NBC threat detection			2,000	1,600
	Semiconductor-based Nanotechnology Applications			1,000	800
	Secure Open Systems Institute (Transfer from RDTE,D-W line 11)				2,400
3	**UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES**	**64,843**	**74,743**	**80,843**	**82,943**
	University and Industry Research Centers, Automotive Research Center (Transfer to line 4)		2,000		0
	Laboratory for Engineered Human Protection (LEHP)		2,000		1,600
	Massively Broadband Wireless Integrated Circuits		1,500		1,200
	Consortium for Bone and Tissue Repair and Regeneration		1,000		1,000
	Nanomedical Technologies Research		2,500	2,000	2,000
	Imaging Research Center		900		900
	Burn and Shock Trauma Institute			2,000	1,600
	Hi-tech Eyes for the Battlefield			1,000	1,000
	Low Temperature Vehicle Performance Research			1,000	800
	University Research Initiatives			10,000	8,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
4	**UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS**	**84,034**	**96,784**	**104,834**	**110,804**
	NAC University Automotive Research Coalitions		2,000		1,600
	Florida Collaborative Development of Advanced Materials for Strategic Applications		950		950
	Transparent Nanocomposite Armor		300	300	300
	Development of Enabling Chemical Technologies for Power from Green Sources		2,000		1,600
	Center of Excellence in Industrial Metrology & 3D Imaging Research		2,000		1,600
	Research Support for Nanoscale Sciences and Technologies		1,000		1,000
	Nanotubes Optimized for Lightweight Exceptional Strength Composite Materials		3,500	2,000	2,800
	Manufacturing and Industrial Technology Center		1,000		1,000
	H54 program adjustment			-1,400	-1,400
	Center for Information Assurance			1,000	800
	Detecting and Eradicating Corrosion in Army Vehicles			1,500	1,200
	Electron Microprobe Research			1,500	1,500
	Infotonics Research			3,000	2,400
	Integrated Systems in Sensing, Imaging and Communications			1,000	800
	MEMS Antenna for wireless comms/UAVs			3,000	2,400
	Modeling and Analysis of the Response of Structures			1,000	1,000
	Nanoscale Biosensor Research			2,500	2,500
	National Network Security test bed			2,000	1,600
	University-based Automotive Research (Includes transfer from line 3)			2,000	2,000
	Visualization for Training and Simulation in urban terrains			1,400	1,120

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
5 MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY	**18,614**	**47,989**	**52,264**	**64,944**
Ultra Lightweight Metallic Armor		1,000	2,000	1,600
Enhanced Holographic Imaging Program		2,000		1,600
Control System for Laser Powder Deposition		350	400	400
Improvised Explosive Device Simulation in Different Soils		425	400	400
Next Generation Lightweight Drive System for Army Weapon Systems		2,000	2,000	2,000
Novel Extremity Body Armor		600		480
Advanced Materials Development and Manufacturing of Body Armor		2,500		2,000
Nickel Boron Coating Technology for Army Weapons		3,000		2,400
Lightweight Motors for the Future Combat System		2,000		1,600
Project Kryptolite		1,500		1,200
Advanced Lightweight Transparent Armor for Tactical Wheeled Vehicles and Force Protection		1,000		800
Future Affordable Multi-Utility Materials for the Army Future Combat Systems		5,000	8,000	6,400
Cold Spray Wear Coating for FCS		1,000		1,000
Polymer Center of Excellence for Blast-Ballistic Protective Armor		2,500		2,000
Cutting Tools for Aerospace Materials		1,500		1,200
Ultra-Endurance Coating		3,000		2,400
3D Woven Ballistic Materials for Future Combat Systems			2,000	2,000
Advanced Ceramic Surface Engineering for helicopter compressor blades			3,000	2,400
Complex-shaped armor for soldier torso and extremity protection			2,000	2,000
Multi-scale modeling of impact resistant materials for body armor			1,500	1,500
Nanomanufacturing of multifunctional sensors			2,000	1,600
Nanotechnologies Initiative			5,000	4,000
Protection against Improvised Explosive Devices			4,000	4,000
Titanium Fabrication for Military/Industrial equipment			1,350	1,350

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
6	**SENSORS AND ELECTRONIC SURVIVABILITY**	**39,826**	**62,826**	**44,026**	**63,326**
	High Brightness Diode-pumped Fiber Laser (HiBriD-FL)		2,000		1,600
	Electromagnetic Geolocation		1,000		1,000
	Urban Warfare Analysis Center (UWAC)		2,500		2,000
	Urban Warfare Knowledge Base		1,000		1,000
	Single Crystal Chemical Vapor Deposition Diamond Thermal Management Elements for high-energy lasers		1,000		1,000
	Terahertz Spectrometer Technology		2,000		1,600
	Network Enabled Combat Identification (CID)		3,000		2,400
	Wearable Video Capture System		1,000		800
	Land and Sea Special Operations (LASSO)		1,000		1,000
	One-Step JP-8 Bio Diesel Fuel		5,000		4,500
	Advanced Detection of Explosives Program		1,000		1,000
	Advanced Bonded Diamond for optical applications		2,500		2,000
	H16 unjustified growth			-1,800	-1,800
	SA2 program adjustment			-1,000	-1,000
	Center for Advanced Microelectronics Manufacturing (CAMM) (Includes transfer from RDTE,D-W line 47)			2,000	2,000
	Integrated Multi-Target Remote-Sensing Technology and Its Applications			2,000	2,000
	Nanophotonic devices			2,000	1,600
	S31 Technology			1,000	800
8	**AVIATION TECHNOLOGY**	**42,567**	**46,567**	**41,567**	**43,567**
	Aircraft Structural Condition Monitoring (ASCM) for Diagnostics and Prognostics		3,000		2,400
	Composite Small Main Rotor Blades		1,000	2,000	1,600
	Program adjustment			-3,000	-3,000
9	**ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY**	**16,411**	**25,411**	**26,411**	**30,211**
	Silver Fox and Manta UAS		3,000	4,000	3,200
	Electromagnetic Gun Initiative		2,000		2,000
	Integrated Information Technology Policy Analyses Research		2,000		1,600
	Battlefield Connectivity, Multi-Level Secure Networks		2,000		1,600
	Dominant Military operations on urbanized Terrain			3,000	2,400
	Knowledge Integration and Management			3,000	3,000
10	**MISSILE TECHNOLOGY**	**53,038**	**60,538**	**59,038**	**61,338**
	Materials Application Research Center		1,000		1,000
	LENS XX Hypervelocity Ground Testing		1,000		800
	Mariah II Hypersonic Wind Tunnel Development		3,500	5,000	4,000
	Jam Resistent Technology for INS/GPS Precision		2,000		1,500
	Novel Lightweight Armor Material for Insensitive Munitions Protection of Tactical Missiles			1,000	1,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
11	**ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY**	**19,342**	**21,342**	**32,342**	**32,942**
	Remote Video Weapon Sight, USSOCOM Phase III		1,000		1,000
	Missile Aero-propulsion Computer System (MACS) Modernization		1,000	6,000	6,000
	Army Missile and Space Technology Initiative			5,000	5,000
	Unmanned Systems Technology Development			2,000	1,600
12	**ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND SIMULATION**	**16,654**	**19,654**	**20,654**	**23,054**
	Development and Simulation for Advanced Troop Protection Concepts in Urban Warfare		1,000		800
	Mobile Medic Training Program		2,000		1,600
	Boston University Photonic Center			4,000	4,000
13	**COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY**	**53,342**	**93,842**	**66,342**	**94,242**
	Development of Logistical Fuel Processors to Meet Army/TARDEC/TACOM Needs		3,500		2,800
	Tactical Metal Fabrication System (TacFab)		3,000		2,400
	Light Utility Vehicle		1,000		1,000
	Institute for Advanced Materials and Manufacturing Strategies (IAMMS)		3,000		2,400
	Quick Reaction Advanced Tactical Vehicle Technology		3,000		2,800
	Globally Accessible Manufacturing and Maintenance Activity (GAMMA)		3,000		2,400
	DoD Hydrogen PEM Fuel Cell Medium/Heavy Duty Vehicle Demonstration Program		4,000	3,000	3,200
	Extreme-Condition Vehicle Tribology for Military Vehicle Technology at Northwestern University		1,000		1,000
	Secure Mobile MANET System		1,500		1,200
	Digital Engine/Hydraulic Valve Actuation Technology		1,000		800
	Advanced Digital Hydraulic Hybrid Drive System (Includes transfer from line 33)		2,500		2,000
	Center for Advanced Vehicle Design and Simulations (Includes transfer from line 33 for Vehicle Design Optimization Tools)		2,000	1,000	1,600
	Hydraulic Hybrids, Advanced Materials, and Multi-fuel Engine Research (HAMMER) program		5,000		4,000
	Spring-Suspended Airless Tires for Convoy Protection		5,000		4,500
	Rapid Up-Armor Synthesis and Crashworthiness Design for Improved Soldier Survivability		2,000		1,600
	Advanced Manufacture of Lightweight Materials and Components			2,000	1,600
	Automotive Research Equipment Purchase			2,000	1,600
	Military Fuels Research Program			2,000	1,600
	Nano-Engineered Multi-Functional Transparent Armor			1,000	800
	SkyPure - Water from Air			2,000	1,600

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
14	**BALLISTICS TECHNOLOGY**	**55,014**	**64,014**	**59,814**	**69,354**
	Small Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and Sensors		500	500	500
	Multi Mission Armored Watercraft (MMAW) Project		1,500		1,200
	Advanced Composite Materials Research for Air and Ground Vehicles		2,000		1,600
	Advanced Composite Armor for Force Protection				3,000
	Beneficial Infrastructure for Rotorcraft Risk Reduction Demonstrations (BIRRRD)		1,000		800
	Super High Accuracy Range Kit - 105mm Artillery Technology		4,000		3,200
	Flexible Solar Cell for Man-Portable Power Generator			2,300	1,840
	Laser-based Explosives & Chem/bio Standoff and Point Detector			4,000	3,200
	Program adjustment			-2,000	-1,000
15	**CHEMICAL, SMOKE AND EQUIPMENT DEFEATING TECHNOLOGY**	**2,235**	**7,735**	**5,235**	**9,035**
	Paint Shield for Protecting People from Microbial Threats		2,000		1,600
	Systems Biology Biomarker Molecular Toxicology Initiative		2,000		1,600
	Rapid and Accurate Pathogen Identification/Detection (RAPID) Program		1,500		1,200
	Enhanced Vapor Aeration Capabilities (EVAC)			3,000	2,400
17	**WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY**	**40,469**	**87,669**	**75,169**	**103,389**
	CZT-Based Liquid Explosives Detection Systems		1,700		1,360
	SLEUTH Tungsten Heavy Alloy Penetrator and Warhead Development		2,000		1,600
	Effects Based Operations Decision Support Services (EBODSS)		1,000		800
	Renewable Energy Testing Center		2,500		2,000
	Long Range Initiator		2,000		1,400
	Hospital Emergency Planning and Integration (HEPI) Letterkenny Army Depot and Chambersburg Hospital		2,000		1,600
	Advanced Materials & Process for Armament Structures (AMPAS)		7,000		5,600
	Remotely Operated Weapons and Sensor Technology		4,000		3,200
	Energetic Formulation and Fabrication		5,000		4,000
	Developmental Mission Integration		5,000		4,000
	Mitigation of Energetics Single Point Failures		3,000		2,400
	Strategic Technololgy Development and Integration for the Joint Munitions and Lethality Life Cycle Management Command		1,000		1,000
	Green Armaments/RangeSafe		2,000	3,000	2,400
	Armament System Engineering and Integration Initiative (ASEI2)		3,000		2,400
	Advanced Rarefaction Weapon Engineered System		2,000		1,600
	Rapid Response Force Protection System (Remote Weapons Platform)		4,000		3,200

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
	MEFP termination			-5,000	-3,000
	Army Center of Excellence in Acoustics			4,100	3,280
	Center for Borane Technology			2,000	2,000
	Development and Demonstration of Multi-use/Urban Operations Joint Training System at Fort Dix			3,000	2,400
	Electroconversion of Energetic Materials			6,000	5,800
	Electrolytic Super-Capacitor			3,000	2,400
	Engineered Surfaces for Weapons Life Extension			3,000	3,000
	Exploding Foils Initiators with Nanomaterial-based			3,000	2,400
	Fatigue Odometer for Vehicle Components and Gun Barrels Project Cannon Systems			3,300	2,640
	Lightweight Munitions and Surveillance for Unmanned Air and Ground Vehicles (Transfer to line 32)			5,000	0
	Research for Army Cannon Systems			2,300	1,840
	Ripsaw Unmanned Ground Vehicle Weaponization			2,000	1,600
18	**ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES**	**43,391**	**88,791**	**78,491**	**106,191**
	Non-Flammable, High Energy Density, Low temperature Warrior Battery		1,000		800
	ONAMI Miniature Tactical Energy Systems Development		3,000	2,500	2,500
	Advanced Portable Power Institute (APPI)		2,000		1,600
	Miniature Cooling Unit for Electronic Devices		1,000		1,000
	Revolutionary Self-Sealing Plastic Enclosure for Military Batteries		2,000		1,600
	Defense Modernization and Sustainment Initiative, Rochester Institute of Technology (Includes transfer from RDTE,N line 18)		2,000		2,000
	Roll-to-Roll Microelectronics Manufacturing in Support of the Flexible Display Initiative		2,000		1,600
	Low Signature Portable Fuel Cell Power Systems		3,000		2,800
	Mega-Capacity Hybrid Chemistry Lithium Primary Portable Batteries		1,000	2,000	1,600
	Manufacturing Technology Development of Advanced Components for High Power Solid-State Lasers		2,000		1,600
	Micromachined Switches in Support of Transformational Communications Architecture		2,000		1,600
	Lithium Air Metal Battery		2,000		4,000
	Soldier Portable Solid Fuel Hydrogen Generator Cartridge		3,000	5,000	4,000
	Silicon Carbide MOSFETs for Electric Power Systems (Includes transfer from RDTE,N line 10)		2,000		1,600
	High-Frequency, High-Power Electronic and Optoelectronic Devices on Aluminum Nitride (AlN)		2,000	3,000	2,400
	Novel Zinc Air Power Sources for Military Applications		2,500		2,000
	Ceramic Membrane - 10(X) More Energy for Battery Systems		1,000		1,000
	Advanced Lithium-Carbon Monoflouride Combat Portable Batteries		4,900		3,920
	Advanced Wearable Microcell Power System Process Development		2,500		2,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
	Bio-Battery		1,500		1,200
	Soldier Fuel Cell System		1,000		800
	Blast Risk Analysis and Mitigation Application (BRAMA)		2,000		1,600
	Advanced, Integrated Portable Power Generation and Charging System			3,100	2,480
	Cogeneration for Enhanced Cooling and Heating of Advanced Tactical Vehicles			3,000	2,400
	Enzyme Biofuel Cell (SEBC)			1,000	1,000
	Improved Energy Density Battery			1,000	800
	Large Format Li-Ion Battery			1,000	800
	PEM Fuel Cell Tactical Generators			5,000	5,000
	Portable Hydrogen Generator and Hybrid Power Source			2,000	1,600
	Renewable Energy for Military Applications			1,500	1,500
	Self-powered, lightweight, flexible display unit on a plastic substrate			2,000	1,600
	Thin Lithium-Iron Disulfide Primary Batteries			3,000	2,400
19	**NIGHT VISION TECHNOLOGY**	**24,391**	**40,391**	**26,391**	**35,191**
	Next Generation Communications System		1,000		1,000
	Standoff Improvised Explosive Device Detection Program (SIEDP) (Transfer to line 20)		3,000		0
	Enhanced Micro-Image Display Technology		2,000		1,600
	Power Efficient Microdisplay Development for US Army Night Vision		3,000		2,400
	Personal Miniature Thermal Viewer (PMTV)		1,000		800
	Hyperspectral Sensor for UAV Surveillance/Targeting		2,000		1,600
	Miniaturized Sensors for Small and Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (MINISENS)		1,000		1,000
	Robotics Workforce and Military Curriculum		1,000		800
	Next Generation FPA Development (Transfer to line 50)		2,000		0
	Small Business Infrared Materials Manufacturing - Silicon Alternatives			2,000	1,600
20	**COUNTERMINE SYSTEMS**	**21,795**	**21,795**	**25,795**	**30,495**
	Standoff Improvised Explosive Device Protection Program (Includes transfer from line 19)			4,000	3,200
	Hawaii Undersea Military Munitions Assessment (Transfer from Hawaii Undersea Chemical Weapons Assessment Program in lines 22 and 66)				5,500

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
21	**HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY**	**17,426**	**44,426**	**17,426**	**40,026**
	High Optempo Performance Soldier Training		2,000		1,600
	LWI Training-Based Collaborative Research		25,000		21,000
22	**ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY**	**15,809**	**25,309**	**17,009**	**20,209**
	Hawaii Undersea Chemical Weapons Assessment Program (Transfer to line 20)		5,500		0
	Biowaste to Bioenergy: Phase Two		2,000		1,600
	Vanadium Technology Program		2,000		1,600
	Propelling Agent for Slurry Gel			1,200	1,200
23	**COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY**	**22,215**	**38,465**	**23,715**	**37,215**
	Integrated Lightweight Electronics Shelter		1,750		1,400
	Dynamically Managed Data Dissemination		1,000		1,000
	Advanced 3-D Locator (A3DL) Technology		4,000		3,200
	C4ISR Integrated Digital Environment Service Model (IDESM)		2,000		2,000
	Development of a High Performance Computing System Based on a Modern High Speed Switch Fabric		1,000		1,000
	Research of Advanced Communications Technologies for enhanced secure, mobile, networked communications		1,000		800
	Lightweight Theater Transportable TOC		3,000		2,400
	Intelligent Distributed Command & Control (IDC2)		2,500		2,000
	Portable Flexible Communication Display Devices			1,500	1,200
24	**COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY**	**5,368**	**11,368**	**5,368**	**9,868**
	Biologically Inspired Security Infrastructure for Tactical Environments (Transfer to line 25)		1,000		0
	Ruggedized Cylinders for Expandable Mobile Shelters		5,000		4,500
25	**MILITARY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY**	**51,120**	**54,620**	**56,720**	**59,200**
	C-RAM Armor Development		1,500		1,200
	Nano-Crystalline Cement for High Strength, Rapid Curing Concrete with Improved Blast Resistance		2,000		1,600
	Airborne Threats			1,600	1,280
	Biologically Inspired Security Infrastructure for Tactical Environments (Includes transfer from line 24)			2,000	2,000
	Geosciences/Atmospheric Research (Includes transfer from line 27)			2,000	2,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
27	**WARFIGHTER TECHNOLOGY**	**23,083**	**33,583**	**33,583**	**36,483**
	Chemical And Biological-Protective Hangars (CAB-PH)		2,000		1,600
	Modular Ballistic System for Force Protection		4,000	5,000	4,000
	Nano-enabled Ultra High Storage Density Non-volatile Memory for Next Generation Commander's Digital Assistant				1,000
	Active and Smart Packaging for Combat Feeding		1,000		1,000
	Advanced Fabric Treatment for Flame Resistant Uniforms		1,000		1,000
	Injection Molded Ceramic Body Armor		500		400
	Center for Geosciences/Atmospheric Research (CG/AR) (Transfer to line 25)		2,000		0
	Biosecurity Research for Soldier Food Safety			2,500	2,000
	Carbon Nanotube Armor Protection System			2,000	1,600
	Protective Textile Fabric			1,000	800
28	**MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY**	**76,544**	**183,334**	**106,544**	**185,434**
	Advanced Bio-engineering for Enhancement of Soldier Survivability		2,000	1,500	1,600
	Armed Services Gynecological Cancer Health Program		2,000		1,600
	BioFoam Protein Hydrogel for Battlefield Trauma		2,500	2,000	2,000
	Bone Health and Military Medical Readiness Program		1,000		800
	Cancer Prevention through Remote Biological Sensing		2,000		1,600
	Cedars-Sinai Core Imaging Center		3,000		2,400
	Center for Advanced Surgical and Interventional Technology (CASIT)		1,000		1,000
	Center for Vaccine Scale-Up Process Research (Phase I)		1,000		800
	Center for Injury Biomechanics		4,000	2,000	3,200
	Center for Ophthalmic Innovation		2,000		2,000
	Center for Research on Integrative Medicine for the Military (CRIMM)		1,000		1,000
	Center for Resuscitation Research		3,000		3,000
	Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Women's Cancer Genomics Center		4,000		3,200
	Cone Beam CT Scanners		4,000		3,200
	Copper Air Quality Program		2,000		1,600
	Defense Against Viral Infection (DAVI)		2,000		1,600
	Disposable Unit Dose Drug Pumps for Anethesia and Antibiotics		2500		2,000
	Electronic Technology Infrastructure in Support of Military Missions		2,000		1,600
	Epigenetic Disease Research		2,000		1,600
	Fibrin Adhesive Stat (FAST) Dressing		2,000	2,000	2,000
	Impact of Intensive Lifestyle Modification on Chronic Medical Conditions		2,500		2,000
	Improving Musculoskeletal Health & Function		1,500		1,200
	Injury Research Center-Ryder Trauma Center		3,500		2,800
	Integrated Medicine, Communications, Compassion, Chronic Care Program		2,000		1,600

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
Mass Decontamination and Biosecurity Initiative		350		350
Medical Image Database Holographic Archiving Library System (MIDHALS)		1,000		1,000
Medical Resources Conservation Technology Pilot Energy Cost Control Evaluation (PECCE)		1,500		1,200
Military Interoperable Digital Hospital Testbed		5,000		4,000
Molecular Switch Vaccines for Biodefense and Cancer		2,000		1,600
Nanofabricated Bioartifical Kidney and Bioterrorism		1,000		1,000
Neuroscience Research Consortium to Study Spinal Cord Injury		1,000		800
Neutron/Hadron Particle Therapy		2,000		1,600
Orthopedic Implant Design and Manufacturing for Traumatic Injuries		2,000		1,600
Oxygen Diffusion Dressings for the Accelerated Healing of Battlefield Wounds and Burns		500		500
Pain and Neuroscience Center Research Center		7,000		5,600
Plant-based Vaccine Research		2,500		2,000
Prevention of Radiation Injury by use of Statins		2,000		1,600
Proton Therapy		3,000		2,400
Rapid Vaccine Discovery Technology		2,500		2,000
Rapid Wound Healing Technology Development Project		1,500		1,200
Rare Blood Program		1,000		0
Regional NMR Facility		1,000		1,000
Remote Robotic Teleproctoring to Promote Rapid Surgical Skills Acquisition		1,000		1,000
Respiratory Biodefense Initiative		1,000	2,000	1,600
Storage Area Network		1,000		1,000
Synchrotron-Based Scanning Research		5,000		5,000
Synthetic Malaria Vaccine		3,000		2,400
Technological Regional Center of Excellence for PTSD		2,000		1,600
West Nile Virus Vaccine		940		940
Wound Infection Treatment Program		1,500		1,200
Carbon Nanotube Production			1,000	1,000
Complementary and Alternative Medicine Research (MIL-CAM)			5,000	5,000
MRI-DTI Technology to Improve Diagnosis and Treatment of TBI			2,500	2,500
New Vaccines to Fight Respiratory Infection			4,000	4,000
Orthopaedic Extremity Trauma Research Program			6,000	4,800
Staph Vaccine			2,000	2,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
29 WARFIGHTER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	**47,065**	**57,495**	**75,765**	**86,709**
High Pressure Airbeam Shelter Cost Reduction Technology Improvements		1,800		1,440
Flame & Thermal Protection for Individual Soldiers		2,000		1,600
Remote Environmental Monitoring and Diagnostics in the Perishables Supply Chain		5,630		4,504
Extended Shelf Life Produce for Remotely Deployed Forces		1,000		800
Multifunctional Protective Packaging Technology (Transfer from line 30)				3,000
Ration Packaging Materials and Systems for Meals Ready-to-Eat (Transfer from line 30)				4,600
J50 program adjustment			-4,300	-3,300
Alternative Energy Research			20,000	16,000
BioSensor Communicator and Controller System			3,000	3,000
ChemBio Integrated Material for Tent Structures			2,000	1,600
Deployment of Affordable Guided Airdrop System			2,000	1,600
High-Pressure/Microwave MRE Processing			2,000	1,600
Joint Precision Airdrop System (JPADS) Program for Payloads up to 30K lbs			4,000	3,200
30 MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	**53,274**	**287,474**	**134,924**	**301,584**
Acellular Matrix Constructs for Military Casualties		2,500		2,000
Advanced Diagnostic and Therapeutic Digital Technologies		2,000		1,600
Advanced Non-Invasive Glucose Monitoring		1,000		800
Advanced Proteomics Program		1,500		1,200
Advanced Regenerative Medicine (ARM) Skin Cell Therapies, Limb and Digit Treatment		2,000	1,500	1,900
Advanced Regenerative Medicine Development		2,500		2,000
Advanced Restoration Therapies in Spinal Cord Injuries		1,000		1,000
Alliance for NanoHealth		4,000		4,000
ALS Therapy Development for Gulf War Illness Research		1,500		1,200
Angiogenesis and Tissue Engineering Research		1,500		1,200
Assistive Technology Research Center at the National Rehabilitation Hospital		3,000		2,400
National Oncogenomics and Molecular Imaging Center		3,000		3,000
Battlefield Exercise and Combat Related Spinal Cord Injury Research		3,000		3,000
Bioceramic Bones for Battlefield Trauma (Includes transfer from RDTE, D-W line 17)		1,500		1,600
Blood Safety and Decontamination Technology		2,500		2,000
Cartledge Infuser		1,000		1,000
Cellular Therapy for Battlefield Medical Care		1,000		800
Center for Genetic Origins of Cancer		3,000		2,400
Center for Integration of Medicine and Innovative Technology (CIMIT)		10,000	5,000	8,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
Christian Sarkine Autism Treatment Center		2,500		2,000
COG/USOC Pediatric Cancer Center		2,000		1,600
Combat Wound Initiative at Walter Reed Army Medical Center				2,000
Composite Tissue Allotransplantation Research and Clinical Program		2,000		2,000
Cooperative International Neuromuscular Research Group (CINRG)		6,500		5,200
Dangerous Pathogens DNA Forensics Center		2,500		2,000
Electronic Medical Records Technology Infrastructure		1,500		1,200
Feeding Tube for Trauma and Burn Patients		1,000		500
Health Science Center Rapid Bio-Pathogen Detection Technology		2,000		4,000
Human Genomics, Molecular Epidemiology and Clinical Diagnostics for Infectious Diseases		1,500		1,200
Immersive Medical Environment for Distributed Intuitive Consultation (iMedic)		2,000		1,500
Indiana-Ohio Traumatic Amputation Rehabilitation Research		1,000		1,000
Integrated Functional Materials Initiative		1,000		1,000
Joint Medical Simulation Technology Research & Development Center		1,600		1,280
Maine Institute for Human Genetics				500
Medical Information Network Decision Support (MINDS) Tool Development		1,000		1,000
Medical Surveillance Initiative-Clinical Looking Glass		1,000		800
Military Biomaterials Institute for Acute and Regenerative Care		1,000		800
Military Low Vision Research		2,000		1,600
Military Molecular Medicine Initiative		15,000		12,000
Mobile Integrated Diagnostic and Data Analysis System (MIDDAS)		1,000		800
Multifunctional Protective Packaging Technology (Transfer to line 29)		3,000		0
National Bioterrorism Civilian Medical Response Center (CIMERC)		2,500		2,000
National Center of Ophthalmology Training and Education at Wills Eye Health System		2,500		2,000
National Functional Genomics Center		7,500		6,000
National Warfighter Health Sustainment Study		1,000		800
Neural Control of External Devices		1,000		1,000
Neurofibromatosis (NF) Research		10,000		8,000
Neuroimaging & Neuropsychiatric Trauma in US Warfighters		5,000	3,000	4,000
Neurotoxin Exposure Treatment Research Program		25,000		20,000
Norfolk State University Center for Systems and Modeling & Simulation		3,100		2,480
Nursing Clinical Simulation Lab		1,000		1,000
Obesity and Cancer in the Military Medical Research Program at WRAMC		2,000		1,600
PBRC Four Tasks to Address Personnel Readiness and Warfighter Performance		2,500		2,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
Pediatric Brain Tumor & Neurological Disease Institute		2,000		1,600
Peoria Robotics		1,000		1,000
Personalized Orthopedic Implants for Combat Trauma Induced Orthopedic Surgery		500		500
Portable Burn Debridement Laser Demonstration		3,000		2,400
Portable Digital X-Ray		4,000		3,200
Host Pathogen Interaction Study		1,000		1,000
Prader-Willi Syndrome (PWS) Research		1,500		1,500
Proton Beam Therapy		10,000		8,000
Ration Packaging Materials and Systems for Meals Ready-to-Eat (Transfer to line 29)		5,000		0
Remote Bio-Medical Detector		1,000		1,000
Gulf War Illness Peer Reviewed Research		7,500	15,000	10,000
Rural Health - CERMUSA		2,000		1,600
Severe Battlefield Injury Treatment (Note: Technology to Prevent Compartment Syndrome)		2,000		1,600
Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA) Research Program		4,000		3,200
Technologies for Metabolic Monitoring (TMM)		2,000		1,600
Telehealth Access and Infrastructure Expansion		2,000		1,600
Telepharmacy Robotic Medicine Device Unit		2,000		1,600
The Institute for the Advancement of Bloodless Medicine		2,000		1,600
Three Dimensional Projection Environment for Molecular Design and Surgical Simulation		1,000		1,000
Tracking of Health of Soldiers with Advanced Implantable Nanosensors		2,000		1,600
National Eye Evaluation and Research Network - Clinical Trial of Orphan Retinal Degenerative Disease		3,000		2,400
Ultra High-Speed MEMS Electromagnetic Cell Sorter		3,000		2,400
Ultra-High Resolution Display for Army Medicine		4,500		3,600
UMDNJ Cancer Initiative (Note: includes continuation of the Gallo Prostate Cancer Center)		3,000		2,400
Targeted Radiation Therapy for Cancer Initiative				1,000
University of Kentucky Robotic Surgery Research				2,000
University of Kentucky Tissue Repair Research				1,000
Warfighter Cancer Care Engineering		1,500		1,200
Wireless Electronic Patient Records, WPIC-Personal Information Center		2,000	2,000	2,000
Advanced Lower Limb Prosthesis for Battlefield Amputees			3,000	3,000
Advanced Medical Training Platform: Madigan Army Medical Center			500	400
Advanced Surface Technologies for Prosthetic Development			2,000	1,600
Battlefield Tracheal Intubation for Wounded Soldiers			2,000	1,600
BEAR (Battlefield Extraction-Assist Robot)			2,000	1,600
Brain, Biology, and Machine Applied Research			2,000	2,000
Burns Outcomes Infrastructure Project - only for dual military/civilian application			3,000	2,400

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
	Control of Inflammation and Tissue Repair (CITR)			2,000	1,600
	Hibernation Genomics			2,000	1,600
	Institute for Regenerative Medicine			3,000	2,400
	Integrated Patient Quality Program			2,000	1,600
	Limb Tissue Regeneration after Battlefield Injuries using Bone Marrow Stem Cells			4,000	4,000
	Medical Modeling and Simulation Through Synthetic Digital Genes			2,000	1,600
	National Biodefense Training			1,750	1,750
	Post-IED Craniofacial Injury Reconstruction			2,000	1,600
	National Functional Genomics Study			3,000	2,400
	Robotic Telesurgery in Combat Environments			3,500	3,500
	Rugged Electronic Textile Vital Signs Monitoring			2,000	1,600
	Surgical Wound Disinfection and Biological Agents			2,000	1,600
	Trauma Care, Research and Training			2,000	2,000
	US Approved Drugs for Malaria and Leishmaniasis in US Military and Civilian Personnel			3,400	3,400
	Walter Reed Preventive Medicine Pilot Program			6,000	5,500
31	**AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY**	**53,890**	**77,390**	**93,190**	**99,530**
	Drive System Composite Structural Component Risk Reduction Program		3,000		2,400
	Fuel Cells for Mobile Robotic Systems Project		1,000	3,000	2,400
	Universal Control Full Authority Digital Engine Control		3,000	3,000	3,000
	UAV-Resupply BURRO		2,000	2,000	2,000
	Night Vision Goggle Compatible Electrostatically Conductive Windscreen Laminates for use on Acrylic/polycarbonate windscreens on helicopters		1,500		1,200
	Power Dense Transmissions		1,000		800
	Inter Turbine Burner for Turbo Shaft Engines		5,000		4,000
	Technologies for Military Equipment Replenishment		4,000	4,000	4,000
	Autonomous Cargo Acquisition for Rotorcraft Unmanned Aerial Vehicles		3,000		2,400
	Alternate Payload Bomb Live Unit Munition			2,800	2,240
	Enhanced Rapid Tactical Integration and Fielding of Systems			2,000	1,600
	Excalibur			3,000	2,400
	Helmet Mounted Display/Visor Projection for Army Helicopters			2,000	1,600
	Improved VAROC/UAV compression system development			3,000	2,400
	Joint Technical Data Integration - Wide Intelligraf Content Enhancements			4,000	4,000
	Parts-on-Demand for CONUS Operations			4,500	3,600
	Quick-MEDS Automated Release Pod			2,000	1,600
	Vectored Thrust Ducted Propeller (VTDP) Compound Helicopter Advanced Technology Demonstration			4,000	4,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
32	**WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY**	**59,389**	**85,889**	**62,189**	**86,529**
	Micro Electrical Mechanical Systems (MEMS) Application for Armor and Munitions		2,500		2,500
	Lightweight Munitions and Surveillance System (LMSS) for Unmanned Air & Ground Vehicles (Includes transfer from line 17)		2,000		4,000
	Reactive Nanocomposite Materials		1,000		1,000
	Production of Affordable New Shaped MER Titanium		4,000		0
	Advanced Tungsten Penetrators and Ballistic Materials		2,000		1,600
	Nanotechnology Fuze-on-a-Chip		4,000		3,600
	Rapid Prototyping for Special Projects		5,000		5,000
	Rapid Insertion of Developmental Technologies		3,000		2,400
	Common Smart Submunition (CSS)		1,000		1,000
	Disruptive Technology Acceleration		2,000		1,600
	L96 program adjustment			-5,000	-2,000
	Development of Truck-deployed Explosive Containment Vessel			1,800	1,440
	Integrated Aircraft Test Bed			2,000	1,600
	Knowledge Driven Manufacturing System (KDMS)			1,000	1,000
	Lightweight Cannon Recoil Reduction			1,000	800
	Raman Chemical Identification System			2,000	1,600
33	**COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY**	**131,436**	**197,386**	**193,321**	**247,216**
	Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Structures for Improved Survivability and Performance		4,000	5,000	4,000
	Special Operations Vehicle - lightweight, Armored, Hybrid, Power Generating,Tactical Vehicle		2,000		1,600
	Tactical Rocket Propelled Grenade Airbag Protection System (TRAPS) Enhancement		2,000		1,600
	LEAN Digital Product Development		1,000		2,000
	Networked Reliability and Safety Early Evaluation System (NRSEES)		2,000		1,600
	Advance Lithium Iron Phosphate Battery System for Army Combat Hybrid HMMWV and Other Army Vehicle Platforms		2,000		1,600
	Antiballistic Windshield Armor (AWA)		3,000	4,000	4,000
	Center for Tribology and Coatings		2,000		1,600
	Defect-Free Commercially Viable Si/C Semiconductor Using Superlattice Technology		4,000		3,200
	On-Board Vehicle Power Management		2,000		1,600
	High Performance Aluminum Structures and Components		2,000		1,600

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
Military and Interstate Commercial Truck Component Weight Reduction Program		3,000		2,400
Hydraulic Hybrid Vehicles (HHV) for the Tactical Wheeled Fleet		1,000		1,000
3-D Advanced Battery Technology		4,000	2,000	3,200
High Speed Diesel Combustion		2,000	4,000	3,200
Vehicle Armor Structure Development and Testing for Future Combat Systems and Joint Light Tactical Vehicle		1,000		1,000
Liquid Desiccant-Based Atmospheric Water Generation without Reverse Osmosis		1,000		900
Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortages (DMSMS) Case Resolution Program		2,000	2,000	2,000
Battlefield Requirements Management Support System		1,000		1,000
High Strength, Powder Metal Gears for Vehicle Transmissions		3,250		2,600
Improved HMMWV Tactical Shelter Project		1,200		1,000
No Idle System (NIS)		1,000		1,000
Advanced Thermal Management System		4,000		3,200
Advanced Composites Development for Light Weight, Low Cost Transportation Systems Using 3+ Extruder		4,000		3,200
Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Composite Component Weight Reduction Program		3,000		2,400
Diesel Hybrid-Electric Utility Vehicles		2,500		2,000
Secure On-the-Move Information Analysis and Control for Advanced Combat Vehicles		2,000		1,600
Full Spectrum Close-in Layered Shield (FCLAS) for thin skinned vehicles (Transfer from line 55)				1,600
FED			-10,000	0
53G Unjustified Program			-14,215	0
Active Protection Systems Initiative for the Joint Light Tactical Vehicle			3,800	3,040
Advanced Digital Hydraulic Hybrid Drive System (Transfer to line 13)			1,000	0
Advanced Lightweight Composite Armor			2,000	1,600
Advanced Thermal and Oil Management Controls			2,000	1,600
Armor Ready Composite Cab Transition			3,000	3,000
Army Fuel Cell Non-Tactical Vehicle Propulsion (Included in below entry for Next Generation Non-Tactical Vehicle Propulsion)			2,000	0
Center for Military Vehicle Technologies			5,100	4,080
Crosshairs Hostile Fire Indicating System			3,000	3,000
Enhanced Directed Armor RPG Vehicle Protection System			1,000	800
Field Deployable Fleet Hydrogen Fueling			3,000	2,400
Fuel Cell Cost Reduction and Durability Improvements			2,000	1,600

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
	Ground Forces Readiness Enabler for Advanced Tactical Vehicles (GREAT-V)			2,000	1,600
	Ground Vehicle Fastening and Joining Research			1,000	800
	Hybrid Engine Development Program for the Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Fleet			8,000	8,000
	Lightweight Structural Composite Armor for Blast and Ballistic Protection		2,000	2,000	2,000
	Next Generation Manufacturing Technologies for Defense Supply Chain			4,000	3,200
	Next Generation Non-Tactical Vehicle Propulsion (Includes funding for Army Fuel Cell Non-Tactical Vehicle propulsion)			2,000	1,600
	Novel Onboard Hydrogen Storage System Development			3,000	2,400
	Rotary Multi-Fuel Auxiliary Power Unit for M1A1 Abrams Tank		2,000	2,000	2,000
	Unmanned Ground Vehicle Initiative (UGVI)			12,000	12,000
	Vehicle Design Optimization Tools (Transfer to line 13)			1,000	0
	Vehicle Information Manager Display for Drivers (VMID)			1,000	800
	Vehicle Maintenance and Prognostics System			3,200	2,560
34	**COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY**	**12,255**	**14,255**	**12,255**	**14,255**
	No-Idle Climate Control for Military Vehicles		2,000		2,000
36	**ELECTRONIC WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY**	**49,199**	**58,449**	**49,199**	**57,099**
	Applied Communications and Information Networking (ACIN)		5,000		4,000
	Advanced Wireless Technologies				500
	Portable Mobile Emergency Broadband Systems (PMEBS)		4,250		3,400
38	**NEXT GENERATION TRAINING AND SIMULATION SYSTEMS**	**18,723**	**22,223**	**21,723**	**22,523**
	Joint Fires and Effects Training System (JFETS)		2,500	2,000	2,000
	Vigilant Auto-ID and Access Control System		1,000		1,000
	Experiential Technologies for Urban Warfare and Disaster Response			1,000	800
40	**IED DEFEAT TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT**	**0**	**3,000**	**0**	**2,400**
	Compact Pulse Power Initiative		3,000		2,400
41	**EXPLOSIVES DEMILITARIZATION TECHNOLOGY**	**10,349**	**13,349**	**19,849**	**21,649**
	Sierra Army Depot Cryofracture/Plasma Arc Transportable System		3,000		2,400
	Cryofracture/Plasma Arc Demilitarization Program			3,000	2,400
	Missile Recycling Capability - Letterkenney Munitions Center			6,500	6,500

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
42	**MILITARY HIV RESEARCH**	**6,998**	**16,998**	**6,998**	**14,998**
	HIV Research		10,000		8,000
45	**ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY**	**17,419**	**44,919**	**23,419**	**42,219**
	Advanced IED Jammer Research and Development Program		3,000		2,400
	WIZARD - Remotely Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Countermeasures		2,000		1,600
	Advanced Communications ECM Demonstration (Augments current program)		12,000		9,600
	Non-communications ECM Technology Demonstration (Augments current program)		8,000		6,400
	US Army Future Force ELINT		2,500		2,000
	DAIRCM/CMWS for Army helicopters			6,000	2,800
46	**MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY**	**60,353**	**72,353**	**69,353**	**77,753**
	Waterside Wide Area Tactical Coverage & Homing (WaterWATCH)		3,000		3,000
	Smart Energetics Architecture for Missile Systems		2,000		1,600
	Rapid Response System for Protection of Air and Ground Vehicles		5,000		4,000
	Nanosystem Engineering for Missile Applications (NEMA)		1,000		0
	High Fidelity Virtual simulation and Analysis (HFVSA)		1,000		1,000
	Army Virtual Emergency Research Testbed (AVERT)			3,000	2,400
	Perimeter & Maritime Sensor Network			3,000	2,400
	Software Engineering Enhancements			3,000	3,000
48	**LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY**	**25,315**	**27,315**	**29,315**	**30,915**
	Enhanced Landmine and IED Detection Technology		2,000		1,600
	Advanced Demining Technology			4,000	4,000
49	**JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM**	**8,097**	**9,347**	**8,097**	**10,697**
	Modular Individual Weapon Sight and Low Cost Remote Weapon Station		1,250		1,000
	Polymer Small Arms Production (Transfer from PA,A line 2)				1,600
50	**NIGHT VISION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY**	**35,892**	**44,892**	**47,892**	**54,292**
	Hyperspectral Sensors for Improved Force Protection (Hyper-IFP)		2,000		1,600
	Advanced Night Vision Sensors		2,500		2,000
	Cable Warning and Obstacle Avoidance System		1,500		1,200
	Hand Launched Unmanned Aerial System High Performance Payload (SUAS HPP)		3,000		2,400
	Enhanced Digital Electronic Night Vision (EDEN)			4,000	3,200
	FCS Short Range Electro Optic (SREO) Sensor for Stryker			4,000	3,200
	UCXR System			4,000	3,200
	Next Generation FPA Development (Transfer from line 19)				1,600

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
52	**MILITARY ENGINEERING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY**	**6,837**	**22,037**	**15,037**	**28,537**
	Gas Engine Driven Air Conditioning Demonstration		1,500		1,200
	Synthetic Auto Virtual Environment (SAVE)		2,000		1,600
	Defense Applications of Carbonate Fuel Cells		2,000		1,600
	Zero Energy Homes at Ft. Knox, Kentucky		1,200		1,000
	Natural Gas Firetube Boiler Demonstration		500		500
	JGES for Improved Combat Situational Awareness		5,000		4,000
	Fireproofing/Corrosion Resistant Coating System for Military Infrastructure		1,000		1,000
	Army Applications of Direct Carbon Fuel Cells		2,000		1,600
	Advanced Tactical Fuels for the Military			2,000	2,000
	Development and Research of Zero Energy Homes at Ft. Campbell			1,200	2,200
	Direct Methanol Fuel Cell Development			2,000	2,000
	Regenerative Fuel Cell System for Silent Camp Operations			3,000	3,000
53	**ADVANCED TACTICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE & SENSOR TECHNOLOGY**	**67,011**	**78,511**	**67,631**	**74,611**
	Advanced Radar Transceiver Integrated Circuits Development		1,000		800
	Sensor Visualization and Data Fusion (SVDF)		1,500		1,200
	X-band Interferometric Radar		2,000	2,000	2,000
	1 Megawatt Molten Carbonate Fuel Cell Demonstrator at 29 Palms		2,000	4,000	3,200
	Aviation Responsive Maintenance System		2,000		1,600
	Advanced Battery Technology (Transfer to line 55)		1,000		0
	Software Lifecycle Affordability Management (SLAM)		2,000		2,000
	FOPEN descope			-16,380	-12,000
	Enhanced Multi-Mission Radar			3,000	2,400
	HYPERSAR Radar			4,000	3,200
	Shared Vision			4,000	3,200

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
	ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS				
55	**INTEGRATION**	**14,389**	**59,389**	**112,389**	**128,229**
	Standoff Hazardous Agent Detection & Evaluations System (SHADES)		2,000	2,000	2,000
	BAFST (Biological Air Filtration System Technology)		2,000		1,600
	Advanced Standoff Technologies for National Security		1,000		800
	Micro Seeker System for Small Steerable Projectiles		2,000		1,600
	Full Spectrum Active Protection Close-In Layered Shield (FCLAS) for Thin-Skinned Vehicles (Transfer to line 33)		2,000		0
	Advanced Hypersonic Weapon Mission Planning		3,000		2,400
	Next Generation Interceptors Materials Research		2,000		1,600
	Thermal and Electrical Nanoscale Transport (TENT)		2,000		1,600
	Integrated Composite Mounting Hardware		1,000		1,000
	Transfer Missile Power System		2,000	3,000	2,400
	Advanced Fuel Cell Research Program, also known as Advanced Laser Electric Power (ALEP)		3,000	2,000	2,400
	Radiation Hardening Initiative (RHI)		2,000	2,000	2,000
	Remote Explosive Analysis and Detection System (READS)		2,000		1,600
	Micro-systems and nano-technology for Advanced Technology Development		1,000		1,000
	Orion High Altitude Long Endurance UAV		7,500		6,000
	Next Generation Passive Sensors (NGPS)		5,000		4,000
	Dielectrically Enhanced Sensor System (DESS)		5,500		4,400
	Advanced Battery Technology (Transfer from line 53)				1,000
	Adaptive Lightweight Materials for Missile Defense			2,000	1,600
	Advanced Cavitation Power Technology			5,900	5,420
	Advanced Electronics Rosebud Integration			4,000	4,000
	Advanced Environmental Control System			4,000	4,000
	Advanced Hypersonic Weapon Technology Demonstration			41,700	41,700
	Advanced Strap-down Seeker			2,500	0
	AHW BMC2 HWIL Technology Demonstration			3,000	2,400
	Alternative Power Technology (APT) for Missile Defense			4,000	3,200
	Compact Pulsed Power for Defense Applications			2,000	1,600
	Future TOC Hardware/Software Integration			2,000	1,600
	Heat Dissipation for Electronic Systems & Enclosures			3,000	2,400
	Model-Based Enterprise			1,000	800
	Neutralization of IEDs			3,000	3,000
	Low-Earth Orbit Nanosatellite Integrated Defense Autonomous Systems (Transfer to RDTE,AF line 61)			5,000	0
	Vertical Integration for Missile Defense Surveillance Data			5,900	4,720

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
56	**ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION (SPACE)**	**17,421**	**29,321**	**39,621**	**49,601**
	Simulation and Design of Large Electromagnetic Systems		1,900		1,520
	Spatial Acquisition and Measurement of Power Sources		1,000		1,000
	Integrated Modeling of Air & Ground Environments (IMAGE)		3,000		2,400
	Geospatial Airship Research Platform (GARP)		4,000		3,200
	Ultra Light UAV Sensor Platform (ULSP)		2,000		1,600
	High Altitude Airship (Transfer from Senate GP 8116)				2,500
	High Energy Matter Space Propulsion (Transfer from RDTE,AF line11)				800
	Applied Counterspace Technology (ACT) Testbed			6,400	5,120
	HiSentinel			5,800	4,640
	Integrated Nanosat Delivery System			3,000	2,400
	Low Cost Interceptor (LCI)			5,000	5,000
	Tactical Overwatch High Altitude System (TOHAS)			2,000	2,000
57	**AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS ENGINEERING**	**176,142**	**178,142**	**170,142**	**171,542**
	Army Extended Range Attack Missile (AERAM) Turbine Engine Development		2,000		1,600
	S32 unjustified growth			-10,000	-10,000
	Advanced Extended Range Attack Missile			1,000	800
	Border Security and Defense Systems Research			3,000	3,000
60	**SMOKE, OBSCURANT AND TARGET DEFEATING SYS-ADV DEV**	**19,449**	**19,449**	**6,449**	**9,449**
	Excessive program delays			-13,000	-10,000
61	**TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION**	**44,578**	**44,578**	**48,578**	**47,778**
	High Explosive Air Burst (HEAB) 25mm Ammunition			4,000	3,200
62	**ADVANCED TANK ARMAMENT SYSTEM (ATAS)**	**142,486**	**144,986**	**142,486**	**144,486**
	Northern Ohio Integrated Command Operations Program		2,500		2,000
63	**SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY**	**4,787**	**4,787**	**5,787**	**5,787**
	Responsive Textiles			1,000	1,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
66	**ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY**	**6,149**	**20,799**	**20,149**	**18,699**
	Western Hemisphere Information Exchange Program (WHIX)		3,000		2,400
	Hawaii Undersea Chemical Weapons Assessment Program (Transfer to line 20)		5,500	5,500	0
	National Defense Center for Environmental Excellence		1,500		1,200
	Integrated Mission Critical Environment, Safety and Occupational Health Technology and Regional Sustainability Solutions Program		3,000		2,400
	Battlefield Plastic Biodiesel		1,650		1,650
	Battlefield Asset Recovery Decontamination System			3,000	0
	Modifications to mVHP for use against TICs/TIMs			2,500	2,500
	Web-Based Environmental Compliance Management			3,000	2,400
67	**WARFIGHTER INFORMATION NETWORK-TACTICAL**	**222,296**	**356,296**	**222,296**	**322,296**
	Transfer from Other Procurement, Army, Line 38 for Increment II		134,000		100,000
70	**LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - ADV DEV**	**27,499**	**27,499**	**27,499**	**38,236**
	Transfer from Other Procurement, Army line 163 for Harbor Master Command and Control Center				10,737
71	**COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT CONTROL SYSTEM EVAL**	**19,054**	**19,054**	**13,554**	**15,054**
	Program growth without acquisition strategy			-5,500	-4,000
72	**MEDICAL SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT**	**12,479**	**23,479**	**22,979**	**29,879**
	Total Quality System for FDA Regulated Activities at U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command		1,000		800
	Lightweight Trauma Module (LTM)		3,000		2,400
	Future Medical Shelter System - 44/48 Bed Combat Support Hospital		2,500	7,500	6,000
	Future Medical Shelter System (FMSS)				2,000
	Pneumothorax Detection Device		1,500		1,200
	Electroosmotic Pain Therapy System		2,000		1,600
	Leishmaniasis Skin Test Antigen		1,000		1,000
	Wireless Medical Monitoring System (WiMed)			3,000	2,400

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
73	**SOLDIER SYSTEMS - ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT**	**18,178**	**22,478**	**16,778**	**20,218**
	Acid Alkaline Direct Methanol Fuel Cell Technology		2,000		1,600
	Warrior SIGINT Capability		2,300		1,840
	S54 40mm Reconnaissance Cartridge			-1,400	-1,400
77	**ARMED, DEPLOYABLE OH-58D**	**82,310**	**129,310**	**182,310**	**182,310**
	Transfer from Aircraft Procurement, Army, Line 3		47,000	100,000	100,000
78	**ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT**	**55,716**	**55,716**	**58,016**	**57,556**
	Bi-Directional English-Iraqi Instant Language Translation System			2,300	1,840
83	**INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS**	**45,229**	**53,229**	**57,229**	**63,429**
	Integration of the Javelin Antitank Missile onto the US Army Common Remotely Operated Weapon Station		2,000		1,600
	Integration of MK47, 40mm Air Burst Fuse Capability onto U.S. Army Common Remotely Operated Weapon Station		1,000		1,000
	Common Remotely Operated Weapon Station (CROWS) with Acoustic Target Recognition and Cueing Control		1,000		800
	Protector Enhancements and Integration on New Vehicle Platforms Program		2,000		1,600
	Enhanced Flame Retardant Body Protection		2,000		1,600
	Enhanced Self-Sintered Silicon Carbide Body Armor			2,000	1,600
	XM312			10,000	10,000
84	**MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES**	**1,994**	**4,794**	**4,494**	**6,394**
	Track Over Tire System		800		800
	Universal Diagnostic Data Management System - Deployment		2,000		1,600
	Fuel Saving Continuously Variable Transmission for FMTV and JLTV			2,500	2,000
86	**FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES**	**1,947**	**2,947**	**11,947**	**12,747**
	High Performance Aluminum Military Trailers		1,000		800
	Heavy Expanded Mobile Tactical Truck A3			10,000	10,000
88	**LIGHT TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES**	**82,300**	**55,300**	**38,800**	**38,500**
	Program delay		-27,000	-45,000	-45,000
	Second Source Tires for JLTV			1,500	1,200
90	**NON-LINE OF SIGHT LAUNCH SYSTEM**	**253,410**	**253,410**	**255,010**	**254,690**
	Enforc-IT Anti Tamper System			1,600	1,280
92	**FCS MANNED GROUND VEHICLES AND COMMON GROUND VEHICLE**	**696,333**	**506,033**	**696,333**	**596,033**
	Program Adjustment		-190,300		-100,300

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
93	**FCS SYSTEMS OF SYSTEMS ENGINEERING AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT**	**1,589,466**	**1,422,466**	**1,589,466**	**1,507,466**
	Program Adjustment		-192,000		-102,000
	Small Business Technology Insertion		25,000		20,000
94	**FCS RECONNAISSANCE (UAV) PLATFORMS**	**41,164**	**42,264**	**41,164**	**43,664**
	FC3, FCS Reconnaissance (UAV) Platforms		2,500		2,500
	Program Adjustment		-1,400		0
95	**FCS UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLES**	**90,667**	**87,567**	**90,667**	**90,667**
	Program Adjustment		-3,100		0
97	**FCS SUSTAINMENT & TRAINING R&D**	**678,781**	**631,781**	**678,781**	**651,781**
	Program Adjustment		-47,000		-27,000
99	**NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS - SDD**	**44,619**	**44,619**	**47,619**	**47,619**
	Lightweight Multi-purpose Laser			3,000	3,000
104	**AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT**	**18,025**	**18,025**	**8,025**	**10,025**
	L59 funding ahead of need			-10,000	-8,000
105	**DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS) - SDD**	**16,594**	**18,744**	**16,594**	**18,314**
	Joint Training Integration and Evaluation Center		2,150		1,720
108	**WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS - SDD**	**55,368**	**68,368**	**57,368**	**65,668**
	Mortar Anti-Personnel/Anti-Materiel (MAPAM) Development		3,000	2,000	2,400
	HYBRID Propellant for Medium and Large Caliber Ammunition		8,000		6,400
	Lightweight Multi-Functional Material Technology		2,000		1,500
109	**LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - SDD**	**45,009**	**48,009**	**45,009**	**47,409**
	2kW Military Tactical Generator Product Improvement		3,000		2,400
111	**MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT**	**15,823**	**22,323**	**22,323**	**27,923**
	Advanced Packaging Solutions for Biotherapeutics		1,000		800
	Plasma Sterilizer		3,000	3,000	3,000
	Rotary Valve Pressure Swing Absorption Oxygen Generator		2,000		1,600
	Veterinary Research Manpower Development for Defense		500		500
	Military Applications of Medical Grade Chitosan			3,500	3,000
	Life Support for Trauma and Transport (LSTAT/LSTAT-Lite) (Transfer from OP,A line 146)				3,200

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
112	**LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER - SDD**	**142,315**	**146,315**	**157,958**	**161,158**
	Magneto Inductive Remote Activation Munitions Systems MI-RAMS		4,000		3,200
	IMS FCS integration			-4,045	-4,045
	Spider follow-on stand-off capability (Transfer from OP,A line 40)			19,688	19,688
114	**ARTILLERY MUNITIONS**	**63,039**	**65,039**	**7,089**	**64,639**
	Advanced Cargo Projectile Technology		2,000		1,600
	Pending acquisition strategy			-55,950	0
116	**ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE I**	**99,202**	**99,202**	**101,302**	**100,882**
	C3T CDSOS (Cross Domain Strategic and Operational Solution)			2,100	1,680
118	**GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM (GFEBS)**	**53,559**	**112,600**	**112,600**	**112,600**
	Transfer from Operation and Maintenance, Army, line 432		29,822	29,822	29,822
	Transfer from Other Procurement, Army, line 107		29,219	29,219	29,219
120	**SOLDIER SYSTEMS - WARRIOR DEM/VAL**	**0**	**2,000**	**0**	**1,600**
	Optimized M-25 Soldier Fuel Cell System		2,000		1,600
124	**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT**	**103,485**	**106,485**	**104,485**	**106,785**
	Health Informatics Initiative		3,000		2,400
	Electronic Commodity Program			1,000	900
126	**THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT**	**21,887**	**23,887**	**21,887**	**23,487**
	Electronic Combat and Counter Terrorism Training		2,000		1,600
127	**TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT**	**13,499**	**15,999**	**18,499**	**17,899**
	Next Generation Ice Protection Technologies System for UAVs		2,500	2,000	2,000
	Mobile Objects for Net-Centric Operations			3,000	2,400
130	**RAND ARROYO CENTER**	**16,342**	**18,342**	**20,342**	**20,342**
	Arroyo Center program adjustment		2,000	4,000	4,000
132	**CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM**	**34,004**	**38,004**	**29,466**	**29,866**
	Gunfire Detection System for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles		2,000		1,600
	Development of a Robust, Mobile Multispectral Fingerprint Capture Device Employing Multispectral Imaging Technology		2,000	2,000	2,000
	Program adjustment			-12,538	-12,538
	2D-3D Face Recognition System			3,000	2,400
	Arabic Language Training Program			1,000	800
	Automated Communication Support System			2,000	1,600

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
133	**SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH**	**0**	**3,000**	**0**	**2,400**
	Electro-Magnetic Flak Impulse System		3,000		2,400
135	**ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS**	**74,391**	**76,391**	**86,991**	**86,431**
	Mobile Optical Tracking System (MOTS)		2,000		1,960
	Dugway Testing and Infrastructure Upgrade			3,500	2,800
	Joint Directed Energy Test Site - IED Defeat			6,000	4,800
	Joint Tactical Network Test Environment			2,500	2,000
	Robotic Manipulators for Explosive Ordnance Disposal			600	480
136	**SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS**	**40,343**	**41,843**	**42,343**	**41,943**
	Rotorcraft Survivability Assessment Facility		1,500	2,000	1,600
137	**DOD HIGH ENERGY LASER TEST FACILITY**	**2,801**	**2,801**	**2,801**	**8,801**
	Mid-Infrared Advanced Chemical Laser (HELSTF) (Transfer from Senate GP 8117)				3,000
	Sealight Beam Directors (HELSTF) (Transfer from Senate GP 8118)				3,000
142	**SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING**	**75,293**	**77,293**	**78,293**	**79,293**
	EQUATE at Army Operational Test Command		2,000		1,600
	Denied GPS			3,000	2,400
144	**SIMULATION & MODELING FOR ACQUISITION, REQUIREMENTS, & TRAINING (SMART)**	**5,342**	**6,342**	**5,342**	**6,342**
	Passive Walking Beam Tracked Platform for Unmanned Ground Vehicles		1,000		1,000
146	**TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES**	**41,607**	**41,607**	**40,607**	**43,007**
	Unjustified growth			-4,000	-1,000
	Knowledge, Tech Sharing Program			3,000	2,400
147	**MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY**	**19,606**	**29,606**	**38,406**	**41,206**
	Medium Caliber Metal Parts Upgrade		2,000	3,000	2,400
	Advanced Cluster Energetics		4,000	5,000	5,000
	Defense Metals Technology Center		2,000		2,000
	National Polymer Innovation Center (NPIC)		1,000		1,000
	Domestically Produced Atomized Magnesium for Defense		1,000		1,000
	Depleted Uranium Sensing and Treatment for Removal			4,900	4,900
	Gun Propellant Demilitarization			3,000	2,400
	Thermal Battery Qualification			2,900	2,900

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
155	**COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS**	**27,615**	**35,115**	**36,415**	**41,455**
	Component Optimization for Ground Systems		2,000		1,600
	Ground Combat Systems Open Architecture Electronic Enhancements		3,500		2,800
	Virtual Simulation and Modernization of Bradley Fighting Vehicle		2,000		1,600
	Combat Vehicle Transmission Improvement			4,800	3,840
	Vehicle Health Management Systems Development			4,000	4,000
156	**MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM**	**43,961**	**45,961**	**43,961**	**45,561**
	ARH-70A Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter Vehicle Health and Usage Management System (VHUMS) Demonstration		2,000		1,600
157	**AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS/PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS**	**325,643**	**330,143**	**324,143**	**330,643**
	Operator Situational Awareness System - MEDEVAC		2,500		2,000
	Advanced Communications Intelligence (COMINT)		2,000		1,600
	ACS lack of acquisition strategy			-19,500	-15,000
	Aircraft Component Remediation			3,000	2,400
	CH-47 Integrated Vehicle Health Management System (IVHMS)			10,000	10,000
	Helicopter Autonomous Landing System			5,000	4,000
158	**AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**	**476**	**1,476**	**476**	**1,476**
	Fort Hood Digitization		1,000		1,000
169	**SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES**	**0**	**5,500**	**0**	**4,600**
	Biometrics Automated Toolset Enhancements		2,000		1,600
	Mobile Object Search Toolkit for Intelligence Analysts		2,500		2,000
	ISR Synchronization and Visualization Tool for the Battle Command Laboratory Collection		1,000		1,000
170	**INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM**	**28,332**	**32,282**	**28,332**	**31,682**
	Multiple Independent Levels of Security (MILS) Separation Kernel Technology Development		950		950
	Information Assurance Development		3,000		2,400
171	**GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM**	**129,689**	**94,689**	**59,689**	**94,689**
	Authorization Adjustment		-35,000	-70,000	-35,000
175	**TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES**	**97,947**	**97,947**	**97,947**	**101,947**
	Integrated Vehicle Health Monitoring System for UAVs				4,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousand of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
177	**DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS**	**0**	**6,000**	**7,000**	**9,100**
	Asymmetric Threat Response and Analysis Project (ATRAP)		3,000	2,000	2,400
	Defense Common Ground Station - Army All Source Analysis System Integration		3,000		2,400
	Advanced Architecture Designs Supporting U.S. Army Net Centric Warfare			2,000	1,600
	Heuristic Internet Protocol Engine			2,000	1,900
	Effect Based Approach to Operations			1,000	800
179	**END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES**	**66,869**	**78,869**	**84,869**	**87,869**
	Smart Machine Platform Initiative		3,000		3,000
	Specialized Compact Automated Mechanical Clearance Platform (SCAMP)		500		400
	SuperPulse Laser System Development for Turbine Engine Applications		2,000		1,600
	Solid State Processing of Titanium Alloys for Defense Materiel Armaments		1,000		0
	National Center for Defense Manufacturing and Machining		2,000		1,600
	Advanced Materials Processing for Ultra-Efficient Power Systems		1,000		1,000
	Aging Weapons Systems Structural Repair			2,000	1,600
	Electrodeposited Coatings Systems			2,000	1,600
	High Temperature Ceramic Manufacturing Technology for Helicopter Rotor Blade Erosion Protection		2,500	2,000	2,000
	Improved Manufacturing Process for SAPI			4,000	3,200
	Laser Engineered Net Shaping (LENS) Qualification for Aging Weapons Systems			2,000	1,600
	Legacy Aerospace Gear Drive Re-Engineering Initiative			1,000	1,000
	Next Generation Combat Helmet			3,000	2,400
	Three Dimensional Printing of DOD Titanium Weapon System Components			2,000	0

NATIONAL EYE EVALUATION AND RESEARCH NETWORK

The conferees recognize the need to provide for our military readily accessible evaluation and testing for serious retinal injuries and diseases, as well as the need for a central repository for clinical trial data. Therefore, the conferees have provided $2,400,000 for the National Eye Evaluation and Research Network.

FUTURE COMBAT SYSTEMS (FCS)

The conferees recommend $3,357,398,000 in research and development funding for Army Future Combat Systems instead of $3,092,322,000 as proposed by the House and $3,565,018,000 as proposed by the Senate. Additionally, the FCS program for fiscal year 2008 includes for the first time procurement funds for facilitization and long lead items, which the conferees approved as requested, as detailed elsewhere in this report. Program funding for fiscal year 2008 supports the first of three planned technology spin outs which will deliver the benefits of FCS technology to other Army elements. Milestone 1 spin outs are planned to include Network Capability Integration kits for Abrams Tanks, Bradley Fighting Vehicles and HMMWVs. The conferees concur with the early integration of FCS technology across the total force, while continuing on a path towards fielding full FCS capability. The conferees designate FCS funding as a congressional special interest item for the purpose of prior approval reprogrammings as discussed elsewhere in this report.

GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM—ARMY (GCSS–A)

The conferees recommend $94,689,000 for GCSS–A, as proposed by the House, instead of $59,689,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees note that this is an increase of $46,703,000, almost 100 percent, over the amount provided in fiscal year 2007. The conferees direct the Army to provide to the congressional defense committees a revised fiscal year 2008 spend plan based on fiscal year 2008 appropriations no later than thirty days after enactment of this Act.

ORGANIC PRECISION INDIRECT FIRE CAPABILITY

Recent Operational Needs Statements from theater identified a requirement for an organic precision indirect fire capability for infantry brigades in the near term. The conferees understand that the Army has conducted an analysis of several potential systems, to include the 120mm Precision Guided Mortar Munition (PGMM), that could address this capability gap. The conferees further understand that based on cost, performance, technological readiness, compatibility with existing systems and near-term fielding availability, the Army considers PGMM the best solution. If additional funds are needed during fiscal year 2008 to ensure that sufficient funds are available to complete development of the PGMM, the Committees on Appropriations would entertain a reprogramming request.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY				
	BASIC RESEARCH				
1	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	76,637	93,137	90,637	100,637
2	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	16,556	16,556	17,556	16,556
3	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	374,052	380,052	385,752	388,952
	TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH	467,245	489,745	493,945	506,145
	APPLIED RESEARCH				
4	POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	83,419	102,019	99,419	108,019
5	FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	155,936	167,436	196,436	196,436
6	MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY	26,785	27,785	31,285	32,285
7	MATERIALS, ELECTRONICS AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY	---	2,500	2,000	2,000
8	COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	93,376	99,376	104,376	105,376
9	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	88,297	102,297	101,397	109,177
10	RF SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH	45,451	51,451	51,451	52,451
11	OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	49,869	55,369	49,869	54,669
12	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS APPLIED RESEARCH	6,081	6,081	6,081	6,081
13	UNDERSEA WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	68,455	70,955	71,455	72,855
14	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	59,874	68,374	64,374	71,474
	TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH	677,543	753,643	778,143	810,823
	ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT				
15	POWER PROJECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	49,684	54,684	89,184	86,984
16	FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	70,850	106,100	99,850	122,100
17	COMMON PICTURE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	40,782	43,782	111,540	93,382
18	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	102,124	113,624	95,124	102,824
19	RF SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	22,676	27,676	38,676	41,676
20	MARINE CORPS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)	70,968	76,468	74,968	78,768
21	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	10,938	13,438	10,938	13,438
23	WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	12,145	43,645	19,145	49,845
24	UNDERSEA WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	73,626	74,626	76,826	77,826
25	NAVY WARFIGHTING EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS	41,196	41,196	41,196	41,196

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
26	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY....	26,840	27,840	26,840	27,640
	TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	521,829	623,079	684,287	735,679
	DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION				
27	AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS.....	47,914	44,914	48,914	44,514
28	AVIATION SURVIVABILITY.....	6,252	20,252	11,752	21,852
29	DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL.....	9,475	9,475	9,475	9,475
30	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....	16,706	21,706	16,706	20,706
31	TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE.....	4,063	4,063	4,063	4,063
32	ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY.....	9,331	9,331	9,331	9,331
33	SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES.....	91,122	92,722	91,122	91,122
34	SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE.....	15,967	28,967	17,467	27,867
35	CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....	84,806	89,306	84,806	88,406
36	SHIPBOARD SYSTEM COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT.....	9,450	27,050	34,550	44,550
37	PILOT FISH.....	132,131	132,131	127,131	129,631
38	RETRACT LARCH.....	89,601	89,601	89,601	89,601
39	RETRACT JUNIPER.....	37,405	37,405	37,405	37,405
40	RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL.....	1,546	1,546	1,546	1,546
41	SURFACE ASW.....	25,560	50,560	27,560	47,160
43	ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT.....	134,882	139,382	155,182	155,482
44	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS.....	9,865	10,865	11,515	12,185
45	SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN.....	30,858	32,858	39,858	40,058
46	SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES.....	18,736	18,736	26,436	26,436
47	ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS.....	166,196	166,196	166,196	166,196
49	CHALK EAGLE.....	211,201	211,201	211,201	211,201
50	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS).....	217,502	229,002	300,502	309,302
51	COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION.....	53,427	58,427	53,427	57,427
52	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS.....	8,941	8,941	8,941	8,941
53	MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES.....	288,220	288,220	190,220	253,220
54	MARINE CORPS MINE/COUNTERMEASURES SYSTEMS - ADV DEV...	657	657	657	657
55	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM.....	80,403	83,903	54,403	57,203

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
56	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	83,361	83,361	83,361	83,361
57	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT	33,283	38,283	33,283	37,283
58	OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	5,122	5,122	5,122	5,122
59	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	19,850	21,350	19,850	21,050
60	NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	5,335	6,335	5,335	6,135
61	FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT	4,131	10,581	4,131	9,481
62	CHALK CORAL	28,297	28,297	28,297	28,297
63	NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY	3,547	15,547	9,547	19,647
64	RETRACT MAPLE	346,144	346,144	346,144	346,144
65	LINK PLUMERIA	88,748	88,748	88,748	88,748
66	RETRACT ELM	79,144	79,144	79,144	79,144
67	SHIP SELF DEFENSE	10,954	10,954	10,954	10,954
68	LINK EVERGREEN	31,607	31,607	31,607	31,607
69	SPECIAL PROCESSES	40,940	40,940	40,940	40,940
70	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	9,934	9,934	9,934	9,934
71	LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	31,021	62,021	31,021	51,821
72	NONLETHAL WEAPONS	45,892	48,892	45,892	48,492
74	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS	70,811	70,811	70,811	70,811
75	SINGLE INTEGRATED AIR PICTURE (SIAP) SYSTEM ENGINEER	46,450	46,450	46,450	46,450
76	COUNTER-DRUG RDT&E PROJECTS	---	10,000	---	8,000
77	DIRECTED ENERGY AND ELECTRIC WEAPON SYSTEMS	---	2,500	---	2,000
78	TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES	27,569	34,569	27,569	33,169
79	HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET DEFEAT SYSTEM (HDBTDS)	126,434	---	---	---
80	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
81	SPACE & ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINE	42,295	42,295	42,295	42,295
	TOTAL, DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION	2,998,086	3,056,302	2,905,402	3,101,422
	ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT				
83	OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	46,815	42,815	41,815	41,815
84	AV-8B AIRCRAFT - ENG DEV	17,360	17,360	17,360	17,360

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
85	STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	106,242	110,242	106,242	109,442
86	MULTI-MISSION HELICOPTER UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT	78,151	78,151	78,151	78,151
87	AIR/OCEAN EQUIPMENT ENGINEERING	5,162	5,162	5,162	5,162
88	P-3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	8,621	4,621	8,621	4,621
89	WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM	2,911	4,911	2,911	6,311
90	TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM	86,921	89,421	86,921	89,421
91	ADVANCED HAWKEYE	808,993	808,993	808,993	808,993
92	H-1 UPGRADES	3,608	3,608	3,608	3,608
93	ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	18,325	19,325	18,325	19,125
94	V-22A	117,997	117,997	117,997	117,997
95	AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	24,267	24,267	24,267	24,267
96	EA-18	272,699	274,699	272,699	274,299
97	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	41,064	44,564	41,064	44,064
98	VHXX EXECUTIVE HELO DEVELOPMENT	270,971	230,971	270,971	230,971
99	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM - NAVY (JTRS-NAVY)	853,676	853,676	853,676	853,676
100	SC-21 TOTAL SHIP SYSTEM ENGINEERING	621,544	629,544	637,544	642,744
101	SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	142,810	146,810	142,810	146,210
102	LPD-17 CLASS SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300
103	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	9,832	9,832	9,832	9,832
104	STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS	231,791	231,791	231,791	231,791
105	AIRBORNE MCM	54,761	57,761	54,761	57,161
106	NAVAL INTEGRATED FIRE CONTROL-COUNTER AIR SYSTEMS ENG.	11,497	15,497	11,497	15,097
107	ADVANCED ABOVE WATER SENSORS	121,494	121,494	121,494	121,494
108	SSN-688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	114,789	115,789	122,789	121,189
109	AIR CONTROL	4,166	4,166	4,166	4,166
111	SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS	28,100	28,100	28,100	28,100
112	COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER CONVERSION	17,139	17,139	19,139	18,739
113	NEW DESIGN SSN	223,958	249,958	228,958	249,058
114	SSN-21 DEVELOPMENTS	2,457	2,457	2,457	2,457

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
115 SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM	53,703	55,703	55,703	56,903
116 SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/ LIVE FIRE T&E	62,404	63,404	67,304	63,404
118 MINE DEVELOPMENT	2,092	2,092	2,092	2,092
120 LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT	27,056	27,056	27,056	27,056
122 JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	10,382	10,382	10,382	10,382
123 PERSONNEL, TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS	8,830	8,830	8,830	8,830
125 JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS	24,851	30,851	24,851	29,651
126 SHIP SELF DEFENSE (DETECT & CONTROL)	33,064	35,064	35,064	35,664
127 SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: HARD KILL)	67,366	70,366	75,866	74,166
128 SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: SOFT KILL/EW)	34,323	37,323	36,323	39,123
129 INTELLIGENCE ENGINEERING	1,959	1,959	1,959	1,959
130 MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	7,973	37,573	20,873	43,173
131 NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM	42,121	42,121	42,121	42,121
133 JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)	1,707,372	2,038,872	1,805,772	1,905,772
135 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	22,181	26,181	22,181	25,581
136 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	54,098	62,098	77,098	80,398
138 CH-53X	417,161	407,161	397,161	397,161
139 MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA)	880,106	881,106	880,106	881,106
140 TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC SYSTEMS	39,053	41,053	39,053	40,653
TOTAL, ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT	7,848,516	8,244,616	8,008,216	8,146,816
RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				
141 THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	23,924	23,924	23,924	23,924
142 TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	32,376	32,376	32,376	32,376
143 MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	37,614	41,714	42,614	41,714
144 STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT - NAVY	7,516	7,516	7,516	7,516
145 CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES	49,360	49,360	49,360	49,360
148 TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	694	5,694	19,194	21,994
149 MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	49,498	49,498	49,498	49,498
150 STRATEGIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	3,452	3,452	3,452	3,452

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
151 RDT&E SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT	68,180	68,180	68,180	68,180
152 RDT&E INSTRUMENTATION MODERNIZATION	1,423	1,423	1,423	1,423
153 RDT&E SHIP AND AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	184,541	184,541	184,541	184,541
154 TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	336,130	336,130	336,130	336,130
155 OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY	12,176	12,176	12,176	12,176
156 NAVY SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) SUPPORT	2,439	2,439	2,439	2,439
157 SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT	29,071	24,071	29,071	24,071
158 MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	20,166	25,166	21,166	24,966
159 TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC ACTIVITIES	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508
160 SERVICE SUPPORT TO JFCOM, JNTC	5,078	---	5,078	5,078
TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	865,146	869,168	889,646	890,346
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT				
163 HARPOON MODIFICATIONS	43,470	43,470	43,470	43,470
164 UNMANNED COMBAT AIR VEHICLE (UCAV) ADVANCED COMPONENT	161,665	161,665	161,665	161,665
165 STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT	81,398	54,398	69,398	69,398
166 SSBN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	33,109	33,109	33,109	33,109
167 SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	4,149	4,149	4,149	4,149
168 NAVY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	36,531	36,531	36,531	36,531
169 RAPID TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION (RTT)	44,756	40,756	40,056	40,556
170 F/A-18 SQUADRONS	44,891	50,891	48,891	52,891
171 E-2 SQUADRONS	22,691	22,691	22,691	22,691
172 FLEET TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL)	23,108	24,108	23,108	24,108
173 TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	11,405	17,005	11,405	15,885
174 INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	27,740	29,740	29,740	31,340
175 AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS	1,845	1,845	1,845	1,845
176 CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	6,987	10,487	6,987	9,787
177 CRYPTOLOGIC DIRECT SUPPORT	1,443	1,443	1,443	1,443
178 ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT	34,340	34,340	34,340	34,340
179 HARM IMPROVEMENT	34,762	38,262	34,762	44,262
180 TACTICAL DATA LINKS	5,534	5,534	5,534	5,534

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
181 SURFACE ASW COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	11,200	18,200	19,200	18,400
182 MK-48 ADCAP	17,941	20,941	17,941	20,341
183 AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	100,284	108,284	115,284	119,684
184 NAVY SCIENCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	3,473	3,473	3,473	3,473
185 OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	71,720	71,720	71,720	71,720
186 MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	280,140	285,640	261,240	265,640
187 MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS	57,177	66,177	59,177	64,377
188 MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT	12,946	12,946	12,946	12,946
189 TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	4,445	4,445	4,445	4,445
190 ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	4,579	4,579	2,579	2,579
191 JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL (JHSV)	18,934	18,934	18,934	18,934
192 MARITIME INTELLIGENCE	---	---	6,000	4,800
195 SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SPACE)	736,572	741,572	722,572	740,772
196 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	28,393	32,393	31,893	34,393
197 JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM (JC2)	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007
198 JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM (JC2)	5,015	5,015	5,015	5,015
199 COBRA JUDY	132,679	132,679	132,679	132,679
200 NAVY METEOROLOGICAL AND OCEAN SENSORS-SPACE (METOC)	4,887	4,887	4,887	4,887
202 JOINT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS	5,444	5,444	5,444	5,444
203 TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	50,185	59,185	54,185	62,585
204 ENDURANCE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	116,666	116,666	116,666	116,666
205 AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	50,677	56,977	55,677	59,717
206 MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	22,488	22,488	23,988	23,688
207 DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS	19,350	21,350	19,350	21,350
208 AERIAL COMMON SENSOR (ACS)	16,606	6,606	16,606	6,606
209 MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT	7,832	7,832	7,832	7,832
210 DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	19,402	19,402	19,402	19,402
211 AVIONICS COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	1,635	1,635	1,635	1,635
212 INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	56,445	58,445	56,445	58,445

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
213 MARITIME TECHNOLOGY (MARITECH)	---	1,500	16,000	14,000
TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	2,477,946	2,520,846	2,493,346	2,556,466
999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,219,225	1,161,225	1,219,225	1,170,825
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY	17,075,536	17,718,624	17,472,210	17,918,522

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
(in thousands of dollars)

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
1	**UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES**	**76,637**	**93,137**	**90,637**	**100,637**
	Blast and Impact Resistant Composite Structures for Navy Ships		2,000		1,600
	Cell-Based Sensors for Chemical Threats		1,000	1,500	1,200
	Center for Hetero-Functional Materials		2,500		2,000
	Center for Nanoscience and Nanomaterials		1,500		1,200
	CSTARS (Center for Southeastern Tropical Advanced Remote Sensing)		2,500		2,000
	Microwave Ferrites and Multifunctional Integrated Circuits		1,000		800
	National Security Training		2,000		2,000
	Research Infrastructure for the Applied Physics Laboratory		4,000		3,200
	Low Acoustic and Thermal Signature Battlefield Power Source			2,500	2,000
	University Research Initiatives			10,000	8,000
2	**IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH**	**16,556**	**16,556**	**17,556**	**16,556**
	Alternative Futures at the Range Complex level for the SouthWest U.S. (transfer to RDTE, DW line 2)			1,000	0
3	**DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES**	**374,052**	**380,052**	**385,752**	**388,952**
	Energetics Technology Center/Energetics S&T Workforce		3,000		2,400
	Mobile Ad Hoc Data Communications for Unmanned Systems		1,000		800
	ONAMI Nanoelectronics and Nanometrology Initiative		1,000	2,500	2,000
	Stand-off Biochemical Agent Detection		1,000		800
	Evaluating ELF Signals in Maritime Environment (transfer from line 33)			1,700	1,600
	Navy Science and Technology Outreach			1,000	800
	Texas Microfactory			3,500	3,500
	Rotational Molded Double Wall for Un-Manned Patrol Boat			3,000	3,000
4	**POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH**	**83,419**	**102,019**	**99,419**	**108,019**
	Aging Evaluation of Advanced Materials Used for Military Aircraft		1,500		1,200
	Clustered Millimeter Wave Imaging Sensors		600	2,000	1,600
	High Energy Conventional Energetics (Phase One)		6,000	5,000	5,000
	High Power Free Electron Laser Development for Naval Applications (transfer from line 15)		2,500		2,000
	Marine Mammals - Effects of Sound		1,000		800
	Modular Payload Systems		2,500		2,000
	Multifunctional Oxide Materials, Their Application and Devices (MFMA)		2,500		2,000
	Strike Weapon Propulsion (SWEAP)		2,000		2,000
	Advanced Propulsion for Gun Launched Projectiles and Missiles			1,000	800
	Combustion Light Gas Gun Projectile			4,000	3,200
	High Performance Alloy Materials, Steel Castings			2,000	2,000
	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Fuel Cell Power Source			2,000	2,000

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
5	**FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH**	**155,936**	**167,436**	**196,436**	**196,436**
	Advanced Simulation Tools for Aircraft Structures Made of Composite Materials		2,000	2,000	2,000
	Critical Composites Technologies for Enabling Special Operations Forces Medium Range Endurance Craft		1,000	1,000	1,000
	High Temperature Super Conducting Magnetic Energy Storage		500		400
	High Toughness Aluminum Structures		1,500		1,200
	Integration of Electro-Kinetic Weapons into Next Generation of Navy Ships		1,000		0
	Optical Recognition Protocol for Biologics Detection		1,000		800
	Planar Solid Oxide Fuel Cell System Demonstration at UTC SimCenter		3,500		3,500
	Stabilized Laser Designation Capability		1,000		1,000
	Alternative Energy Research			20,000	16,000
	Force Protection Applied Research			2,500	2,000
	Lithium-Ion Cell Development			3,000	3,000
	Magnetic Refrigeration Technology			4,000	3,200
	PMRF Force Protection Lab			2,500	2,000
	Shipboard Production of Synthetic Logistics and Aviation Fuel			2,000	1,600
	Undersea Perimeter Security Integrated Defense Environment			3,500	2,800
6	**MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY**	**26,785**	**27,785**	**31,285**	**32,285**
	High Power Lightweight Zinc-Air Battery		1,000		1,000
	Survivability Program			1,500	1,500
	Warfighter Rapid Awareness Processing Technology for Distributed Operations			3,000	3,000
7	**MATERIALS, ELECTRONICS AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY**	**0**	**2,500**	**2,000**	**2,000**
	Digital Direct Manufacturing Research Center (transfer to line 9)		1,000		0
	Infrared Materials Laboratories		1,500	2,000	2,000
8	**COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH**	**93,376**	**99,376**	**104,376**	**105,376**
	Advanced Panoramic Sensor Systems for UAV's		1,000		800
	All Weather Sense & Avoid for UAV's		2,000	3,000	2,400
	Radio Sensor Module (RASM)		2,000		1,600
	UGV Mobility & Coordination in Joint Urban/Littoral Environments		1,000		800
	M2C2			4,000	3,200
	Theater Undersea Warfare Initiative (TUSW)			4,000	3,200

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
9	**WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH**	**88,297**	**102,297**	**101,397**	**109,177**
	Advanced Fouling and Corrosion Control Coatings		2,000	2,000	2,000
	Advanced Reinforced Materials and New Materials Research for Aircraft Tires		1,000		1,000
	Atmospheric Water Harvesting		1,000		1,000
	Durability of Composite Materials and Structures		2,000		1,600
	Mast-mounted In-Port Video Force Protection Surveillance System		2,000		1,600
	Mission Deployable Surveillance Biometrics		2,000		1,600
	Nanotechnology Engineer & Manufacturing Operation (NEMO)		1,000		800
	Virtual Clinical Learning Lab and Center of Excellence		3,000		2,400
	Amelioration of Military Hearing Loss			1,000	800
	Biosensors for Defense Applications			2,500	2,000
	Digital Directed Manufacturing Project (transfer from line 7)			1,600	1,280
	Miniaturization, Systemization of Semiconducting Metal Oxide			1,000	800
	Nanotechnology Research			5,000	4,000
10	**RF SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH**	**45,451**	**51,451**	**51,451**	**52,451**
	Gallium Nitride RF Power Technology		2,000	2,500	2,000
	Notre Dame Center for the Engineering of Oxide-Nitride Structures (CEONS)		2,000		1,600
	Reparative Core Medicine		1,000		1,000
	Ultra Stable Coherent Laser		1,000		800
	National Initiatives for Applications of Multifunctional Materials			2,000	1,600
	Silicon Carbide MOSFETs for Electric Power Systems (transfer to RDTE,Army line 18)			1,500	0
11	**OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH**	**49,869**	**55,369**	**49,869**	**54,669**
	Autonomous Undersea Vehicle Applications Center		1,500		1,200
	Autonomous Marine Sensors and Networks for Rapid Littoral Assessment		2,000		1,600
	Littoral Battlespace Sensing (LBS) & Autonomous Underwater Vehicle System (UAV) Program		1,000		1,000
	Underwater Acoustic Imaging for Maritime Domain Awareness		1,000		1,000
13	**UNDERSEA WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH**	**68,455**	**70,955**	**71,455**	**72,855**
	Autonomous Unmanned Undersea Vehicle (UUV) Delivery & Communications Demonstration		2,500		2,000
	Galfenol Energy Harvesting			2,000	1,600
	High Power Lithium Battery			1,000	800

R-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
14 MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	**59,874**	**68,374**	**64,374**	**71,474**
Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV) Docking and Recharging Station		3,500		2,800
Center for Detection and Neutralization of Electronically Initiated Improvised Explosive Devices		3,000		2,400
Navy Special Warfare (NSW) Unattended Sensor Network		2,000		1,600
Electromagnetic Signature Assessment System Using Multiple Autonomous Underwater Vehicles			2,500	2,000
NMSU Water Security Program			1,000	800
Virtual Onboard Analyst (VIRONA) for Multi-Sensor Mine Detection			1,000	1,000
Remote Controlled Surveillance Sonar System (RCSSS)				1,000
15 POWER PROJECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	**49,684**	**54,684**	**89,184**	**86,984**
Flow Path Analysis Tool (FPAT)		1,000		1,000
High Speed Anti-radiation Demonstration (HSAD)		2,000		1,600
Magdalena Ridge Observatory (MRO)		2,000	6,500	6,500
Advanced Motor-Propulsor Development and Testing			5,000	4,000
Autonomous Unmanned Surface Vessel (AUSV) (transfer to line 126)			1,000	0
Excalibur			1,000	800
Expeditionary Craft			20,000	20,000
Free Electron Laser Naval Applications (transfer to line 4)			2,000	0
Information Sharing for ISRTE			1,000	1,000
Long Wavelength Array			3,000	2,400
16 FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	**70,850**	**106,100**	**99,850**	**122,100**
Accelerating Fuel Cells Manufacturability and their Application in the Armed Forces		2,750	3,000	2,750
Advanced Logistics Fuel Reformer for Fuel Cells		3,000		2,400
Advanced Navy Boat Lift (13,000 – 24,000 lbs.) Research and Development		1,000		1,000
Agile Port and High Speed Ship Technology		3,000		2,400
Cryogenic Power System for Unmanned Underwater Vehicles		1,000		1,000
Detecting Improvised Explosive Devices		1,000		1,000
Direct Motor Driven Waterjet		2,000		1,600
High Speed Power Node Switching and Control Center		2,000		1,600
Innovative Methods for Shipbuilding Affordability		2,000		1,600
Integrated Advanced Communications Terminal (IACT)		1,000		1,000
Multi-Fuel Combustor for Shipboard Fuel Cells		2,000		1,600
M65 Bismaleimide Carbon Fiber Prepreg		3,000		2,400
Pure Hydrogen Supply from Logistic Fuels		3,000		2,400
Secure Infrastructure Technology Laboratory (SINTEL)		3,000	4,000	3,200
Solid-State DC Protection System (SSDCP)		500		400
Tactical Compact Optical Interrogator		2,000		1,600
Underground Coordination of Managed Mesh-Networks		1,000		800
Wide Area Sensor for Force Protection Targeting		2,000		1,600
Advanced Volume Sensor System			2,000	1,600
Electrochemical Field-Deployable System for Potable Water Generation			3,000	2,400
Formable Textile for Complex Shaped Aerospace Composites			2,000	1,600
Future Fuel Non-Tactical Vehicle Initiative			2,000	1,600
Laser Perimeter Awareness System				1,500
Manufacturing and Repair Cell			4,000	4,000
Maritime Mobile Force Protection Program			2,000	1,600
Single Generator Operations Lithium Ion Battery			5,000	5,000
Wide-Band Gap Semiconductor Materials			2,000	1,600

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
17	**COMMON PICTURE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY**	**40,782**	**43,782**	**111,540**	**93,382**
	Computer Forensics for Enhanced Maritime Domain Awareness		1,000		1,000
	Maritime Identification Surveillance Technology (MIST)		2,000		1,600
	GPS Extension Program, transfer from RDT&E,AF line 29			70,758	50,000
18	**WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY**	**102,124**	**113,624**	**95,124**	**102,824**
	Environmentally-Sealed, Ruggedized Avionics Displays		2,000		1,600
	Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) Networked Tactical Training System (NTTS)		1,000		1,000
	NADEP Cherry Point Center for Vertical Lift - Institute for Maintenance, Science and Technology		3,000		2,400
	National Center for Research on Evaluation, Standards, and Student Testing (CRESST) Skill Set Analysis (Note: Including $2M to support CRESST as a UARC for Educational and Training Technology Assessment)		3,000		2,400
	Validation of Prognostic and Health Management Systems		2,500		2,500
	Slow Execution			-10,000	-10,000
	Defense Modernization and Sustainment Initiative (transfer to RDTE,A line 18)			2,000	0
	Protective Apparel Technology Systems			1,000	800
19	**RF SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY**	**22,676**	**27,676**	**38,676**	**41,676**
	C-Band Active Array Radar System		5,000		4,000
	Pacific Airborne Surveillance and Testing			16,000	15,000
20	**MARINE CORPS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)**	**70,968**	**76,468**	**74,968**	**78,768**
	Craft Integrated Electronic Suite (CIES)		3,000		2,400
	Dual-Stage Ultra-Reliable Water Filtration Technology Development		2,500		2,000
	MEMS Microdetonator Packaging Technology			3,000	2,400
	Marine Air-Ground Task Force Situational Awareness			1,000	1,000
21	**JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT**	**10,938**	**13,438**	**10,938**	**13,438**
	Chameleon Chemical Detection Armband		2,500		2,500
23	**WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY**	**12,145**	**43,645**	**19,145**	**49,845**
	C. W. Bill Young Bone Marrow Donor Recruitment and Research Program		31,500		31,500
	Integrated Warfighter Biodefense Program			3,000	2,400
	Massive Tissue Injury/Amputation Repair with Composite Tissue Transplantation			3,000	3,000
	Neural Control of External Devices (artificial limb movement)			1,000	800
24	**UNDERSEA WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY**	**73,626**	**74,626**	**76,826**	**77,826**
	Upward Looking Sonar (ULS)		1,000		1,000
	Deep Water Acoustic Detection System			3,200	3,200

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
26	**MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY**	**26,840**	**27,840**	**26,840**	**27,640**
	Joint Explosive Ordnance Disposal (JEOD) Diver Situational Awareness System		1,000		800
27	**AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS**	**47,914**	**44,914**	**48,914**	**44,514**
	Gateway System		2,000		1,600
	Meteorological and Ocean Sensors (METOC) Data Acquisition Program Growth		-10,000		-10,000
	Naval Observatory Joint Milli-Arcsecond Pathfinder Survey (J-MAPS) Program		5,000		4,000
	Semi-Submersible UUV			1,000	1,000
28	**AVIATION SURVIVABILITY**	**6,252**	**20,252**	**11,752**	**21,852**
	Equipment Life Extension Project (ELEP)		1,500		1,200
	Intelligent Autonomy Technology Transition Program (IA)		2,500		2,000
	Modular Advanced Helmet Vision System		2,000		1,600
	Silver Fox UAS		1,000		800
	Smart Visor		2,000		1,600
	Technology Collaboration for Aerospace Engineering Programs		2,000		1,600
	Unmanned Force Augmentation System		3,000		2,400
	Intelligence Gathering Uninhabited System			2,000	1,600
	Unmanned Aircraft Systems Optimization Technologies			3,500	2,800
30	**ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT**	**16,706**	**21,706**	**16,706**	**20,706**
	Marine Mammal Awareness, Alert and Response Systems (MMAARS)		3,000		2,400
	Tactical E-Field Buoy Development Program		2,000		1,600
33	**SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES**	**91,122**	**92,722**	**91,122**	**91,122**
	Evaluating Extremely Low Frequency (ELF) Signals in Maritime Environments (transfer to line 3)		1,600		0
34	**SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE**	**15,967**	**28,967**	**17,467**	**27,867**
	Anti-Torpedo Torpedo (ATT)		3,000		2,400
	Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) Enhancements		10,000		8,000
	Sensor Arrays for Multiple Applications			1,500	1,500
35	**CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT**	**84,806**	**89,306**	**84,806**	**88,406**
	Carrier Plant Automation and Manning Reduction Technology Insertion		1,000		800
	Improved Corrosion Protection for Electromagnetic Aircraft Launch System (EMALS) for CVN-21		2,500		2,000
	Quiet Interlude Processing System (QuIPS) Integration with Undersea Warfare – Decision Support System (USW-DSS)		1,000		800

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
36	**SHIPBOARD SYSTEM COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT**	**9,450**	**27,050**	**34,550**	**44,550**
	Advanced Combatant Materials Research		2,000		1,600
	Advanced Fluid Controls for Shipboard Applications		1,000	3,000	2,400
	Advanced Repair Technology for the Expeditionary Navy		1,000		800
	Air Gun Ship Shock Testing of Naval Vessels		2,000		1,600
	Circuit Breaker for Navy Shipboard Power Distribution Systems		600		600
	Diagnostic/Prognostic Pump				0
	High Efficiency Quiet Electric Drive		2,000		1,600
	High Temperature Superconductor (HTS) Navy Propulsion Motor for DDG-1000		2,500		2,000
	Integrated Power System Converter		1,000		800
	Internet Protocol over Power Line Carrier Technology Integration with Integrated Condition Assessment System (ICAS)		2,000		1,600
	Naval Flywheel Energy Storage System		1,000		600
	Smart Valve		1,000	3,000	2,400
	Shipboard Wireless Maintenance Assistant (SWMA)		1,500		1,200
	Advanced Steam Turbine			5,000	4,000
	DDG-51 Homopolar Hybrid Drive			6,100	5,500
	MTTC/IPI and National Surface Treatment Center			4,000	3,200
	Power Conversion Equipment for High Density Power			1,000	800
	Propulsor Manufacturing Technology			3,000	2,400
	High Temperature Superconductor AC Synchronous Propulsion Motor				2,000
37	**PILOT FISH**	**132,131**	**132,131**	**127,131**	**129,631**
	Slow Execution			-5,000	-2,500
41	**SURFACE ASW**	**25,560**	**50,560**	**27,560**	**47,160**
	Small Business Technology Insertion		25,000		20,000
	Improved Surface Vessel Torpedo Launcher			2,000	1,600
43	**ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT**	**134,882**	**139,382**	**155,182**	**155,482**
	Acoustic Materials for Integral Bow Conformal Array		1,000		1,000
	Navy Submarine Hydraulic Oil Recycling and Waste Reduction		1,000		1,000
	Low Cost - Laser Module Assembly for the Navy's Acoustic Sensors (LC-LMA)				1,000
	Twinline Thinline Submarine Towed Array		2,500	4,000	3,200
	CISRT Enabling Materials Technology			3,000	2,400
	Controllable Shock Absorber for Advanced Submarines			1,800	1,800
	Organic Submarine Airborne ISRT Demonstration			3,500	2,800
	Submarine Artificial Intelligence-Based Combat System Kernal			3,000	2,400
	Undersea Launched Missile Study			5,000	5,000
44	**SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS**	**9,865**	**10,865**	**11,515**	**12,185**
	High Awareness Littoral Observing (HALO) Sensor - 360 Degree Imaging for Submarines		1,000		1,000
	Submarine Targeting Agile Array with Rapid Zooming			1,650	1,320

R-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
45 SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN	**30,858**	**32,858**	**39,858**	**40,058**
Advanced Video Processing Technologies (AVPT)		1,000		1,000
SCOUT MK3		1,000		1,000
Autonomous Maritime Navigation Program			6,000	4,800
Low-Signature Modular Weapon Platform			3,000	2,400
46 SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES	**18,736**	**18,736**	**26,436**	**26,436**
Common Composite Island Concept			2,700	2,700
Support for Naval Ship Hydrodynamic Facilities			5,000	5,000
50 LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS)	**217,502**	**229,002**	**300,502**	**309,302**
Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) Contact Management Mission Planning Improvement		3,500		2,800
LCS Mission Package Enterprise		5,000		4,000
Remote Multi-Mission Vehicle Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) Mission Module for LCS		3,000		2,400
Fully Fund LCS 1 and 2			81,000	81,000
New Payloads and Sensors Unmanned Surface Vehicle System			2,000	1,600
51 COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	**53,427**	**58,427**	**53,427**	**57,427**
Open Architecture/Maintenance Free Operating Period		3,000		2,400
Automated Test and Re-Test		2,000		1,600
53 MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES	**288,220**	**288,220**	**190,220**	**253,220**
Program Delay (EFV)			-100,000	-35,000
Intelligent Machining of Advanced Defense Materials (transfer to line 55)			2,000	0
55 MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM	**80,403**	**83,903**	**54,403**	**57,203**
Intelligent Machining of Advanced Defense Materials (transfer from line 53)		3,500		2,800
Joint Light Tactical Vehicle Contract Delay			-35,000	-35,000
Anti-Sniper Infrared Targeting System			5,000	5,000
Urban Operations Environmental Lab			4,000	4,000
57 COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT	**33,283**	**38,283**	**33,283**	**37,283**
Cooperative Engagement Capability		5,000		4,000
59 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	**19,850**	**21,350**	**19,850**	**21,050**
Puget Sound Anoxia Research		1,500		1,200
60 NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	**5,335**	**6,335**	**5,335**	**6,135**
Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC)		1,000		800
61 FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT	**4,131**	**10,581**	**4,131**	**9,481**
Advanced Photovoltaic Material Integration Development		950		950
Kinetic Hydropower System (KHPS) Turbine		4,000		3,200
Swimmer Detection Sonar Network		1,500		1,200
63 NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY	**3,547**	**15,547**	**9,547**	**19,647**
Defense Integrated Technical Data Center		1,500		1,200
National Item Identification Number Validation and Correction		2,000		1,600
Unique Identification of Tangible Items		8,500		8,500
Highly Integrated Optical Interconnects			2,000	1,600
Multi-Colored Infrared Sensors			4,000	3,200

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
71	**LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY**	**31,021**	**62,021**	**31,021**	**51,821**
	Affordable Weapon System		19,000		15,200
	Modular Advanced Ultra Light Weapons System Prototype Mount		10,000		4,000
	76mm Super Rapid Medium Caliber Gun System Explosives Safety Review		2,000		1,600
72	**NONLETHAL WEAPONS**	**45,892**	**48,892**	**45,892**	**48,492**
	Spherical Airship Research and Development		2,000		1,600
	High-Power Microwave System for Vehicle Immobilization		1,000		1,000
76	**COUNTER-DRUG RDT&E PROJECTS**	**0**	**10,000**	**0**	**8,000**
	Global Personal Locator Beacon for Counter-Narcoterrorism		2,000		1,600
	Project Athena		8,000		6,400
77	**DIRECTED ENERGY AND ELECTRIC WEAPON SYSTEMS**	**0**	**2,500**	**0**	**2,000**
	Lasers for Navy Applications		2,500		2,000
78	**TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES**	**27,569**	**34,569**	**27,569**	**33,169**
	Assault Directed Infrared Countermeasures		5,000		4,000
	High Power Fiber Laser (HPFL) - Based Pod		2,000		1,600
79	**HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET DEFEAT SYSTEM (HDBTDS)**	**126,434**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Conventional Trident Modification		-126,434	-126,434	-126,434
83	**OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT**	**46,815**	**42,815**	**41,815**	**41,815**
	Wireless Blade Monitoring System (WBMS)		1,000		0
	Program execution		-5,000		-5,000
	Program delay			-5,000	0
85	**STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT**	**106,242**	**110,242**	**106,242**	**109,442**
	Advanced Measurement Standards Development		4,000		3,200
88	**P-3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM**	**8,621**	**4,621**	**8,621**	**4,621**
	Program execution		-4,000		-4,000
89	**WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM**	**2,911**	**4,911**	**2,911**	**6,311**
	Agent-Based Expeditionary Security System for Anti-Terrorism Afloat		1,000		800
	Wireless Imaging and Sensor Network		1,000		1,000
	Distributed Detection Classification and Localization (DCL) (transfer from line 126)				1,600
90	**TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM**	**86,921**	**89,421**	**86,921**	**89,421**
	Distributed Multi-Platform Sensor Support System		2,500		2,500
93	**ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS**	**18,325**	**19,325**	**18,325**	**19,125**
	Deep Extended Echo Ranging (DEER)		1,000		800
96	**EA-18**	**272,699**	**274,699**	**272,699**	**274,299**
	Next Generation Electronic Warfare Simulator (NGEWS)		2,000		1,600
97	**ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT**	**41,064**	**44,564**	**41,064**	**44,064**
	EA-6B ALQ-99 Band 5/6 Traveling Wave Tube (TWT) Driver Modification		1,000		1,000
	Point Mugu Electronic Warfare Lab Upgrade		2,500		2,000

R-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
98 VH-71A EXECUTIVE HELO DEVELOPMENT	270,971	230,971	270,971	230,971
Program execution		-40,000		-40,000
100 SC-21 TOTAL SHIP SYSTEM ENGINEERING	621,544	629,544	637,544	642,744
Floating Area Network (FAN) Littoral Sensor Grid		5,000		4,000
SmartLink Planar Scanner Antenna Modernization		2,000		1,600
Wireless Maritime Inspection System		1,000		1,000
Permanent Magnet Motor			9,000	9,000
Advanced Wireless Encryption Module			3,000	2,400
Bio/Nano-MEMS for Defense Applications			4,000	3,200
101 SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	142,810	146,810	142,810	146,210
Aegis Combat Information Center (CIC) Virtualization/Common Presentation Layer Integration		3,000		2,400
Smart Integrated Data Environment		1,000		1,000
105 AIRBORNE MCM	54,761	57,761	54,761	57,161
Airborne Mine Countermeasures (AMCM) "Open Architecture" Technology Insertion		3,000		2,400
106 NAVAL INTEGRATED FIRE CONTROL-COUNTER AIR SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	11,497	15,497	11,497	15,097
Sustainability of AN/SPS - 49 Common Signal Data Processor		4,000		3,600
108 SSN-688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	114,789	115,789	122,789	121,189
Advanced Intercept & Ranging System		1,000	4,000	3,200
Improved Submarine Thin Line Towed Array Handler			4,000	3,200
112 COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER CONVERSION	17,139	17,139	19,139	18,739
Environmentally Sealed, Ruggedized Large Scale Display for Tactical Operations Centers			2,000	1,600
113 NEW DESIGN SSN	223,958	249,958	228,958	249,058
Oxygen Generator		1,000		800
Small Business Technology Insertion		25,000		20,000
Combat Control for Distributed Netted Systems			2,000	1,600
Submarine Electronic Chart Updates			3,000	2,700
115 SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM	53,703	55,703	55,703	56,903
Submarine Maintenance Automation and Communication System (SMACS)		2,000		1,600
Automated Submarine Command and Control Center			2,000	1,600
116 SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/ LIVE FIRE T&E	62,404	63,404	67,304	63,404
Automated Fiber Optic Manufacturing Initiative		1,000		1,000
Transfer from NDSF for ship design			4,900	0
125 JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS	24,851	30,851	24,851	29,651
Joint Stand Off Weapon Research and Development		6,000		4,800
126 SHIP SELF DEFENSE (DETECT & CONTROL)	33,064	35,064	35,064	35,664
Distributed Detection Classification and Localization (DCL) (transfer to line 89)		2,000		0
Expeditionary Swimmer Defense System			2,000	1,600
Autonomous Unmanned Surface Vessel (AUSV) (transfer from line 15)				1,000
127 SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: HARD KILL)	67,366	70,366	75,866	74,166
Phalanx Next Generation		3,000	8,500	6,800

R-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
128 SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: SOFT KILL/EW)	**34,323**	**37,323**	**36,323**	**39,123**
Advanced Radar Absorbing Tiles for Surface Ships		2,000	2,000	2,000
Electronic Warfare Concept Demonstrator for the Littoral Combat Ship		1,000		800
130 MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	**7,973**	**37,573**	**20,873**	**43,173**
Advanced Research and Development of Hemostatic Agents (Note: USMC)		4,000		3,200
Center for Deployment Psychology		1,000		1,000
Granular Chitosan Clotting Agent for Anti-Coagulated Hypothermic Blood		1,500	1,000	1,200
Implantable Middle Ear Hearing System		1,000		1,000
Military Dental Research		2,000		1,600
Mobile Oxygen, Ventilation and External Suction (MOVES) (transfer from line 187)		2,100		2,000
On-Demand Custom Body Implants and Prosthesis for Injured Personnel		2,000		1,600
Penn State Cancer Institute		7,000		5,600
Somatic Cell Processing Program		2,000		1,600
Strategies to Mitigate Individual Stress Reactivity and Operational Stress Reactions in the Military		2,000		1,200
US Navy Pandemic Influenza Vaccine Program		2,000		1,600
VisualDX Image-Based Real-Time Clinical Decision Support		3,000		2,400
Multivalent Dengue Vaccine Program			3,000	3,000
Next Generation Networking Electronic Medical Records Project			4,900	4,000
Phase 1 Clincal Trials for Infusible Hemostatic Agent			4,000	3,200
Hampton University Cancer Treatment Initiative				1,000
133 JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)	**1,707,372**	**2,038,872**	**1,805,772**	**1,905,772**
Alternate Engine Development		240,000	240,000	240,000
Excess Award Fees		-8,500	-8,600	-8,600
Production Affordability Initiatives and Information Assurance		100,000		100,000
Joint Strike Fighter Overbilling			-133,000	-133,000
135 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**22,181**	**26,181**	**22,181**	**25,581**
Electronic Portal for Analysis and Surveillance of Medical and Preventative Health Records		3,000		2,400
Oblique Imaging and Software Tool for Marine Installations		1,000		1,000
136 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**54,098**	**62,098**	**77,098**	**80,398**
Navy Condition Based Maintenance for Shipyard Facilities and Equipment		3,000		3,000
National Terrorism Preparedness Institute Counter-Terrorism Technology Development Training		3,000		2,400
SPAWAR System Center Information Technology Center (ITC)		2,000	10,000	10,000
Condition Based Maintenance Enabling Technologies			3,000	2,700
Digitization of NCIS Investigative Files			8,000	6,400
Integration of Logistics Info for Knowledge Projection and Readiness			2,000	1,800
138 CH-53K RDTE	**417,161**	**407,161**	**397,161**	**397,161**
Program execution		-10,000		0
Program delay			-20,000	-20,000
139 MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA)	**880,106**	**881,106**	**880,106**	**881,106**
Military Aircraft Loss of Control Training Research		1,000		1,000

R-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
140 TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC SYSTEMS	**39,053**	**41,053**	**39,053**	**40,653**
AN/SSQ-137 (V) Ships Signals Exploitation Equipment Increment E		2,000		1,600
143 MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	**37,614**	**41,714**	**42,614**	**41,714**
Network Expansion & Integration of Navy/NASA RDT&E Ranges & Facilities		4,100	5,000	4,100
148 TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	**694**	**5,694**	**19,194**	**21,994**
Commercialization of Advanced Technology (CAT)		3,000		2,400
Integrated Manufacturing Enterprise		2,000		1,600
HTDV			10,000	10,000
Naval Aviation Technology Exploration Initiative			1,000	800
Pacific-Based Joint Info Tech Center			7,500	6,500
157 SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT	**29,071**	**24,071**	**29,071**	**24,071**
Program growth		-5,000		-5,000
158 MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	**20,166**	**25,166**	**21,166**	**24,966**
Automated Identification and Data Capture (AIDC) Solutions Center		3,500		2,800
USMC Logistics Analysis and Optimization		1,500		1,200
Individual Chemical Alert System			1,000	800
160 SERVICE SUPPORT TO JFCOM, JNTC	**5,078**	**0**	**5,078**	**5,078**
Transfer to Operation & Maintenance, Defense-wide (CE2T2)		-5,078		0
165 STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT	**81,398**	**54,398**	**69,398**	**69,398**
Advanced Linear Accelerator (LINAC) Facility		3,000	3,000	3,000
Reliable Replacement Warhead		-30,000	-15,000	-15,000
169 RAPID TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION (RTT)	**44,756**	**40,756**	**40,056**	**40,556**
US Navy Mobile Condition Assessment System Pilot		1,000		800
Program execution		-5,000		-5,000
Reduce growth			-4,700	0
170 F/A-18 SQUADRONS	**44,891**	**50,891**	**48,891**	**52,891**
Airborne Tactical Server		3,000		2,400
F/A-18 Roadmap Procurement Plan Fidelity Upgrade		3,000		2,400
F/A-18 Tactical Operational Flight Trainers Fidelity			2,000	1,600
NAVAIR CPI Tech Manual Conversion and Support			2,000	1,600
172 FLEET TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL)	**23,108**	**24,108**	**23,108**	**24,108**
AN-USQ-155 Card Upgrade for Navy Voice over Internet Protocol Telephony		1,000		1,000
173 TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	**11,405**	**17,005**	**11,405**	**15,885**
Precision Terrain Aided Navigation		4,000		3,200
Tomahawk Weapons Control System		1,600		1,280
174 INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	**27,740**	**29,740**	**29,740**	**31,340**
Autonomous Anti-Submarine Vertical Beam Array		1,000		1,000
Low Cost, Expendable, Fiber Optic Sensor Array		1,000		1,000
Distributed Maritime Surveillance System			2,000	1,600
176 CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**6,987**	**10,487**	**6,987**	**9,787**
Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) Training Interoperability Enterprise Demonstration Test Bed		1,500		1,200
Total Ship Training System (TSTS) Support System		2,000		1,600

R-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
179 HARM IMPROVEMENT	**34,762**	**38,262**	**34,762**	**44,262**
Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile (AARGM)		3,500		3,500
Advanced Precision Kill Weapons System				6,000
181 SURFACE ASW COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	**11,200**	**18,200**	**19,200**	**18,400**
Advanced Composite Materials for Acoustic Window Applications		6,000	8,000	6,400
Long Range Synthetic Aperture Sonar (SAS) for Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW)		1,000		800
182 MK-48 ADCAP	**17,941**	**20,941**	**17,941**	**20,341**
Digital Data for Weapon System Readiness		1,000		800
MK-48 Torpedo Post-Launch Communication System		2,000		1,600
183 AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	**100,284**	**108,284**	**115,284**	**119,684**
Age Exploration Model Enhancement and Vibration Analysis/Precision Measurement Integration		2,500		2,000
Advanced Avionics Miniaturization Program		1,000		1,000
Lightweight Composite Structure Development for Aerospace Vehicles		1,500		1,200
Aviation Improvements - Low Observable Aircraft Sealants		2,000		1,600
Rotor Blade Protection Against Sand and Water Erosion		1,000		800
Real-Time Weight and Balance Measurement System for C-130s			4,000	3,200
Arc Fault Circuit Breaker with Arc Location System			1,000	800
Rapid Repair UV Curable Structural Adhesives			4,000	4,000
Structural Life Tracking			2,000	1,600
F/A-18 Avionics Ground Support System			2,000	1,600
Wireless Sensors for Navy Aircraft			2,000	1,600
186 MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	**280,140**	**285,640**	**261,240**	**265,640**
Battlefield Sensor Netting		3,000		2,400
STRIKE Research and Development and Integration with Intelligence C2 Systems / Counter Intelligence and Human Intelligence Equipment Program (CIHEP)		2,500		2,000
Program execution			-25,000	-25,000
Performance Enhancements for Information Assurance and Information Systems			6,100	6,100
187 MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS	**57,177**	**66,177**	**59,177**	**64,377**
Expeditionary Fire Support System (EFSS) Projectile Technology Enhancements -- USMC		5,500		4,400
Tractable Durable Net Complex Shaped Body and Extremity Armor		2,000		1,600
Ultrasonic Consolidation of Embedded Sensors		1,500		1,200
Mobile Oxygen, Ventilation, and External Suction (MOVES) (transfer to line 130)			2,000	0
190 ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	**4,579**	**4,579**	**2,579**	**2,579**
Unjustified Request: Medium Range Missile Concept			-2,000	-2,000
192 MARITIME INTELLIGENCE	**0**	**0**	**6,000**	**4,800**
Secure Data Sharing for Digital Radiographic Imaging			1,500	1,200
Surf Eagle Open Source Environmental Intelligence			4,500	3,600

R-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
195 SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SPACE)	**736,572**	**741,572**	**722,572**	**740,772**
Field Programmable Processor Array (FPPA) for Space Based "Reconfigurable" Wide Field of View Sensor		2,000		1,600
Joint Integrated Systems for Advanced Digital Networking (JIST-NET)		1,000		1,000
Transformational Satellite Communications (TSAT) Upgrade to Navy Multi-Band Terminal (NMT)		2,000		1,600
Internet Protocol Version 6			1,000	0
Program delay: EHF SATCOM Terminals			-15,000	0
196 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	**28,393**	**32,393**	**31,893**	**34,393**
Tactical Key Loader		4,000		3,200
Universal Description, Discovery and Integration			3,500	2,800
203 TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	**50,185**	**59,185**	**54,185**	**62,585**
Coastal Airship Surveillance Demonstrator		2,000		1,600
Micro-munitions Interface for Tactical Unmanned Systems		4,000		4,000
Unmanned Air Systems "Open Architecture" Migration		3,000		3,000
Advanced Airship Flying Laboratory			2,000	2,000
Skybus 80k and 130k LTA-UAS Multirole Technologies			2,000	1,800
205 AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	**50,677**	**56,977**	**55,677**	**59,717**
EP-3E Environmental Cooling System Upgrade		6,300		5,040
Fusion, Exploitation, Algorithm, Targeting, High-Altitude Reconnaisance (FEATHAR)			5,000	4,000
206 MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	**22,488**	**22,488**	**23,988**	**23,688**
Collective Aperture Multi-Band Sensor System			1,500	1,200
207 DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS	**19,350**	**21,350**	**19,350**	**21,350**
Distributed Common Ground System- Navy/AFATDS Interoperability		1,000		1,000
Maritime Intelligence Integration for Shared Situational Awareness		1,000		1,000
208 AERIAL COMMON SENSOR (ACS)	**16,606**	**6,606**	**16,606**	**6,606**
Program restructure		-10,000		-10,000
212 INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	**56,445**	**58,445**	**56,445**	**58,445**
Improved Advanced Watertight Door (IAWD) for Navy Surface Ships		1,000		1,000
U.S. Navy Nuclear Power Plant and Ship Propulsion Shaft Manufacturing Improvement Project		1,000		1,000
213 MARITIME TECHNOLOGY (MARITECH)	**0**	**1,500**	**16,000**	**14,000**
Enhanced Tracking and Asset Control (ETAC)		1,500		1,200
National Shipbuilding Research Program			15,000	12,000
Navy Automatic Identification Technology (AID) Engineering Support			1,000	800

BONE MARROW REGISTRY

The conferees reiterate the direction proposed by the House regarding funding provided for the C.W. Bill Young Bone Marrow Donor Recruitment and Research program.

ADVANCED PRECISION KILL WEAPONS SYSTEM

The conferees agree to provide $6,000,000 above the President's request for continued development of the Advanced Precision Kill Weapons System (APKWS) in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy. If additional funds are needed during fiscal year 2008 to ensure that sufficient funds are available to maintain progress in developing the program, the Committees on Appropriations would entertain a reprogramming request.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AIR FORCE				
	BASIC RESEARCH				
1	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	258,259	265,759	268,959	274,359
2	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	104,304	104,304	123,304	120,704
3	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH INITIATIVES	12,636	12,636	12,636	12,636
	TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH	375,199	382,699	404,899	407,699
	APPLIED RESEARCH				
4	MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	---	8,000	---	4,700
5	MATERIALS	122,794	164,294	161,094	179,654
6	AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES	131,948	136,948	136,948	140,748
7	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH	79,856	84,856	87,856	91,056
8	AEROSPACE PROPULSION	179,161	201,461	212,961	216,961
9	AEROSPACE SENSORS	108,055	119,055	113,055	122,055
10	MULTI-DISCIPLINARY SPACE TECHNOLOGY	---	2,000	---	1,600
11	SPACE TECHNOLOGY	109,566	114,416	130,466	126,816
12	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	57,804	59,304	57,804	59,004
13	DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	54,883	57,883	54,883	57,283
14	COMMAND CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS	116,705	125,105	118,705	122,205
16	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH	50,303	50,303	50,303	50,303
	TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH	1,011,075	1,123,625	1,124,075	1,172,385
	ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT				
20	ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	39,730	65,230	51,730	72,030
21	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS	55,549	65,549	55,549	64,349
22	AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY DEV/DEMO	64,922	29,822	64,922	67,322
23	AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY	117,990	125,990	140,890	143,490
24	CREW SYSTEMS AND PERSONNEL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY	28,558	37,258	34,558	38,658
25	ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY	23,743	26,743	25,843	27,943
28	ADVANCED SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY	78,704	98,004	93,004	101,304
29	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS) EXTENSION PROGRAM	70,758	---	---	---
30	MAUI SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (MSSS)	5,237	7,237	46,737	42,437

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
32	CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	16,904	18,904	16,904	18,504
33	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	43,999	43,999	74,999	74,899
34	C3I ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	27,357	29,357	32,257	33,057
36	HIGH ENERGY LASER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	3,815	3,815	3,815	3,815
	TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	577,266	551,908	641,208	687,808
	DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION				
40	INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	4,930	5,930	4,930	5,930
41	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	466	2,466	3,466	2,866
42	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III	587,226	507,226	437,226	487,226
43	ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)	603,179	603,179	603,179	603,179
44	POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE)	178,754	178,754	178,754	178,754
45	SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	37,604	62,604	42,604	66,604
46	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	26,054	26,054	26,054	26,054
47	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	4,280	4,280	4,280	4,280
48	INTERNATIONAL SPACE COOPERATIVE R&D	619	619	619	619
49	TRANSFORMATIONAL SATCOM (TSAT)	963,585	963,585	763,585	813,585
50	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE	21,192	21,192	21,192	21,192
51	INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE	26,519	32,519	26,519	31,319
52	WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SYSTEM RDT&E (SPACE)	19,213	19,213	19,213	19,213
53	SPACE-BASED RADAR	---	186,000	---	---
54	POLLUTION PREVENTION (DEM/VAL)	2,838	8,838	7,838	11,038
55	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS	7,544	7,544	7,544	7,544
60	COMMON AERO VEHICLE (CAV)	32,806	37,806	---	4,000
61	OPERATIONALLY RESPONSIVE SPACE	87,032	107,032	87,032	97,132
63	NATIONAL POLAR-ORBITING OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SAT.	334,871	334,871	334,871	334,871
	TOTAL, DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION	2,938,712	3,109,712	2,568,906	2,715,406
	ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT				
64	GLOBAL BROADCAST SERVICE (GBS)	29,407	29,407	29,407	29,407
66	NUCLEAR WEAPONS SUPPORT	20,319	20,319	20,319	20,319

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
67	B-1B	159,126	144,126	169,126	153,126
68	SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE FLIGHT TRAINING	12,622	12,622	15,622	15,022
70	B-2 ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY BOMBER	244,019	289,219	292,019	297,819
71	PERSONNEL RECOVERY SYSTEMS	290,059	190,059	98,059	105,000
72	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	101,649	103,149	103,649	103,249
74	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	34	34	34	34
75	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	145,191	145,191	145,191	145,191
76	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	53,412	53,412	65,412	64,412
77	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS	187,804	197,604	187,804	197,604
78	AIRBORNE ELECTRONIC ATTACK	20,007	20,007	20,007	20,007
79	SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) HIGH EMD	587,004	614,604	587,004	587,004
80	ALTERNATIVE INFRARED SPACE SYSTEM (AIRSS)	230,887	75,887	75,000	75,887
82	ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	1,985	3,485	1,985	3,185
83	SUBMUNITIONS	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988
84	AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	10,623	12,623	10,623	12,223
86	LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	12,649	13,649	12,649	13,649
87	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	17,657	17,657	17,657	17,657
88	INTEGRATED COMMAND & CONTROL APPLICATIONS (IC2A)	189	13,189	8,189	17,589
89	INTELLIGENCE EQUIPMENT	1,469	1,469	5,969	5,069
91	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)	1,780,874	2,137,374	1,879,324	2,004,324
94	RDT&E FOR AGING AIRCRAFT	17,021	19,021	19,021	20,621
96	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	3,044	3,044	3,044	3,044
96	LINK-16 SUPPORT AND SUSTAINMENT	199,363	196,363	199,363	196,363
98	E-10 SQUADRONS	39,703	39,703	39,703	39,703
99	SINGLE INTEGRATED AIR PICTURE (SIAP)	4,976	4,976	4,976	4,976
100	FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING	87,096	72,096	87,096	72,096
102	JOINT CARGO AIRCRAFT (JCA)	42,368	42,368	---	21,000
103	CV-22	16,688	16,688	16,688	16,688
	TOTAL, ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT	4,319,233	4,491,333	4,116,928	4,264,256

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				
104 THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	39,892	39,892	39,892	39,892
105 MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	59,064	61,064	63,564	64,264
106 RAND PROJECT AIR FORCE	30,999	30,999	30,999	30,999
109 INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	30,203	30,203	30,203	30,203
110 TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	737,558	712,558	737,558	722,558
111 ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	15,145	20,145	15,145	19,145
112 SPACE TEST PROGRAM (STP)	47,430	47,430	47,430	47,430
113 FACILITIES RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION - TEST & EVAL	59,131	60,131	59,131	60,131
114 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT - TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	30,865	34,865	30,865	34,065
117 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	4,041	4,041	4,041	4,041
TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	1,054,328	1,041,328	1,058,828	1,052,728
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT				
118 ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE AGENCY	10,930	10,930	10,930	10,930
120 B-52 SQUADRONS	41,916	47,416	41,916	46,416
122 AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	4,672	4,672	4,672	4,672
123 STRAT WAR PLANNING SYSTEM - USSTRATCOM	20,340	20,340	20,340	20,340
124 NIGHT FIST - USSTRATCOM	5,296	5,296	5,296	5,296
126 REGION/SECTOR OPERATION CONTROL CENTER MODERNIZATION	23,495	23,495	23,495	23,495
127 WARFIGHTER RAPID ACQUISITION PROCESS (WRAP) RAPID TRAN	14,245	14,245	14,245	14,245
128 MQ-9 UAV	61,069	61,069	65,069	64,269
129 A-10 SQUADRONS	1,963	1,963	1,963	1,963
130 F-16 SQUADRONS	90,620	90,620	70,620	70,620
131 F-15E SQUADRONS	101,251	114,251	104,251	115,251
133 F-22 SQUADRONS	743,593	379,563	611,393	611,393
135 TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	7,927	7,927	7,927	7,927
136 ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	36,838	36,838	33,638	33,638
139 AF TENCAP	11,526	11,526	11,526	11,526
141 COMPASS CALL	4,603	4,603	9,603	8,603
142 AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	139,042	139,042	139,042	139,042

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
144 JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)	12,152	12,152	12,152	12,152
145 AIR AND SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	111,557	111,557	101,057	101,057
146 CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)	16,505	16,505	25,005	25,005
147 AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS)	152,721	152,721	152,721	152,721
148 TACTICAL AIRBORNE CONTROL SYSTEMS	3,387	3,387	3,387	3,387
149 ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	33,584	33,584	33,584	33,584
150 EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM	650,608	652,608	650,608	650,608
152 THEATER BATTLE MANAGEMENT (TBM) C4I	9,961	9,961	9,961	9,961
153 FIGHTER TACTICAL DATA LINK	39,545	39,545	39,545	39,545
154 BOMBER TACTICAL DATA LINK	37,130	37,130	37,130	37,130
155 C2ISR TACTICAL DATA LINK	1,809	1,809	1,809	1,809
156 COMMAND AND CONTROL (C2) CONSTELLATION	45,049	45,049	45,049	45,049
157 JOINT SURVEILLANCE AND TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM	65,924	82,924	65,924	82,724
158 SEEK EAGLE	22,969	22,969	22,969	22,969
160 USAF MODELING AND SIMULATION	23,044	25,044	24,244	25,844
161 WARGAMING AND SIMULATION CENTERS	6,490	6,490	6,490	6,490
162 DISTRIBUTED TRAINING AND EXERCISES	7,522	7,522	7,522	7,522
163 MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	105,371	105,371	105,371	105,371
164 INFORMATION WARFARE SUPPORT	12,111	12,111	12,111	12,111
165 SPECIAL EVALUATION SYSTEM	760,312	760,312	760,312	770,412
167 COBRA BALL	---	---	2,500	2,500
171 E-4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC)	19,529	19,529	19,529	19,529
172 AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS (AIRCOM)	2,022	2,022	2,022	2,022
173 MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK	103,846	83,846	88,846	88,846
174 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	229,657	187,610	210,457	187,810
175 GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	10,631	12,131	10,631	11,831
176 GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	3,397	14,897	3,397	12,597
177 JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM (JC2)	5,841	5,841	5,841	5,841
178 MILSATCOM TERMINALS	388,491	388,491	388,491	388,491
180 AIRBORNE SIGINT ENTERPRISE	139,627	124,627	147,627	136,027

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
183 GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT (GATM)	6,681	6,681	6,681	6,681
184 SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE)	27,256	27,256	27,256	27,256
185 WEATHER SERVICE	39,747	40,747	40,747	41,347
186 AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, & LANDING SYSTEM (ATC)	4,672	5,392	7,672	8,392
187 AERIAL TARGETS	7,376	7,376	7,376	7,376
190 SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	829	829	829	829
194 NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT)	93,267	156,467	156,267	156,467
195 NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE AND CONTROL)	120,931	120,931	120,931	120,931
197 SPACE AND MISSILE TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER	3,089	3,089	3,089	3,089
198 SPACE WARFARE CENTER	1,678	1,678	1,678	1,678
199 SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE)	27,300	27,300	27,300	27,300
200 INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS	1,134	1,134	1,134	1,134
202 AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	64,869	64,869	64,869	64,869
203 MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	12,672	15,672	17,672	19,072
204 DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	107,117	108,117	107,117	107,917
205 PREDATOR UAV (JMIP)	22,296	25,796	35,296	33,996
206 GLOBAL HAWK UAV	298,501	260,501	291,501	276,501
207 NETWORK-CENTRIC COLLABORATIVE TARGET (TIARA)	8,641	8,641	8,641	8,641
208 INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO INFORMATION WARFARE	5,362	5,362	5,362	5,362
209 NCMC - TW/AA SYSTEM	11,882	11,882	11,882	11,882
211 NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (SPACE)	38,974	38,974	38,974	38,974
213 NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE OFFICE	10,821	10,821	10,821	10,821
214 SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS	23,980	23,980	23,980	23,980
215 NASS, IO TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION & TOOL DEV	15,681	15,681	15,681	15,681
216 SHARED EARLY WARNING (SEW)	3,152	3,152	3,152	3,152
217 C-130 AIRLIFT SQUADRON	188,069	192,069	251,569	251,669
218 C-5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS	203,585	185,585	178,585	180,185
219 C-17 AIRCRAFT	181,734	181,734	181,734	181,734
220 C-130J PROGRAM	74,223	74,223	74,223	74,223

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
222 LARGE AIRCRAFT IR COUNTERMEASURES (LAIRCM)	19,324	19,324	19,324	19,324
223 KC-135S	8,766	8,766	8,766	8,766
224 KC-10S	36,790	13,790	13,790	13,790
225 KC-135 TANKER REPLACEMENT	314,454	114,454	314,454	114,454
226 OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AIRLIFT	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868
228 SPECIAL TACTICS / COMBAT CONTROL	5,225	5,225	8,825	8,125
229 DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510
230 ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	22,317	22,317	22,317	22,317
231 INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	39,906	48,906	45,906	50,506
233 LOGISTICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (LOGIT)	114,176	115,676	114,176	115,376
234 SUPPORT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	11,076	17,576	22,576	34,076
235 JOINT NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER	3,128	---	3,128	3,128
236 OTHER PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES	115	115	115	115
237 JOINT PERSONNEL RECOVERY AGENCY	5,377	5,377	5,377	5,377
238 SERVICE-WIDE SUPPORT (NOT OTHERWISE ACCOUNTED FOR)	6,495	6,495	6,495	6,495
239 CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PROGRAM	8,070	8,070	8,070	8,070
240 PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	16,832	16,832	16,832	16,832
241 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	47,105	37,105	47,105	37,105
TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	6,611,171	6,023,886	6,557,871	6,371,944
999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	9,824,956	9,439,426	9,598,126	9,583,245
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AIR FORCE	26,711,940	26,163,917	26,070,841	26,255,471

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

R-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
1 DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	**258,259**	**265,759**	**268,959**	**274,359**
Chabot Space and Science Center		1,000		800
Process Integrated Mechanism for Human-Computer Collaboration and Coordination		1,000		1,000
Fully-Integrated Solar-Powered Interior Lighting Technology (Note: Senate included funding in Line 5)		1,000		1,600
Nanotechnology based biosensors and bio-threat detectors		2,500		2,000
Hybrid Materials for Thermal Management in Thin Films and Bulk Composites		2,000	1,000	1,600
Coal Transformation Laboratory			1,000	1,000
Development and Validation of Advanced Design Technologies for Hypersonic Research			3,000	2,400
High Energy Laser for Detection, Inspection and Non-destructive Testing (Note: House included funding in RDT&E, Defense-Wide, Line 2)			5,000	5,000
UNR-Millimeter Wave-Based Fatigue Countermeasure Technology			700	700
2 UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	**104,304**	**104,304**	**123,304**	**120,704**
Battlespace: Reducing Military Decision Cycles			3,000	2,400
High Temperature Hydrogen Energy Production Facility			1,000	1,000
Partnership in Innovative Preparation for Educators and Students (PIPES) and the Space Education Consortium (SEC)			2,000	1,600
Secure Grids for Network Centric Operations			3,000	2,400
University Research Initiatives			10,000	8,000
Frank R. Seaver Science and Engineering Complex (Transferred from Line 4)		0		1,000
4 MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	**0**	**8,000**	**0**	**4,700**
Light Emitting Diode (LED) Wound Healing of Oral and Cutaneous Lesions (Transferred to Defense Health Program)		1,500		0
Tricorder Detector		1,500		1,200
National Center for Integrated Civilian-Military Domestic Disaster Medical Response (Yale New Haven Health System)		2,500		2,000
Comprehensive Clinical Phenotyping and Genetic Mapping for the Discovery of Autism Susceptibility Gene		1,500		1,500
Frank R. Seaver Science and Engineering Complex (Transferred to Line 2)		1,000		0
5 MATERIALS	**122,794**	**164,294**	**161,094**	**179,654**
Chrome Free Environmentally Friendly Corrosion Protection for Aircraft		2,000		1,600
Free Electron Laser Capabilities for Aerospace Microfabrication		2,000		1,600
Intelligent Carbon Nanotube Based Computer Devices for Space Applications		6,000		4,800
Aircraft Active Corrosion Protective Compounds		1,000		1,000
Accelerated Insertion of Advanced Materials and Certification for Military Aircraft Structure Material		1,500	3,500	2,800
Blast Resistant Concrete Products		2,000		1,600

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
	Large Area, APVT Materials Development for High Power Devices		2,000		1,600
	Plasma-Sphere Array for Flexible Electronics		2,000		1,600
	Advanced Carbon Fiber Research and Testing Initiative		3,500	3,000	3,000
	Institute for Science and Engineering Simulation (ISES) / Aircraft Fatigue Modeling and Simulation		2,500	2,500	2,500
	Science for Sustainment Initiative to Improve Mission		2,000		1,600
	ONAMI Safer Nanomaterials and Nanomanufacturing		2,000	4,000	3,200
	Pennsylvania Nanomaterials Commercialization Center		2,000		1,600
	High Temperature Aerogel Materials for Global Strike Vehicles		2,000		1,600
	Polymer Nanocomposites for Energy Storage and Pulsed Power		1,000		800
	Carbon Nano-Materials for Advanced Aerospace Applications, AQW Rice University		2,000		1,600
	University of Houston Consortium for Nanomaterials for Aerospace Commerce and Technology (CONTACT)		3,000	2,000	2,400
	Gallium Nitride (GaN) RF Power Technology		2,000		1,600
	Life Shield Blast Resistant Panels		1,000		1,000
	Affordable structural and non-structural materials for space - program growth			-3,500	-1,500
	Advanced Aerospace Carbon Foam Heat Exchangers		1,000	2,000	1,600
	Advanced Engineered Non-Linear Optical Materials for Critical Wavelengths			1,200	960
	Air Force Minority Leaders Program			7,500	6,000
	Durable Hybrid Coatings for Aircraft Systems			1,500	1,200
	Fire and Blast Resistant Materials for Force Protection			2,000	1,600
	Fully Integrated Solar-Powered Interior Lighting Technology (Transferred to Line 1)			2,000	0
	Nanocomposites for Lightning Protection of Composite Airframe Structures			2,000	1,600
	Nanotechnology research			5,000	5,000
	Polymer Stress and Sensor Damage Sensors for Composites			3,600	2,900
6	**AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES**	**131,948**	**136,948**	**136,948**	**140,748**
	Cognitive UAV		1,000		1,000
	Advanced Aerospace Heat Exchangers (Transferred to Line 5)		1,000		0
	Modeling and Simulation for Rapid Integration and Technology Evaluation		1,000		1,000
	Advancement of Intelligent Aerospace Systems (AIAS) for the U.S. Air Force		2,000		2,000
	Characterization of Airborne Environment for Tactical Lasers			4,000	4,000
	Single-Mode Optical Connectors for Advanced Air Vehicles			1,000	800
7	**HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH**	**79,856**	**84,856**	**87,856**	**91,056**
	Warfighter Pocket XP-Next Gen		2,000		1,600
	Imaging Tools for Human Performance Enhancement and Diagnostics		2,000		1,600
	Ubiquitous RFID Chem/Bio Detection		1,000		800
	Component Object Model (COM) Attitude Control System Simulation/Trainer			4,000	4,000
	Solid Electrolyte Oxygen Separator			4,000	3,200

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
8	**AEROSPACE PROPULSION**	**179,161**	**201,461**	**212,961**	**216,961**
	Development & Testing of Advanced Paraffin-based Hybrid Rockets for Space Applications		2,000		1,600
	Center for Solar Electricity and Hydrogen		3,000		2,400
	LOX/Methane Cooled Upper Stage Rocket Engine		1,000		1,000
	Modified F-22 Maintenance-Free Nickel Cadmium Aircraft Batteries for the F-16		1,800	1,000	1,400
	Advanced Vehicle and Propulsion Center		2,000		1,600
	Integrated Electrical Starter/Generator		2,500		2,000
	Hydrocarbon Boost Technology Demonstrator		1,500		1,200
	THEMA - Thermal and Energy Management for Aerospace		3,500		3,500
	WASH Oxygen Sensor and Cell Level Battery Controller		1,500		1,200
	Active Combustion Control System for Military Aircraft		3,500	4,000	3,500
	Advanced Fuel Cell Based Power System for Small UAVs			800	800
	Alternative Energy Research			20,000	10,000
	High Energy Superior Lithium Battery Technology			6,000	6,000
	VDVP for UAV/UCAV Aircraft Engines			2,000	1,600
9	**AEROSPACE SENSORS**	**108,055**	**119,055**	**113,055**	**122,055**
	Optical Maximum Entropy Verification (OMEV)		1,000		800
	Sensor Fusion		2,000		1,600
	OPAL (Optically Pumped Atomic Laser for Defense)		4,000		3,200
	Center for Advanced Sensor and Communications Antennas		1,000		1,000
	Low Voltage, Wideband Electro-Optic Polymer Modulator		3,000		2,400
	Super-Resolution Sensor System (S3)			5,000	5,000
10	**MULTI-DISCIPLINARY SPACE TECHNOLOGY**	**0**	**2,000**	**0**	**1,600**
	Integrated Propulsion Analysis Tool (IPAT)		2,000		1,600
11	**SPACE TECHNOLOGY**	**109,566**	**114,416**	**130,466**	**126,816**
	Advanced Modular Avionics for Operationally Responsive Space Use		2,000	2,500	2,000
	Multicontinuum Technology for Space Structures		2,000	2,000	2,000
	Mission Design and Analysis Tool		500		500
	Shielding Rocket Payloads		350	400	350
	Deployable Structure Systems for Space			2,000	1,600
	Field Programmable Gate Arrays			2,000	1,600
	HAARP			4,000	3,200
	High Energy Matter Space Propulsion Initiative (Transferred to RDT&E, Army, Line 56)			1,000	0
	Microsatellite Target System			2,000	1,600
	Nuclear Test Seismic Research			3,000	2,400
	Reconfigurable Electronics and Non-Volatile Memory Research			2,000	2,000
12	**CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS**	**57,804**	**59,304**	**57,804**	**59,004**
	Advanced Nanotube Micro-Munition Weapon Technology Initiative		1,500		1,200
13	**DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY**	**54,883**	**57,883**	**54,883**	**57,283**
	Ceramics for Next-Generation Tactical Laser Systems		3,000		2,400

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
14	COMMAND CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS	116,705	125,105	118,705	122,205
	Compact Laser Terminal for Airborne Network Centric Warfare		2,500		2,000
	Compact Coherent LIDAR Transceiver System		2,000		0
	Adaptive Optics Lasercom		2,000		1,600
	Cyber Attack Mitigation and Exploitation Laboratory II (CAMEL II)		1,900	2,000	1,900
20	ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	39,730	65,230	51,730	72,030
	Continuous Integrated Vehicle Health Monitoring System		1,500		1,200
	Encapsulated Ballistic Protection System (EBPS)		1,000		1,000
	Coated Field Repair (2K Gun)		1,000		1,000
	National Aerospace Leadership Initiative		20,000		16,000
	EMI Grid Fabrication Technology		2,000		1,600
	Aircraft Evaluation Readiness Initiative (AERI)			2,000	2,000
	Hybrid Bearings			3,000	2,400
	Metals Affordability Initiative			5,000	5,000
	Strategic Bio-fuels Supply Program			2,000	1,600
	Materials Integrity Management Research (Transferred from Senate General Provision 8108)				500
21	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS	55,549	65,549	55,549	64,349
	TacNode-Tactical Airborne Communications Node		4,000		3,200
	Active Unmanned Air Vehicle (UAV) Phenomenology (AUP) & ART Technology Transition		4,000		4,000
	Moving Target Strike		2,000		1,600
22	AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT/DEMONSTRATION	64,922	29,822	64,922	67,322
	Advanced Composite Cargo Aircraft Demonstration		-35,000		0
	Transfer to O&M, Defense-Wide for CE2T2		-3,100		0
	Advance Aerospace Titanium Structures Initiative		2,000		1,600
	Big Antennas Small Structures Efficient Tactical (BASSET) UAV		1,000		800
23	AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY	117,990	125,990	140,890	143,490
	FRESH (Field Renewable Energy System Hybrids) Li Ion Battery Program		1,000		1,000
	Versatile Affordable Advanced Turbine Engine (VAATE) -- Small Turbofan (STF)		4,500		3,600
	Ceramic Matrix Composite (CMC) Airfoil Capability Enhancements		1,000		1,000
	Texas Research Institute for Environmental Studies		1,500		1,200
	Bi-Polar Wafer-cell Nickel Metal Hydride Battery			2,000	2,000
	Family of Motors Capability Demonstration			8,000	6,400
	Silicon Carbide Power Electronics for More Electric Aircraft			6,900	5,500
	Versatile Affordable Advanced Turbine Engine, High Speed Turbine Engine Demonstrator			6,000	4,800
24	CREW SYSTEMS AND PERSONNEL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY	28,558	37,258	34,558	38,658
	Variable Transmittance Visor		1,000		1,000
	Virtual Medical Trainer		3,000		2,400
	Battlefield Automatic Life Status Monitor (BALSM)		2,000		1,600

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
	Low Cost/Improved Performance for Helmet Display and Life Support Technologies		2,700	3,000	2,700
	Water Purification with Fused Carbon Nanotube Nanostructured Material			3,000	2,400
25	**ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY**	**23,743**	**26,743**	**25,843**	**27,943**
	BLADES (Real-Time Battlefield Laser Detection System)		2,000		1,500
	Innovative Polymeric Materials for Three-Dimensional (3-D) Microdevice Construction		1,000		1,000
	Advanced Threat Alert Advanced Technology Demonstration			2,100	1,700
28	**ADVANCED SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY**	**78,704**	**98,004**	**93,004**	**101,304**
	Small Low Cost Reconnaissance Spacecraft		2,300		1,800
	Micromachined Switches for Next Generation Modular Satellites		3,000		2,400
	Microsatellite Serial Manufacturing		2,000		1,600
	Satellite Coherent Optical Receiver (SCORE)		2,500		2,000
	Space Situational Awareness		1,500		1,200
	Systematic Approach to Radiation Hardened Electronics (SHARE)		2,000	3,000	2,400
	Intelligent Free Space Optical Satellite Communications Node		1,000	2,000	1,600
	Radially Segmented Launch Vehicle (RSLV) Risk Reduction Program		2,000		1,600
	Multi-mission Advanced Sensor System (MASS) (Transferred to RDT&E, Defense-Wide, Line 28)		3,000		0
	Advanced space-based infrared technology and hardened focal plane arrays program growth			-1,500	-1,500
	COTS Technology for Space Situational Awareness			2,500	2,000
	Large Automated Production of Expendable Launch Structures (LAPELS)			4,300	4,300
	Thin Film Amorphous Solar Arrays			4,000	3,200
29	**GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS) EXTENSION PROGRAM**	**70,758**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Transferred to RDTE, Navy, Line 17		-70,758	-70,758	-70,758
30	**MAUI SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (MSSS)**	**5,237**	**7,237**	**46,737**	**42,437**
	High Accuracy Network Determination System (HANDS)		2,000	6,500	5,200
	Maui Space Surveillance System (MSSS) Operations & Research			24,000	23,000
	PanSTARRS			11,000	9,000
32	**CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY**	**16,904**	**18,904**	**16,904**	**18,504**
	Body Armor Improved Ballistic Protection		2,000		1,600
33	**ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY**	**43,999**	**43,999**	**74,999**	**74,899**
	All Electric Laser			2,000	1,900
	Applications of LIDAR to Vehicles with Analysis (ALVA)			9,000	8,400
	Real-time Optical Surveillance Applications			2,000	1,600
	Satellite Active Imaging National Testbed Program			3,000	2,400
	Space Situational Awareness research			15,000	15,000
	Compound Zoom for Airborne Reconnaissance (CZAR) (Transferred from Line 150)				1,600

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
34	**C3I ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT**	**27,357**	**29,357**	**32,257**	**33,057**
	Interoperability Network to Fuse and Exchange Real-Time Information		1,000		800
	Collaboration Gateway		1,000		1,000
	Massively Parallel Optical Interconnects for Battlespace Information Exchange			4,900	3,900
40	**INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT**	**4,930**	**5,930**	**4,930**	**5,930**
	Multilingual Text Mining Platform for Intelligence Analysts		1,000		1,000
41	**PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT**	**466**	**2,466**	**3,466**	**2,866**
	Tactical Automated Security System (TASS), Advanced Communications Module (ACM)		2,000	3,000	2,400
42	**NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III**	**587,226**	**507,226**	**437,226**	**487,226**
	GPS III		-80,000	-150,000	-100,000
45	**SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY**	**37,604**	**62,604**	**42,604**	**66,604**
	Self Aware - Space Situational Awareness		25,000		25,000
	Multi-mission Deployable Optical System			5,000	4,000
49	**TRANSFORMATIONAL SATCOM (TSAT)**	**963,585**	**963,585**	**763,585**	**813,585**
	TSAT program growth			-200,000	-150,000
51	**INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE**	**26,519**	**32,519**	**26,519**	**31,319**
	Conventional Strike Missiles Capability Demonstration		6,000		4,800
53	**SPACE-BASED RADAR**	**0**	**186,000**	**0**	**0**
	Space Radar		186,000		0
54	**POLLUTION PREVENTION (DEMONSTRATION/VALIDATION)**	**2,838**	**8,838**	**7,838**	**11,038**
	Assessment of Alternative Energy for Aircraft Ground Equipment (AGE)		1,000	3,000	2,400
	Transforming Waste Plastics into Alternative Fuels		1,000		1,000
	Transformation and Modernization of Air Force Weapons Systems		3,000		2,400
	Microcomposite Coatings for Chrome Replacement		1,000		800
	02 Diesel Air Quality Project			2,000	1,600
60	**COMMON AERO VEHICLE (CAV)**	**32,806**	**37,806**	**0**	**4,000**
	Ballistic Missile Technology		5,000		4,000
	CAV (HTV and CSM) - transfer to RDT&E, Defense-Wide, Line 100A			-32,806	-32,806
61	**OPERATIONALLY RESPONSIVE SPACE**	**87,032**	**107,032**	**87,032**	**97,132**
	Operationally Responsive Space		20,000		6,100
	Low Earth Orbit Nanosatellite Integrated Defense Autonomous Systems (Transfer from RDT&E Army, Line 55)				4,000
67	**B-1B**	**159,126**	**144,126**	**169,126**	**153,126**
	Program execution - Vertical Situation Display		-15,000		-15,000
	B-1 Bomber 16 Carry Adapter			10,000	9,000
	Smart-Bomb Rack Unit (S-BRU) Upgrade (Transfer from Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, Line 24)				4,560

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
68	SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE FLIGHT TRAINING	12,622	12,622	15,622	15,022
	AT-6B for the Air National Guard			3,000	2,400
70	B-2 ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY BOMBER	244,019	289,219	292,019	297,819
	AF Requested transfer for Radar Modernization Program		38,000	38,000	38,000
	Small Diameter Bomb		7,200		5,800
	Massive Ordnance Penetrator for B-2			10,000	10,000
71	PERSONNEL RECOVERY SYSTEMS	290,059	190,059	98,059	105,000
	Contract award delay		-100,000	-192,000	-86,059
	Transfer to Line 57, Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, only for H-60 upgrades				-99,000
72	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	101,649	103,149	103,649	103,249
	Rapid Replacement of Mission Critical Logistics Electronic Components		1,500	2,000	1,600
76	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	53,412	53,412	65,412	64,412
	Space Control Test Capabilities			5,000	4,000
	RAIDRS Block 20 (Air Force unfunded requirement)			7,000	7,000
77	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS	187,804	197,604	187,804	197,604
	Space Fence		9,800		9,800
79	SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) HIGH EMD	587,004	614,604	587,004	587,004
	MCSB Upgrade		27,600		0
80	ALTERNATIVE INFRARED SPACE SYSTEM (AIRSS)	230,887	75,887	75,000	75,887
	Program Growth		-155,000	-155,887	-155,000
82	ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	1,985	3,485	1,985	3,185
	I-1000 Warhead Technology Demonstration		1,500		1,200
84	AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	10,623	12,623	10,623	12,223
	Improvised Ordnance Detonator -Advanced Development		2,000		1,600
86	LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	12,649	13,649	12,649	13,649
	ACES II Ejection Seat Improvement		1,000		1,000
88	INTEGRATED COMMAND & CONTROL APPLICATIONS (IC2A)	189	13,189	8,189	17,589
	Program Engineering Interoperability Framework		2,000		1,600
	Enterprise Services for Reach Back Capabilities (ESRBC)		3,000		3,000
	MEDSTARS Integration with Global Combat Support System		2,000		1,600
	Airborne Web Services (AWS) Spiral 5		1,000		800
	Distributed Mission Interoperability Toolkit (DMIT)		5,000		4,000
	ASSET eWing and Data Fusion Technology Integration Base			5,000	4,000
	Global Awareness Presentation Services (GAPS)			3,000	2,400
89	INTELLIGENCE EQUIPMENT	1,469	1,469	5,969	5,069
	Electronic Warfare Modeling, Simulation and Wireless Testing Center			4,500	3,600

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
91	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)	1,780,874	2,137,374	1,879,324	2,004,324
	Alternate engine development		240,000	240,000	240,000
	Production Affordability Initiatives and Information Assurance		100,000		100,000
	Small Business Technology Insertion Program		25,000		25,000
	Excess Award Fees		-8,500	-8,550	-8,550
	Joint Strike Fighter overbilling			-133,000	-133,000
94	RDT&E FOR AGING AIRCRAFT	17,021	19,021	19,021	20,621
	Enhanced Smart Triple Ejector Rack		2,000		1,600
	Aging Landing Gear Life Extension			2,000	2,000
96	LINK-16 SUPPORT AND SUSTAINMENT	199,363	196,363	199,363	196,363
	Objective Gateway - Core contract award		-3,000		-3,000
100	FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING	87,096	72,096	87,096	72,096
	F-15/F-16 Simulator integration development		-15,000		-15,000
102	JOINT CARGO AIRCRAFT (JCA)	42,368	42,368	0	21,000
	Unjustified request			-42,368	-21,368
105	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	59,064	61,064	63,564	64,264
	FPS-16 Radar Mobilization Upgrade		2,000		1,600
	Holloman High Speed Test Track			4,500	3,600
110	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	737,558	712,558	737,558	722,558
	Execution		-25,000		-15,000
111	ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	15,145	20,145	15,145	19,145
	Ballistic Missile Range Safety Technology		5,000		4,000
113	FACILITIES RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION - TEST & EVALUATION	59,131	60,131	59,131	60,131
	Internal Base Facility Energy Independence - Wind/Turbine		1,000		1,000
114	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT - TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	30,865	34,865	30,865	34,065
	Base Facility Energy Independence		4,000		3,200
120	B-52 SQUADRONS	41,916	47,416	41,916	46,416
	B-52 CCJ		5,000		4,000
	Common Reconfigurable Advanced Thermal Management System		500		500
128	MQ-9 UAV	61,069	61,069	65,069	64,269
	Predator Aircrew Mission Training System (PMATS) Upgrade			4,000	3,200
130	F-16 SQUADRONS	90,620	90,620	70,620	70,620
	Program Execution			-20,000	-20,000
131	F-15E SQUADRONS	101,251	114,251	104,251	115,251
	F-15 AN/ALR-56C RWR Digital Receiver Upgrade		7,000		5,600
	AESA Development and Demonstration		6,000		6,000
	F-15 AESA Radar Upgrade			3,000	2,400

R-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
133 F-22 SQUADRONS	**743,593**	**379,593**	**611,393**	**611,393**
Transfer to MilPers, Air Force, BA-5 for PCS Obligation		-364,000		-132,200
F-22A program growth			-132,200	0
136 ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMR	**36,838**	**36,838**	**33,638**	**33,638**
JDRADM premature request			-3,200	-3,200
141 COMPASS CALL	**4,603**	**4,603**	**9,603**	**8,603**
Compass Call			5,000	4,000
145 AIR AND SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	**111,557**	**111,557**	**101,057**	**101,057**
Space C2 Operations - Reduction for Space C2 System only - premature request			-10,500	-10,500
146 CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)	**16,505**	**16,505**	**25,005**	**25,005**
BCS-Mobile Upgrades - transfer from OPAF, Line 19			8,500	8,500
150 EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM	**650,608**	**652,608**	**650,608**	**650,608**
Compound Zoom for Airborne Reconnaissance (CZAR) (Transferred to Line 33)		2,000		0
157 JOINT SURVEILLANCE AND TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM	**65,924**	**82,924**	**65,924**	**82,724**
SYERS Demonstration		16,000		16,000
Joint STARS Electro-Optical Adjunct		1,000		800
160 USAF MODELING AND SIMULATION	**23,044**	**25,044**	**24,244**	**25,844**
MAICE		2,000		1,600
Research Visualization Facility			1,200	1,200
165 SPECIAL EVALUATION SYSTEM	**760,312**	**760,312**		**770,412**
Air Force Requested Transfer				10,100
167 COBRA BALL	**0**	**0**	**2,500**	**2,500**
Pointing and Stabilization System Upgrade for Cobra Ball			2,500	2,500
173 MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK	**103,846**	**83,846**	**88,846**	**88,846**
Minuteman MEECN		-20,000	-15,000	-15,000
174 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	**229,657**	**187,610**	**210,457**	**187,810**
Unjustified program growth		-45,047		-45,047
Cyber Security Defend and Attack Exercise		3,000		2,400
Program execution			-20,000	0
Montana Cyber Security Attack and Defend Exercises			800	800
175 GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	**10,631**	**12,131**	**10,631**	**11,831**
Technical Order Optimization		1,500		1,200
176 GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	**3,397**	**14,897**	**3,397**	**12,597**
Carbon Nanotube Enhanced Power Sources for Space		1,500		1,200
Command & Control Service Level Management (C2SLM) program		10,000		8,000

R-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
180 AIRBORNE SIGINT ENTERPRISE	**139,627**	**124,627**	**147,627**	**136,027**
Execution		-15,000		-10,000
Ku Beyond Line of Sight Satcom Datalink for Senior Scout			8,000	6,400
185 WEATHER SERVICE	**39,747**	**40,747**	**40,747**	**41,347**
TAMDAR System Integration and Performance Evaluation on Unmanned Aerial Systems		1,000		800
Operations Risk Management Visualization and Integration			1,000	800
186 AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, AND LANDING SYSTEM	**4,672**	**5,392**	**7,672**	**8,392**
Terminal Radar Approach Control (TRACON) Quick Connect Panel and Switchgear		720		720
Terminal Surveillance and Approach System (TSAS)/ATCALS			3,000	3,000
194 NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT)	**93,267**	**156,467**	**156,267**	**156,467**
GPS User Equipment - transfer from RDTE, Air Force, Line 42		63,200	63,000	63,200
203 MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	**12,672**	**15,672**	**17,672**	**19,072**
Rivet Joint Network Interface Growth		3,000		2,400
Combat Sent Wideband Sensor Upgrade Program			5,000	4,000
204 DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	**107,117**	**108,117**	**107,117**	**107,917**
Advanced Architecture Designs Supporting U.S. Army Net Centric Warfare (AADSUNW)		1,000		800
205 PREDATOR UAV (JMIP)	**22,296**	**25,796**	**35,296**	**33,996**
Integrator Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) Advanced Concept Development		3,500	4,000	3,500
Center of Excellence for Defense UAV Education			4,000	3,200
Multi-Sensor Detect, See, & Avoid			5,000	5,000
206 GLOBAL HAWK UAV	**298,501**	**260,501**	**291,501**	**276,501**
Execution		-38,000		-15,000
Transfer to APAF, Line 63 for spares			-7,000	-7,000
217 C-130 AIRLIFT SQUADRON	**188,069**	**192,069**	**251,569**	**251,669**
C-130 AMP transfer from APAF, Line 47			60,000	60,000
Air Force C-130 Propeller De-icing System Safety Upgrade Using Metal Fiber Brushes		1,000	1,500	1,200
C-130 AIRCAT CBM+		3,000	2,000	2,400
218 C-5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS	**203,585**	**185,585**	**178,585**	**180,185**
Test program execution		-20,000		0
Inductive Thermography Systems Inspections		2,000		1,600
C-5 RERP - production delay and program restructure			-25,000	-25,000
224 KC-10S	**36,790**	**13,790**	**13,790**	**13,790**
SDD AMP contract delay		-23,000	-23,000	-23,000
225 KC-135 TANKER REPLACEMENT	**314,454**	**114,454**	**314,454**	**114,454**
Transfer to Tanker Replacement Transfer Fund		-200,000		-200,000

R-1	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
228 SPECIAL TACTICS / COMBAT CONTROL	**5,225**	**5,225**	**8,825**	**8,125**
Combat Casualty Management System			3,600	2,900
231 INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	**39,906**	**48,906**	**45,906**	**50,506**
Technology Insertion Demonstration and Evaluation (TIDE)		1,500		1,200
Laser Peening for Friction Stir Welded (FSW) Aerospace Structures		1,000		1,000
Production of Nanocomposites for Aerospace Applications		2,000		1,600
High Temperature, Laser Sintered Polymeric Material				
Digital Product Definition		2,500	2,000	2,000
Prepreg Thickness Variability Reduction Program		2,000		1,600
Rapid Manufacturing and Repair of Composite Components			2,000	1,600
Refigurable Tooling Systems			2,000	1,600
233 LOGISTICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (LOGIT)	**114,176**	**115,676**	**114,176**	**115,376**
Expert Organizational Development System (EXODUS)		1,500		1,200
234 SUPPORT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**11,076**	**17,576**	**22,576**	**34,076**
Alternative Energy Fuel Cell Power Generation		1,000	2,500	2,000
Strategic Airlift Aircraft Availability Improvements		3,500		2,800
Heavy Duty Hybrid Electric Vehicle		2,000	2,000	2,000
Alternate Carbon Stationary Fuel Cell Demonstrator			4,000	3,200
WR-ALC Special Operations Forces			3,000	3,000
Alternative Energy Research, Transfer from Line 8				10,000
235 JOINT NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER	**3,128**	**0**	**3,128**	**3,128**
Transfer to O&M, Defense-Wide for CE2T2		-3,128		0
241 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**47,105**	**37,105**	**47,105**	**37,105**
DEAMS Contract Award		-10,000		-10,000

COMBAT SEARCH AND RESCUE (CSAR–X)

The budget request includes $290,059,000 for development of a new platform to perform the combat search and rescue mission. Due to bid protests upheld by the Government Accountability Office, contract award for system development and demonstration has been delayed well into the summer of 2008. Due to this delay, a significant amount of the request cannot be executed during fiscal year 2008. Accordingly, the conferees reduce the request by $185,059,000. The conferees transfer $99,000,000 of this reduction to Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, for much needed modifications to the HH–60 fleet which, due to delays in the CSAR–X program, will perform the combat search and rescue mission for many years longer than planned. An explanation of the HH–60 modifications provided for is included in the Aircraft Procurement, Air Force section of the Joint Explanatory Statement of Managers.

SPACE SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

The conferees are committed to improving the nation's ability to survey space and characterize events and objects that could jeopardize our ability to operate in space. Enhancing these capabilities is critical, particularly following the Chinese anti-satellite weapon demonstration last January. The conferees agree to add over $100,000,000 above the President's budget request to accelerate our space situational awareness capabilities in programs such as the following: Self Aware Space Situational Awareness, Space Fence, Operationally Responsive Space, Space Control Test Capabilities, Rapid Identification, Detection and Reporting System (RAIDRS) Block 20, Maui Space Surveillance System, Space Situational Awareness research, Panoramic Survey Telescope and Rapid Response System, and the High Accuracy Network Discrimination System.

OPERATIONALLY RESPONSIVE SPACE

The conference agreement provides Operationally Responsive Space funds for efforts associated with responsive launch. The conferees encourage the Operationally Responsive Space program to continue to work with DARPA on the FALCON small launch vehicle program.

BALLISTIC MISSILE RANGE SAFETY TECHNOLOGY

The conferees direct that $3,000,000 of the funds made available for Spacelift Range Systems is restricted from obligation or expenditure until 30 days after notification to the congressional defense committees of the results from the Ballistic Missile Range Safety Technology certification process. This is in lieu of the $10,000,000 restriction proposed by the House.

GLOBAL BROADCAST RECEIVE SUITE

The conferees are encouraged with the progress the Air Force Global Broadcast System (GBS) Joint Program Office (JPO) has made on the development of the Suitcase Portable Receive Suite (SPRS). These efforts have led to the fielding of promising prototypes currently undergoing tests. The conferees urge the Air Force to continue to accelerate the development, procurement and fielding of this vital system and to reduce the size and weight of the system, leading to a smaller, lighter rucksack-portable capability as soon as possible.

MEDSTARS INTEGRATION WITH THE GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM

As the exposure to non-conventional weapons increases, service members need a front line medical system to enable the rapid relay, monitoring, and assessment of the health of the combat force. Therefore, the conferees provide $1,600,000 to develop and deploy a system to provide our forces with instant access to health care information and trauma reports.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE-WIDE				
	BASIC RESEARCH				
1	DTRA UNIVERSITY STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP BASIC RESEARCH..	5,000	8,000	9,000	10,900
2	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES.....	---	10,800	160,922	176,115
2	FORCE HEALTH PROTECTION.....	152,622	152,622	---	---
3	GOVERNMENT/INDUSTRY COSPONSORSHIP OF UNIVERSITY RESEAR	---	8,000	2,500	6,200
4	DEFENSE EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM TO STIMULATE COMPETITIVE	5,878	5,878	19,878	17,078
5	NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM.....	44,372	44,372	44,372	44,372
6	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.....	72,003	101,253	75,403	83,663
	TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH.....	279,875	330,925	312,075	338,328
	APPLIED RESEARCH				
	ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES FUNDS.....	---	50,000	---	---
7	INSENSITIVE MUNITIONS--EXPLORATORY DEVELOPMENT.....	15,542	11,542	15,542	12,542
8	MEDICAL FREE ELECTRON LASER.....	---	2,000	3,000	2,400
9	HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES & UNIV (HBCU) SCIENCE.....	15,150	15,150	18,450	37,790
10	LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM.....	29,524	29,524	29,524	29,524
11	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY.....	229,739	235,139	227,667	231,859
12	COGNITIVE COMPUTING SYSTEMS.....	179,728	179,728	176,355	175,797
13	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE.....	99,137	85,466	67,007	72,562
14	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.....	305,327	348,777	239,727	268,707
15	HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) APP	7,300	---	7,300	6,300
16	TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY.....	374,717	365,341	347,358	338,117
17	MATERIALS AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY.....	306,022	306,022	306,871	303,671
19	ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY.....	213,529	203,929	198,565	197,965
21	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT TECHNOLOGIES.....	182,416	222,916	185,416	212,816
23	SPECIAL OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	21,282	31,782	25,282	32,882
24	SOF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	2,388	2,388	2,388	2,388
25	INSENSITIVE MUNITIONS - ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT.....	6,000	---	6,000	4,000
	TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH.....	1,987,801	2,089,704	1,856,452	1,929,320

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT				
27	SO/LIC ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	32,669	41,669	32,669	40,069
28	COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	76,276	109,276	88,976	118,656
29	COUNTERPROLIFERATION INITIATIVES--PROLIF PREV & DEFEAT	213,240	220,740	213,240	219,440
30	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY	118,569	101,569	131,569	109,169
31	JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	23,488	23,488	23,488	23,488
32	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS	86,385	70,385	71,232	72,385
33	SPACE PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY	224,551	217,803	135,851	217,803
34	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM - ADVANCED DEV	232,302	278,602	208,702	247,162
35	JOINT ELECTRONIC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	9,219	9,219	13,219	12,419
36	JOINT CAPABILITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	194,352	196,352	203,452	204,252
37	NETWORKED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES	40,000	---	40,000	15,000
38	BIOMETRICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	8,000	---	12,000	10,200
39	HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) ADV	9,000	---	9,000	3,000
40	DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROG	10,000	3,500	25,000	23,800
41	JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM/AUTONOMOUS SYSTEMS	11,256	16,756	16,256	19,756
42	GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	18,736	33,736	49,336	52,216
44	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	68,874	68,874	69,874	69,674
45	MICROELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	---	28,000	27,800	47,440
46	JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060
47	ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	220,548	224,048	203,300	204,240
48	SYNTHETIC APERTURE RADAR (SAR) COHERENT CHANGE DETECT.	6,500	---	3,500	3,500
49	ADVANCED CONCEPT TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	---	2,000	---	1,600
50	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	187,587	189,587	208,487	206,807
51	COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	256,868	256,868	251,645	256,868
52	LAND WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	24,711	19,011	21,641	19,768
53	CLASSIFIED DARPA PROGRAMS	188,188	188,188	185,028	188,188
54	NETWORK-CENTRIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	151,641	144,641	142,765	151,641
55	SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	196,462	196,462	187,509	196,462
56	GUIDANCE TECHNOLOGY	127,777	127,777	122,576	127,777

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
57	DISTRIBUTED LEARNING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT..	13,282	13,282	13,282	13,282
58	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE.....	29,851	29,851	25,951	25,951
60	QUICK REACTION SPECIAL PROJECTS.....	109,514	112,414	112,514	114,234
61	JOINT EXPERIMENTATION.....	112,017	108,717	113,017	108,177
62	JOINT WARGAMING SIMULATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE.....	37,837	27,837	17,837	22,837
63	TEST & EVALUATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY.....	62,889	62,889	62,889	62,889
64	TECHNOLOGY LINK.....	2,234	4,234	4,734	5,834
65	SPECIAL OPERATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT....	29,935	42,435	32,935	42,335
	TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	3,145,818	3,181,270	3,092,334	3,269,379
	DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION				
66	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT .	38,060	45,060	44,060	49,560
67	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT.....	---	---	2,000	1,600
68	RETRACT LARCH.....	22,365	22,365	22,365	22,365
69	JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM.....	11,860	16,860	19,860	23,860
71	ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	33,199	40,699	33,199	39,199
72	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT....	962,585	1,032,585	1,037,585	1,052,485
73	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT...	2,520,064	2,233,864	2,318,764	2,258,764
73A	SBX.....	---	---	166,300	166,300
74	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE BOOST DEFENSE SEGMENT.....	548,759	498,108	548,759	513,759
75	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.....	57,160	62,160	62,160	64,360
76	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS.....	778,163	611,663	753,163	590,163
	SPACE SURVEILLANCE & TRACKING SYSTEM.....	331,525	286,167	272,525	233,125
77	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM INTERCEPTOR.....	227,499	372,853	197,499	342,453
78	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST & TARGETS.....	586,150	586,150	636,150	626,150
86	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE C2BMC.....	258,913	460,703	248,913	450,703
87	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE HERCULES.....	53,658	52,824	53,658	52,824
88	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT WARFIGHTER SUPPORT....	48,787	50,235	48,787	49,735
89	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT NATIONAL INTERGRATION.	104,012	79,099	104,012	79,099
80	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS CORE.....	482,016	431,788	387,416	416,788
81	SPECIAL PROGRAMS - MDA.....	323,250	198,250	198,850	198,250

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
82	AEGIS BMD	1,059,103	1,116,103	1,059,103	1,134,103
84	MULTIPLE KILL VEHICLES	271,151	274,251	221,151	231,529
85	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SPACE PROGRAMS	27,666	17,666	12,666	16,666
92	HUMANITARIAN DEMINING	14,013	14,013	14,013	14,013
93	COALITION WARFARE	14,047	10,047	14,047	10,047
94	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM	4,983	4,983	19,083	19,083
95	JOINT CAPABILITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	2,960	2,960	2,960	2,960
91	REGARDING TRENCH	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
96	HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) RES	5,700	---	5,700	1,000
97	JOINT SYSTEMS INTEGRATION COMMAND (JSIC)	19,375	19,375	19,375	19,375
98	JOINT FIRES INTEGRATION & INTEROPERABILITY TEAM	16,596	16,596	16,596	16,596
99	REDUCTION OF TOTAL OWNERSHIP COST	25,225	25,225	25,225	25,225
100	JOINT ELECTROMAGNETIC TECHNOLOGY (JET) PROGRAM	3,482	4,982	8,782	9,234
	PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE	---	100,000	---	100,000
	TOTAL, DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION	8,854,326	8,689,634	8,576,726	8,833,373
	ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT				
101	DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY	25,000	10,000	25,000	15,000
102	DEFENSE ACQUISITION CHALLENGE PROGRAM (DACP)	28,970	28,970	28,970	28,970
103	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	3,281	3,281	3,281	3,281
104	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	247,935	249,935	251,935	253,135
106	JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM	2,911	7,911	2,911	6,911
107	ADVANCED IT SERVICES JOINT PROGRAM OFFICE (AITS-JPO)	9,832	9,832	9,832	9,832
108	JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	16,527	16,527	16,527	16,527
109	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT CAPABILITIES	15,394	15,394	15,394	15,394
110	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	11,297	11,297	11,297	11,297
113	DEFENSE INTEGRATED MILITARY HUMAN RESOURCES SYSTEM	79,300	79,300	79,300	79,300
116	BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION AGENCY R&D ACTIVITIES	127,970	128,970	107,970	131,759
117	HOMELAND PERSONNEL SECURITY INITIATIVE	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
118	TRUSTED FOUNDRY	43,604	43,604	43,604	43,604

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
119 DEFENSE ACQUISITION EXECUTIVE (DAE) PILOT PROGRAM.....	5,838	5,838	5,838	5,838
121 GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM.....	18,129	18,129	18,129	18,129
122 JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM (JC2).....	70,283	70,283	55,283	58,283
TOTAL, ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT.....	708,071	701,071	677,071	699,060
RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				
126 GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
127 TRAINING TRANSFORMATION (T2).....	51,752	54,252	60,252	61,052
129 DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM (DRRS).....	11,886	11,886	11,886	11,886
130 JOINT SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT.....	14,437	14,437	14,437	14,437
131 CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT....	133,772	144,272	145,772	148,172
132 ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS.....	1,645	1,645	---	---
133 THERMAL VICAR.....	7,822	7,822	9,467	9,467
134 JOINT MISSION ENVIRONMENT TEST CAPABILITY (JMETC).....	6,925	6,925	6,925	6,925
135 TECHNICAL STUDIES, SUPPORT AND ANALYSIS.....	31,263	35,263	156,263	35,263
136 USD(A&T)--CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT.....	4,021	4,021	4,021	4,021
137 FOREIGN MATERIAL ACQUISITION AND EXPLOITATION.....	52,683	52,683	52,683	52,683
139 JOINT THEATER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION....	53,653	53,653	53,653	53,653
140 CLASSIFIED PROGRAM USD(P).....	---	98,200	98,200	98,200
141 FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING.....	32,919	32,919	32,919	32,919
142 NUCLEAR MATTERS - PHYSICAL SECURITY.....	4,513	4,513	4,513	4,513
143 SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION.....	11,152	11,152	11,152	11,152
144 GENERAL SUPPORT TO USD (INTELLIGENCE).....	4,574	4,574	4,574	4,574
145 CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.....	99,053	99,053	99,053	99,053
150 SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH/CHALLENGE ADMINISTR	2,162	3,162	2,162	3,162
151 DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS.....	11,927	11,927	13,927	13,727
153 FORCE TRANSFORMATION DIRECTORATE.....	20,585	20,585	20,585	20,585
154 DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC).....	51,800	51,800	51,800	51,515
155 R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING & EVALUATION	9,326	9,326	9,326	9,326
156 DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION.....	18,712	18,712	18,712	18,712
157 MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT).....	52,992	52,992	52,992	48,790

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
158 BUDGET AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS	5,750	---	5,750	1,750
161 SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO) CAPABILITIES	28,652	28,652	36,452	34,892
162 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RAPID ACQUISITION	5,197	5,197	5,197	5,197
163 INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO)	9,932	9,932	9,932	9,932
165 WARFIGHTING AND INTELLIGENCE-RELATED SUPPORT	827	827	827	827
166 PENTAGON RESERVATION	6,058	6,058	6,058	6,058
167 MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS - MDA	85,906	85,906	80,906	80,906
168 IT SOFTWARE DEV INITIATIVES	888	888	888	888
TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	836,784	947,234	1,085,284	958,237
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT				
170 DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR SECURITY (DISS)	34,417	34,417	34,417	34,417
171 PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE (PFP) INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYS	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
172 CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE (OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS D	7,716	7,716	7,716	7,716
173 JOINT INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY	53,892	53,892	53,892	53,892
174 JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT	7,744	7,744	7,744	7,744
175 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,694	1,694	1,694	1,694
176 C4I INTEROPERABILITY	76,179	76,179	76,179	76,179
177 CRYPTOLOGIC ACTIVITIES	---	---	9,900	7,920
178 JOINT/ALLIED COALITION INFORMATION SHARING	26,321	26,321	26,321	26,321
184 NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND SYSTEM-WIDE SUPPORT	713	713	713	713
185 DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING AND INTEGRATIO	5,548	5,548	5,548	5,548
186 LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS (DCS)	16,487	16,487	16,487	16,487
187 MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK	9,482	9,482	9,482	9,482
188 PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE (PKI)	9,389	9,389	9,389	9,389
189 KEY MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE (KMI)	52,090	52,090	52,090	52,090
190 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	13,256	16,256	13,256	15,656
191 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	394,314	394,314	394,314	394,314
192 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
194 C4I FOR THE WARRIOR	3,624	3,624	3,624	3,624

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
196 GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	47,237	47,237	47,237	47,237
197 JOINT SPECTRUM CENTER	18,653	18,653	18,653	18,653
198 NET-CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES)	43,424	43,424	23,424	38,424
199 TELEPORT PROGRAM	5,798	5,798	5,798	5,798
200 SPECIAL APPLICATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES	15,687	17,687	15,687	17,287
202 DEFENSE GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE	---	---	1,000	2,800
203 CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION (CIP)	12,667	12,667	12,667	12,667
204 FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	---	---	2,000	1,600
205 DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	2,951	2,951	2,951	2,951
207 POLICY R&D PROGRAMS	4,627	5,627	10,627	10,627
209 NET CENTRICITY	10,243	10,243	10,243	10,243
215 DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	15,800	17,800	15,800	17,400
217 MQ-1 PREDATOR A UAV	13,100	13,100	13,100	13,100
219 COMBATANT COMMAND INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS	---	---	14,000	12,400
226 INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	20,114	33,114	56,114	57,714
227 LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	2,846	2,846	2,846	2,846
228 MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (JCS)	3,210	3,210	3,210	3,210
229 NATO JOINT STARS	41,466	31,466	41,466	31,466
230 STORM	27,107	27,107	27,107	27,107
232 SPECIAL OPERATIONS AVIATION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEV	60,750	81,909	56,909	56,909
233 SPECIAL OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	42,262	54,262	55,612	60,362
234 SPECIAL OPERATIONS TACTICAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	35,783	46,283	52,383	63,263
235 SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	53,418	58,118	55,518	59,398
236 SPECIAL OPERATIONS CV-22 DEVELOPMENT	23,473	23,473	23,473	23,473
237 SPECIAL OPERATIONS AIRCRAFT DEFENSIVE SYSTEMS	5,195	5,195	5,195	5,195
238 OPS ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYSTEM (ASDS) DEVELOPMENT	20,292	20,292	20,292	20,292
239 MISSION TRAINING AND PREPARATION SYSTEMS (MTPS)	6,405	6,405	6,405	6,405

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
240 UNMANNED VEHICLES (UV)	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,500
241 MC130J SOF TANKER RECAPITALIZATION	12,701	12,701	12,701	12,701
TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	1,263,875	1,323,234	1,340,984	1,375,514
999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,483,300	3,396,023	3,362,800	3,387,423
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DEF-WIDE	20,559,850	20,659,095	20,303,726	20,790,634

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
1	**DTRA UNIVERSITY STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP BASIC RESEARCH**	**5,000**	**8,000**	**9,000**	**10,900**
	Combat Effective Facial Armor Research and Development		1,500		1,200
	Dual Use Technologies for Bio-defense		1,500		1,500
	University Strategic Partnership (Note: Includes transfer from RDTE,DW Line 21)			4,000	3,200
2	**DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES**	**152,622**	**163,422**	**160,922**	**176,115**
	Nanoscience Nanotechnology Institute		3,000		2,400
	High Energy Laser for Detection, Inspection and Non-destructive Testing (Note: Transferred to RDTE,AF, Line 1)		2,000		0
	Illinois Institute of Technology		1,300		1,040
	Nanocrystal Source Display		1,500		1,200
	Bacterial Ghost Influenza Vaccine Development		2,000		1,600
	Advanced Research to Further National Security Goals		1,000		1,000
	Advanced Nano-Engineered Composites (AMRI)			5,000	4,000
	Advanced Photonic Composites Research			3,300	3,253
	Alternative Futures at the Range Complex Level for the Southwest US (Note: Transferred from RDTE,N Line 2)				1,000
	Focus Center Government-Industry Consortia for University Research (Note: Transferred from RDTE,DW Line 3)				8,000
3	**GOVERNMENT/INDUSTRY COSPONSORSHIP OF UNIVERSITY RESEARCH**	**0**	**8,000**	**2,500**	**6,200**
	Nanotechnology Initiative at Shaw University		1,000		1,000
	New York Structural Biology Center		2,000		1,600
	Integrated Cryo-cooled High Power Density Systems		2,000		1,600
	Focus Center Government-Industry Consortia for University Research (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 2)		3,000		0
	High Power Densities Research			2,500	2,000
4	**DEFENSE EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM TO STIMULATE COMPETITIVE**	**5,878**	**5,878**	**19,878**	**17,078**
	DEPSCoR program adjustment			14,000	11,200
6	**CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM**	**72,003**	**101,253**	**75,403**	**83,663**
	Chem Bio Defense Initiative		5,000		4,000
	Detection of Biological Agents in Water		2,500		2,000
	Diamond MEMS Sensors for Real-Time Sensing of Weaponized Pathogens		1,000		1,000
	Portable Continuous Monitor for Biodetection		2,000		1,600
	Portable Rapid Bacterial Warfare Detection Unit (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 34)		5,500		0
	Rapid Response Database Systems Initiative		1,000		1,000
	Initiative for Defense Against Bio-Warfare and Bio-Terrorism		2,000		1,600
	Zumwalt National Program for Countermeasures to Biological and Chemical Threats (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 14)		1,000		0

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
	Chemical/Biological Preparedness Center – Advanced Development of Mobile Rapid Response Prototype (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 34)		4,250		0
	Garden State Cancer Center Vaccine Development Program		1,000		800
	Novel Viral Biowarfare Agent Identification and Treatment (NOVBAIT) (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 14)		4,000		0
	CB 1 -- Unjustified TCTI funding			-5,300	-5,300
	DNA Safeguard			1,700	1,360
	High Speed, High Volume Laboratory Network for Infectious Diseases (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 34)			3,000	0
	Multisignal Nanosensors for Detection of IEDs			2,000	2,000
	PhotoScrub			2,000	1,600
XX	**ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES FUND**	**0**	**50,000**		**0**
7	**INSENSITIVE MUNITIONS--EXPLORATORY DEVELOPMENT**	**15,542**	**11,542**	**15,542**	**12,542**
	Program Growth		-4,000		-3,000
8	**MEDICAL FREE ELECTRON LASER**	**0**	**2,000**	**3,000**	**2,400**
	Medical Free Electron Laser		2,000	3,000	2,400
9	**HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES (HBCU) SCIENCE**	**15,150**	**15,150**	**18,450**	**37,790**
	Instrumentation Program for Tribal Colleges and Universities			3,300	2,640
	Historically Black Colleges and Universities				20,000
11	**INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY**	**229,739**	**235,139**	**227,667**	**231,859**
	National Repository of Digital Forensic Intelligence/Center for Telecommunications and Network Security		1,400		1,120
	Secure Open Systems Institute (Note: Transferred to RDTE,A Line 2)		3,000		0
	Software Assurance Education and Research Institute		1,000		1,000
	Execution adjustment			-2,072	0
12	**COGNITIVE COMPUTING SYSTEMS**	**179,728**	**179,728**	**176,355**	**175,797**
	Execution adjustment			-3,373	-3,931
13	**BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE**	**99,137**	**85,466**	**67,007**	**72,562**
	Execution Delays		-4,400		
	Cancellation of Spectral Sensing of Bio-Aerosols (SSBA)		-9,771		-9,771
	Biomedical Engineering Initiative		500		500
	Execution adjustment			-32,130	-17,304
14	**CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM**	**305,327**	**348,777**	**239,727**	**268,707**
	Chem Bio Defense Initiative		10,000		8,000
	Asymmetrical Protocols for Biodefense: Rapid Acting Broad Spectrum Protection Against Biological Threat		3,000		0
	Chemical Warfare Agent Fate Model Verification and Validation (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 34)		1,000		0
	Point-of-Care Diagnostic System		1,000		1,000
	Biosurety Development and Management Program		800		800
	Strategic Bioterrorism Response for Battlefield Survival (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 34)		1,800		0

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
	Virus Mutation and Virus Transfer from Humans to Animals		3,000		3,000
	Mixed Oxidants for Chemical and Biological Decontamination		5,000		4,000
	Self-Decontaminating Polymer System for Chemical and Biological Warfare Agents		7,000		5,600
	Rapid Forensic Evaluation of Microbes in Biodefense		1,000		1,000
	Continuation of Unmanned Vehicle CBRNE Unitary Sensor Suite Development and Demonstration (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 34)		2,000		0
	Countermeasures to Chemical/Biological Control-Rapid Response		5,000		4,000
	Multifunctional Particles for Defeating CBWA (Chemical and Biological Warfare Agents)		1,000		1,000
	HyperAcute Vaccine Development		1,850	1,000	1,480
	TMTI -- program delays			-50,000	-50,000
	CB 2 -- Unjustified TCTI funding			-26,100	-26,100
	Advanced Emergency Medical Response Training Program (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 34)			2,000	0
	Antibody-based Therapeutic against Smallpox			1,000	1,000
	Chemical/Biological Infrared Detection System			2,000	1,600
	Multi-purpose Biodefense Immunoarray (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 34)			1,000	0
	Rapid Detection of Bacterial Pathogens			2,000	1,600
	Research on a Molecular Approach to Hazardous Materials Decontamination			1,500	1,200
	Zumwalt National Program for Countermeasures to Biological and Chemical Threats (Note: Transferred from RDTE,DW Line 6)				1,000
	Novel Viral Biowarfare Agent Identification and Treatment (NOVBAIT) (Note: Transferred from RDTE,DW Line 6)				3,200
15	**HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) APPLICATIONS**	**7,300**	**0**	**7,300**	**6,300**
	Program growth		-7,300		-1,000
16	**TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY**	**374,717**	**365,341**	**347,358**	**338,117**
	Cancellation for Waveforms for Active Sensing		-3,670		-3,670
	Cancellation of SUAVE		-6,706		-6,706
	Optinet Sensor System		1,000		800
	Execution adjustment			-37,359	-37,024
	CEROS			10,000	10,000
17	**MATERIALS AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY**	**306,022**	**306,022**	**306,871**	**303,671**
	Execution adjustment			-12,151	-12,151
	Bioceramic Bones for Battlefield Trauma (Note: Transferred to RDTE,A Line 30)			2,000	0
	Economic production of coal-to-liquid fuels			3,000	2,400
	Reduce environmental impact of coal-to-liquid fuels			3,000	2,400
	Strategic Materials and Silicon Carbide Optics			5,000	5,000
19	**ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY**	**213,529**	**203,929**	**198,565**	**197,965**
	Execution Delays		-9,600		0
	Execution adjustment			-17,964	-17,964
	3-D Technology for Advanced Sensor Systems			3,000	2,400

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
21	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT TECHNOLOGIES	182,416	222,916	185,416	212,816
	Fissile Material Detection Research		26,500		21,200
	University Strategic Partnerships (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW, Line 2)		3,000		0
	Simulated Virtual Prototype Environment Development		1,000		1,000
	Comprehensive National Incident Management System		3,000	2,000	2,400
	Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute for International Affairs		2,000		1,600
	Remote Sighting System		1,000		800
	PROTECTOR-DACS		3,000		2,400
	National Center for Blast Mitigation and Protection		1,000	1,000	1,000
23	SPECIAL OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	21,282	31,782	25,282	32,882
	Pulsed Energy Projectile (PEP)		1,000		1,000
	Special Operations Forces Network-Centric Sharing and Storage		1,000		1,000
	Nickel Boron Metal Coating Technology for USSOCOM Vehicle Systems		2,000		1,600
	Athena - Threat Signal Locator		1,000		1,000
	Advanced Multi-Purpose Microdisplay System		1,000		1,000
	Flashlight Soldier-to-Soldier Combat ID System (FSCIS)		2,000	2,000	2,000
	Improved Sensor Systems		2,500		2,000
	Foliage Penetrating Reconnaissance and Surveillance System			2,000	2,000
25	INSENSITIVE MUNITIONS - ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	6,000	0	6,000	4,000
	Reduce program growth		-6,000		-2,000
27	SO/LIC ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	32,669	41,669	32,669	40,069
	Aerial Canopy Sensor Delivery System (ACSDS)		1,000		1,000
	BIGFOOT Tag Airborne Receiver		5,000		4,000
	Extended-Lifetime Radioisotope Batteries		1,000		800
	Day Night Wide Area Surveillance System		2,000		1,600
28	COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	76,276	109,276	88,976	118,656
	Automated Language Translation		3,000		2,400
	Counter-insurgency Biometrics Tactical Census Authentication Enrollment and Identification System		2,500		2,000
	CT-QAS Counterterrorism-Quality Assurance Science program		1,500		1,200
	DICAST System Enhancement		3,000		2,400
	Early Responders Distance Learning Center (ERDLC): Scenario and Incident Based Port Security Training		1,000		800
	EDIT Advanced Shallow Subsurface Tunnel, Bunker and Cache Detection		1,000		800
	DIFAR Sensor System		2,000		1,600
	Roll-On, Roll-Off Reconnaissance Pallet Improvement		6,000		4,800
	Facility Security Using Tactical Surveys		3,000		3,000
	Law Enforcement Test Bed for Counter-Insurgency Tactics, Techniques and Practices		2,000		1,600
	Port and Hull Security 3D, Real Time Sonar-System Echoscope		3,000		2,400
	Comprehensive Maritime Domain Awareness		3,000		4,500
	Accelerated DT&E of Affordable Robust Mid-Sized UGVs for Defense & Homeland Security Applications		1,000		800
	Contextual Arabic Blog and Slang Analysis Program		1,000	1,000	1,000

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
	Advanced Multi-sensor ISR Testbed			1,600	1,600
	Autonomous Intrusion Surveillance Sensor Networks			2,000	2,000
	Bioterrorism Operations Policy for Public Emergency Response (BOPPER)			2,000	1,600
	Interagency, Near-Term Engineering R&D to Increase the Survivability of Personnel Exposed to IED Attacks			3,000	2,400
	Robotic Mobility Platform Systems			1,000	800
	Ruggedized Mobile Gamma Radiation Detection System (GuARDS)			1,100	880
	Ruggedized Mobile Secure 1000			1,000	800
	Mulit-mission Advanced Sensor System (Note: Transferred from RDTE,AF Line 28)				3,000
29	**COUNTERPROLIFERATION INITIATIVES--PROLIFERATION PREVENTION & DEFEAT**	**213,240**	**220,740**	**213,240**	**219,440**
	Low Power Next Generation Portable Radionuclide Detection & ID Systems		2,000		1,600
	Stand-off Chemical Detector for SOF Venture		2,000		1,600
	AELED IED Detection for Naval UAVs		1,000		1,000
	Continuation of Advanced Materials Research for Nuclear Detection, Counter-proliferation and Imaging		2,500		2,000
30	**BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY**	**118,569**	**101,569**	**131,569**	**109,169**
	Program Reduction		-10,000		-10,000
	Transferred to RDTW,DW Line 86 for execution		-12,000		-12,000
	Advanced Surface Radar Technologies (ASuRT) (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 45)		3,000		0
	Aluminum Nitride for Substrates and Devices		2,000		1,600
	Massively Parallel Optical Interconnects for Microsatellite Applications			4,000	3,200
	Multi-Target Tracking Optical Sensor-Array Tracking			3,000	3,000
	Net Centric Airborne Defense Element (NCADE)			6,000	4,800
32	**ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS**	**86,385**	**70,385**	**71,232**	**72,385**
	Execution Delays		-16,000		-16,000
	Execution adjustment			-15,153	0
	Buoyancy Assisted Lift Air Vehicle				2,000
33	**SPACE PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY**	**224,551**	**217,803**	**135,851**	**217,803**
	Cancellation of Micro Electric Propulsion (MEP)		-6,748		-6,748
	Execution Adjustment			-38,700	0
	Falcon (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW, Line 135 for Prompt Global Strike)			-50,000	0
34	**CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM - ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT**	**232,302**	**278,602**	**208,702**	**247,162**
	Chem Bio Defense Initiative		10,000		8,000
	Develop & Test Environmentally Safe Biocides for Bio-Defense		500		500
	Fraunhofer USA Center for Molecular Biology		1,000		1,000
	Hand-held Nanotechnology Enabled Bio-warfare Agent Identification System		3,000		2,400
	Long Range Stand Off System for Detection of Biological Materials		1,000	1,400	1,120
	Myeloid Progenitor for Acute Radiation Syndrome		3,000		2,400
	Carbon Nanotube Chemical Detector		1,000		1,000
	Surface Enhanced infrared Detection of Threats		3,300		2,640
	Regenerative Chemical Biological Filtration Systems		2,500		2,500

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
	Small Accelerators and Detection Systems for Homeland Defense and National Security Applications		2,000	1,300	1,600
	Total Perimeter Surveillance (TPS)		2,000		1,600
	Warfighter Personnel Decontamination		1,000		800
	Acinetobacter Baumannii Research		2,000		2,000
	Antioxidant Micronutrient Therapeutic Countermeasures for Chemical Agents		1,000		1,000
	Anthrax Monoclonal Antibody Therapeutic and Prophylaxis Program		2,000		1,600
	UCLA High Speed and High Volume Laboratory Network for Infectious Diseases (Note: Includes transfer from RDTE,DW Line 6)		5,000		4,000
	Modular Raman Chem/Bio Detection System		1,000		0
	Photo Catalytic Oxidation (PCO) Demonstration for Water Reuse		2,500		2,000
	Environmental Bioterrorism Detection Program		2,500		2,000
	TMTI -- program delays			-50,000	-50,000
	Fastman Analyzer Platform (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 75			2,000	0
	Improved Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Filters			2,000	1,600
	Joint Biological Agent Identification and Diagnostic System (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 104)			2,000	0
	Mobile Rapid Response Prototype/Chemical Biological Preparedness Center (Note: Includes transfer from RDTE, DW Line 6)			4,000	4,000
	Mobile Real-time, non-specific Viral Agent Detector			1,500	1,500
	Next Generation Gas Chromatographic Mass Spectrometer for WMD Civil Support Teams			1,000	800
	NIDS Automated Biological Agent Identifier			3,000	3,000
	Plant Vaccine Development			3,000	3,000
	Portable Rapid Bacterial Warfare Detection Unit (Note: Includes transfer from RDTE,DW Line 6)			3,000	4,400
	Reactive Coatings Enhanced to Resist Chemical/Biological Contamination			2,200	1,760
	Strategic Bioterrorism Response for Battlefield Survival (Note: Transferred from RDTE,DW Line 14)				1,440
	Continuation of Unmanned Vehicle CBRNE Unitary Sensor Suite Development and Demonstration (Note: Transferred from RDTE,DW Line 14)				1,600
	Chemical Warfare Agent Fate Model Verification and Validation (Note: Transferred from RDTE,DW Line 14)				1,000
	Advanced Emergency Medical Response Training Program (Note: Transferred from RDTE,DW Line 14)				1,600
	Multi-purpose Biodefense Immunoarray (Note: Transferred from RDTE,DW Line 14)				1,000
35	**JOINT ELECTRONIC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY**	**9,219**	**9,219**	**13,219**	**12,419**
	Joint Technology Insertion and Accelerated System Integration Capability for Electronic Warfare			4,000	3,200

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
36	JOINT CAPABILITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	194,352	196,352	203,452	204,252
	Distributed Network Switching Joint Capability Demonstration		2,000		1,600
	Hardware Encryption Technology Program			2,000	1,600
	Louisiana Command & Control, Interoperable Communications & Information Sharing			2,000	2,000
	Simultaneous Field Radiation Technology (SFRT)			3,100	3,100
	Spartan Advanced Composite Technology			2,000	1,600
37	NETWORKED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES	40,000	0	40,000	15,000
	Program growth		-40,000		-25,000
38	BIOMETRICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	8,000	0	12,000	10,200
	Program growth		-8,000		-1,000
	Variable Distance Iris Identification on the Move			4,000	3,200
39	HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) ADV	9,000	0	9,000	3,000
	Program growth		-9,000		-6,000
40	DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	10,000	3,500	25,000	23,800
	Program growth		-10,000		-5,000
	Light Weight Composite Brakes for Armored Wheeled Vehicles		1,000		800
	Claflin University Detection and Remediation Response to Biological and Chemical Weapons Project		2,500		2,000
	Reduction to new start			-5,000	0
	Disruptive Manufacturing Technology Initiative			10,000	8,000
	High Performance Manufacturing Technology Initiative			10,000	8,000
41	JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM/AUTONOMOUS SYSTEMS	11,256	16,756	16,256	19,756
	Joint Robotics Initiative		5,000		4,000
	Autonomous and Semi-autonomous Manipulation for Ground Robots		500		500
	Warrior Unmanned Ground Vehicle			5,000	4,000
42	GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	18,736	33,736	49,336	52,216
	Advanced Mobile Microgrid System		3,000		0
	Aging Systems Sustainment and Enabling Technologies (ASSET)		2,500		2,000
	Emerging Critical Interconnection Technology Program (E/CIT)		1,000		800
	Parts Backorder Reduction		3,000		2,400
	Advanced Mobile Microgrid System		5,500	2,000	4,400
	Accelerate Defense Supply Chain			2,000	1,600
	Biofuels Program			2,000	1,600
	Defense Fuelcell Locomotive			3,000	2,400
	Green Product Evaluation Program (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 71)			2,000	0
	High Energy Battery for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles			2,600	2,080
	Hydrogen Storage Program			5,000	5,000
	New England Manufacturing Supply Chain Initiative			2,000	1,600
	Spray Technique Analysis and Research for Defense (STAR4D)			2,000	1,600
	Vehicle Fuel Cell and Hydrogen Logistics Program			8,000	8,000

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
44	**STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM**	**68,874**	**68,874**	**69,874**	**69,674**
	Dendrimer Enhanced Water Remediation Research			1,000	800
45	**MICROELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT**	**0**	**28,000**	**27,800**	**47,440**
	Agile JTRS Integrated Circuits		2,000		1,600
	Defense Command Integration Center		1,000		1,000
	End to End Semi Fab Alpha Tool		2,000		1,600
	Semi Conductor Photomask Technology Initiative		3,000		2,400
	High Specific Energy Rechargeable Battery		2,000		1,600
	Superlattice Nanotechnology		2,000		1,600
	University Materials Characterization and Metrology Center		1,500		1,200
	Spintronics Memory Storage Technology		3,000		2,400
	3D Electronics		1,000		1,000
	Carbon Nanotube Thin Film Near Infrared Detector		1,000		1,000
	Next Generation Supercomputer IA Prototype for the NRL		5,000		4,500
	Advanced Dynamic Optics Program		1,500		1,200
	Foliage Penetrating Acoustically Cued Imagery Sensor		3,000		2,400
	Advanced Surface Radar Technologies (ASuRT) (Note: Includes transfer from RDTE,DW Line 30)			5,500	5,500
	Demonstrations,T&E of Mini-Sensors			6,000	4,800
	Transponders (EMFST)			3,000	3,000
	Feature Size Migration at DMEA ARMS Foundry			5,000	4,000
	Networked Micro-Sensors Technology Testbed			2,000	1,600
	Rapid Prototyping/Low Rate Production of Mini-Sensors			4,500	3,600
	Self-sensing Array container pre-screening sensor system			1,800	1,440
47	**ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES**	**220,548**	**224,048**	**203,300**	**204,240**
	Computing and Nanoscale Electronic Processing		1,500		1,200
	The Center for Advanced Microelectronics Manufacturing (Note: Transferred to RDTE,A Line 6)		2,000		0
	Execution adjustment			-20,048	-20,048
	MilTech Extension Program			1,500	1,500
	Ultra Low Power Electronics for Special Purpose Computers			1,300	1,040
48	**SYNTHETIC APERTURE RADAR (SAR) COHERENT CHANGE DETECTION**	**6,500**	**0**	**3,500**	**3,500**
	Program growth		-6,500		0
	Phase 2 funding ahead of need			-3,000	-3,000
49	**ADVANCED CONCEPT TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS**	**0**	**2,000**	**0**	**1,600**
	Power Dozer Side-Casting Technology Operational Capability/Integration Evaluation		2,000		1,600

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
50	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	187,587	189,587	208,487	206,807
	Data-Intensive, High-Performance Computing-Phase 4		2,000		1,500
	ARSC			5,000	4,000
	High Performance Computational Design of Novel Materials			1,900	1,520
	Simulation Research			2,000	1,600
	High Performance Computing Infrastructure Enhancement			7,000	5,600
	MHPCC			5,000	5,000
51	COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	256,868	256,868	251,645	256,868
	Execution Adjustment			-5,223	0
52	LAND WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	24,711	19,011	21,641	19,768
	Execution Delays/Adjustments		-5,700	-3,070	-4,943
53	CLASSIFIED DARPA PROGRAMS	188,188	188,188	185,028	188,188
	Execution Adjustment			-3,160	0
54	NETWORK-CENTRIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	151,641	144,641	142,765	151,641
	Cancellation of Confirmatory Hunter-Killer System: Close Combat Lethal Recon (CCLR)		-7,000		0
	Execution Adjustment			-8,876	0
55	SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	196,462	196,462	187,509	196,462
	Execution Adjustment			-8,953	0
56	GUIDANCE TECHNOLOGY	127,777	127,777	122,576	127,777
	Execution Adjustment			-5,201	0
58	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	29,851	29,851	25,951	25,951
	DeVenCI			-3,900	-3,900
60	QUICK REACTION SPECIAL PROJECTS	109,514	112,414	112,514	114,234
	Semi-Autonomous Robotic Manipulation and Sensing		1,500		1,200
	Counter Sniper Protection System (CSPS) Turret		1,400		1,120
	Small Craft Integrated Common Operational Picture			1,000	800
	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles			2,000	1,600
61	JOINT EXPERIMENTATION	112,017	108,717	113,017	108,177
	Reduce Program Growth		-10,000		-10,000
	Cultural and Societal Modeling & Simulation		3,200		2,560
	Joint Urban Fires Prototype (JUFP)		1,500		1,200
	Joint Experimentation Visualization		2,000		1,600
	East Coast Asymmetric Warfare Initiative			1,000	800
62	JOINT WARGAMING SIMULATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE	37,837	27,837	17,837	22,837
	Program Reduction		-10,000		-15,000
	Unjustified request			-20,000	0
64	TECHNOLOGY LINK	2,234	4,234	4,734	5,834
	First Link		2,000		1,600
	DOD Springboard			2,500	2,000
					0

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
65	**SPECIAL OPERATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT**	**29,935**	**42,435**	**32,935**	**42,335**
	11m RIB Replacement Craft Design		1,000		800
	Field Experimentation Program for Special Operations		2,000		1,600
	Information Networking For Operational Reporting and Monitoring (INFORM)		2,500		2,000
	Waterway Threat Detection Sensor System		3,000		2,400
	Improved Information Transfer for Special Forces		4,000		3,200
	Special Operations Portable Power Source			3,000	2,400
66	**NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT**	**38,060**	**45,060**	**44,060**	**49,560**
	Integrated Base Defense Operation Planning Process		1,000		1,000
	Integrated High Activity Response System (INHARS)		5,000		4,000
	Digital Network Centric Remotely Operated Weapons System		1,000		1,000
	Intelligent Decision Exploration			6,000	5,500
67	**PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT**	**0**	**0**	**2,000**	**1,600**
	Shipboard Visitor Control Center			2,000	1,600
69	**JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM**	**11,860**	**16,860**	**19,860**	**23,860**
	Joint Robotics Initiative		5,000		4,000
	Robotics Program			8,000	8,000
71	**ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM**	**33,199**	**40,699**	**33,199**	**39,199**
	Inland Empire Well Treatment of Perchlorate Contaminated Wells		2,500		2,000
	Multi-Sensor UXO Detection and Recovery System Reacquisition and Removal Phase at Camp Lejeune		2,000		1,600
	Green Product Evaluation and Implementation Program (Note: Includes transfer from RDTE,DW Line 42)		3,000		2,400
72	**BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT**	**962,585**	**1,032,585**	**1,037,585**	**1,052,485**
	Arrow Co-production		25,000	25,000	25,000
	Joint Short Range Ballistic Missile Program		19,000	35,000	20,000
	Study of Upper-tier Missile Program/Arrow ASIP		26,000	15,000	30,000
	Juniper Cobra (Note: Transferred from RDTE,DW Line 76)				14,900
73	**BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT**	**2,520,064**	**2,233,864**	**2,318,764**	**2,258,764**
	European Third Site Construction		-85,000	-85,000	-85,000
	Missile Field Equipment		-54,000		0
	Block 2004/06 Schedule Execution		-97,200		0
	Transferred to Line 86 for execution		-50,000		-50,000
	GMD upgrades			50,000	40,000
	SBX Transfer to Line 73A			-166,300	-166,300
73A	**SBX**			**166,300**	**166,300**
	SBX Transferred from Line 73			166,300	166,300

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
74	**BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE BOOST DEFENSE SEGMENT**	**548,759**	**498,108**	**548,759**	**513,759**
	Program efficiencies identified by MDA		-35,000		-35,000
	Excessive Program Support		-15,651		0
75	**CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM**	**57,160**	**62,160**	**62,160**	**64,360**
	Protective Self-Decontaminating Surfaces		2,000		1,600
	Vacuum Sampling Pathogen Collection and Concentration		3,000	4,000	3,200
	Improved Skin Decontamination System			1,000	800
	Fastman Analyzer Platform (Note: Transferred from RDTE,DW Line 34)				1,600
76	**BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS**	**778,163**	**611,663**	**753,163**	**590,163**
	Airborne Infrared Surveillance (AIRS)		2,500		2,000
	Program efficiencies identified by MDA		-50,000	-25,000	-50,000
	Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 86 for execution		-119,000		-119,000
	Juniper Cobra (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 72)				-14,900
	Defense Agency Initiative (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 116 for execution)				-6,100
83	**SPACE SURVEILLANCE & TRACKING SYSTEM**	**331,525**	**286,167**	**272,525**	**233,125**
	Risk reduction for Follow-on Constellation		-45,069	-45,000	0
	Excessive Program Support		-2,289		0
	STSS Requirement Analysis		2,000		1,600
	STSS Program Restructure/Delay				-100,000
	STSS Follow-On - Program growth for program management support			-10,000	0
	STSS Program Wide Support			-4,000	0
77	**BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM INTERCEPTOR**	**227,499**	**372,853**	**197,499**	**342,453**
	CG(X) Modular Launch System		2,000		1,600
	Excessive Program Support		-6,646		-6,646
	Program Acceleration		150,000		120,000
	Kinetic Energy Interceptor			-30,000	0
78	**BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST & TARGETS**	**586,150**	**586,150**	**636,150**	**626,150**
	Test Range Support and Upgrades			50,000	40,000
86	**BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE C2BMC**	**258,913**	**460,703**	**248,913**	**450,703**
	Excessive Program Support		-3,210		-3,210
	Transferred from RDTE,DW Line 76 for execution		119,000		119,000
	Transferred from RDTE,DW Line 73 for execution		50,000		50,000
	Transferred from RDTE,DW Line 30 for execution		12,000		12,000
	Transferred from RDTE,DW Line 89 for execution		24,000		24,000
	C2BMC program growth			-10,000	-10,000
87	**BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE HERCULES**	**53,658**	**52,824**	**53,658**	**52,824**
	Excessive Program Support		-834		-834
88	**BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT WARFIGHTER SUPPORT**	**48,787**	**50,235**	**48,787**	**49,735**
	Joint National Integration Center (JNIC)		2,500		2,000
	Excessive Program Support		-1,052		-1,052

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
89	**BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT NATIONAL INTEGRATION**	**104,012**	**79,099**	**104,012**	**79,099**
	Excessive Program Support		-913		-913
	Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 86 for execution		-24,000		-24,000
80	**BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS CORE**	**482,016**	**431,788**	**387,416**	**416,788**
	Excessive Program Support		-15,228		-15,228
	Reduced program growth		-35,000	-50,000	-50,000
	Intelligence and Security - reduction only for Intelligence and Counterintelligence activities			-21,265	0
	Producibility and Manufacturing Technology			-23,335	0
81	**SPECIAL PROGRAMS - MDA**	**323,250**	**198,250**	**198,850**	**198,250**
	Classified reductions		-125,000	-124,400	-125,000
82	**AEGIS BMD**	**1,059,103**	**1,116,103**	**1,059,103**	**1,134,103**
	Ballistic Signal Processor/Open Architecture		22,000		16,000
	Upgrade 2 additional Aegis DDG's		20,000		0
	Asymmetric Defense Initiative		15,000		10,000
	AEGIS Upgrades for SM-3 and Ship Installs/Upgrades				49,000
84	**MULTIPLE KILL VEHICLES**	**271,151**	**274,251**	**221,151**	**231,529**
	Safe High Power (High Rate) Lithium Battery for MKV (Missiles) with Long Storage Life		3,100		2,480
	Multiple Engagement Payload (MEP) for the Standard Missile-3			-50,000	-62,900
	GBI/KEI Multiple Kill Vehicle Variant				25,000
	Defense Agency Initiative (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 116 for execution)				-4,202
85	**BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SPACE PROGRAMS**	**27,666**	**17,666**	**12,666**	**16,666**
	Space Test Bed		-10,000	-10,000	-10,000
	Space Experimentation Center			-5,000	-1,000
93	**COALITION WARFARE**	**14,047**	**10,047**	**14,047**	**10,047**
	Reduce Program Growth		-4,000		-4,000
94	**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM**	**4,983**	**4,983**	**19,083**	**19,083**
	Department of Defense Corrosion Program			14,100	14,100
96	**HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB)**	**5,700**	**0**	**5,700**	**1,000**
	Program growth		-5,700		-4,700
100	**JOINT ELECTROMAGNETIC TECHNOLOGY (JET) PROGRAM**	**3,482**	**4,982**	**8,782**	**9,234**
	Secure Miniaturized Free Space Optical Communications		1,500		1,200
	Antenna, Diagnostic & Microwave Characterization Facility			1,300	1,300
	JET - Digital Aurora Radio Technology Program			4,000	3,252
100A	**PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE (Note: Includes transfer from RDTE,DW Line 135)**	**0**	**100,000**		**100,000**
101	**DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY**	**25,000**	**10,000**	**25,000**	**15,000**
	Reduced Program Growth		-15,000		-10,000

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
104	**CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM**	**247,935**	**249,935**	**251,935**	**253,135**
	ParallelaVax Rapid Vaccine Testing Technology		2,000	2,000	2,000
	Rapid Identification of Biological Warfare Agents			2,000	1,600
	Joint Biological Agent Identification and Diagnostic System (Note: Transferred from RDTE,DW Line 34)				1,600
106	**JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM**	**2,911**	**7,911**	**2,911**	**6,911**
	Joint Robotics Initiative		5,000		4,000
116	**BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION AGENCY R&D ACTIVITIES**	**127,970**	**128,970**	**107,970**	**131,759**
	National Defense University Technology Research Program		1,000		1,000
	Program Adjustment			-20,000	-12,000
	Defense Agency Initiative (Note: Transferred from RDTE,DW Lines 76, 84, 154, & 157 for execution)				14,789
122	**JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM (JC2)**	**70,283**	**70,283**	**55,283**	**58,283**
	Program adjustment			-15,000	-12,000
127	**TRAINING TRANSFORMATION (T2)**	**51,752**	**54,252**	**60,252**	**61,052**
	USJFCOM's Joint Warfighting Center (JWFC) Joint Training Blended Learning Initiative		2,500		2,000
	Agile Software Capability Intervention			2,000	1,600
	Playas Mobile Command, Control and Communications Shelter			2,500	2,500
	Playas Training and Research Center Joint Training Experiment			4,000	3,200
131	**CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT**	**133,772**	**144,272**	**145,772**	**148,172**
	Advanced SAM Hardware Simulator Development-ITEAMS		4,500	4,000	4,000
	Joint Gulf Range Complex Test and Training Interdependency Initiative		1,000		1,000
	UAV Systems and Operations Validation Program (USOVP)		2,000	5,000	4,000
	Range Tactical Data Link (TDL) & Relay Capability		3,000		2,400
	Pacific Region Interoperability Test and Evaluation Capability			3,000	3,000
132	**ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS**	**1,645**	**1,645**	**0**	**0**
	Transfer to RDTE,DW, Line 133			-1,645	-1,645
133	**THERMAL VICAR**	**7,822**	**7,822**	**9,467**	**9,467**
	Transfer from RDTE,DW Line 132			1,645	1,645

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
135	TECHNICAL STUDIES, SUPPORT AND ANALYSIS	31,263	35,263	156,263	35,263
	Capabilities Study for Improvised Explosive Devices Detection		1,000		1,000
	Countering Missile-related Technology Proliferation		2,000		2,000
	Foreign Test Range Analysis – Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT)		1,000		1,000
	Prompt Global Strike Capability Development (Note: Transferred to RDTE, Line 100A)			125,000	0
140	CLASSIFIED PROGRAM USD(P)	0	98,200	98,200	98,200
	Classified Adjustment		98,200	98,200	98,200
150	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH/CHALLENGE	2,162	3,162	2,162	3,162
	Directed Energy Systems for UAV Payloads		1,000		1,000
151	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	11,927	11,927	13,927	13,727
	Commodity Management Systems Consolidation			2,000	1,800
154	DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC)	51,800	51,800	51,800	51,515
	Defense Agency Initiative (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 116 for execution)				-285
157	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT)	52,992	52,992	52,992	48,790
	Defense Agency Initiative (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 116 for execution)				-4,202
158	BUDGET AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS	5,750	0	5,750	1,750
	Program Reduction		-5,750		-4,000
161	SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO) CAPABILITIES	28,652	28,652	36,452	34,892
	Enhanced Simulation Capabilities for Information Operations			7,800	6,240
167	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS - MDA	85,906	85,906	80,906	80,906
	Management HQ reduction			-5,000	-5,000
177	CRYPTOLOGIC ACTIVITIES			9,900	7,920
	National Biometrics Security Project			4,000	3,200
	MatchBox (Biometrics Analysis and Identification)			5,900	4,720
190	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	13,256	16,256	13,256	15,656
	Security for Critical Communication Networks (SCCN)		3,000		2,400
198	NET-CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES)	43,424	43,424	23,424	38,424
	Execution delays			-20,000	-5,000
200	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES	15,687	17,687	15,687	17,287
	Mobile Optical Wireless Networking for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance		2,000		1,600
202	DEFENSE GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM			1,000	2,800
	Digital Data High Quality Recorder			1,000	800
	Internet Observer and Inner View Insider Threat Mitigation Tools (Note: Transferred from Senate General Provision 8128)				2,000

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
204	**FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES**	**0**	**0**	**2,000**	**1,600**
	Credibility Assessment Research Initiative			2,000	1,600
207	**POLICY R&D PROGRAMS**	**4,627**	**5,627**	**10,627**	**10,627**
	Improved Collapsible Urethane Fuel Storage Tanks (Note: Transferred to RDTE,DW Line 226)		1,000		0
	Pacific Disaster Center			6,000	6,000
215	**DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS**	**15,800**	**17,800**	**15,800**	**17,400**
	Constant Look Operation Support Environment (CLOSE)		2,000		1,600
219	**COMBATANT COMMAND INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS**			**14,000**	**12,400**
	Armed Forces Health and Food Supply Research			3,000	3,000
	Biological and Chemical Warfare Online Respository of Technical Holdings System			1,000	800
	Missile-related Threat Representation - Shared			2,000	1,600
	National Consortium for MASINT Research			3,000	3,000
	Pat Roberts Intelligence Scholars Program (PRISP)			2,000	1,600
	Project FORTITUDE			3,000	2,400
226	**INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS**	**20,114**	**33,114**	**56,114**	**57,714**
	Castings for Improved Defense Readiness		2,000	2,000	2,000
	Corrosion Resistant Ultrahigh-Strength Steel for Landing Gear		2,000		1,600
	Military High Pressure Packaging Project		2,000	4,000	3,200
	Northwest Manufacturing Initiative		1,000		1,000
	Technology Roadmapping and Strategic Investment Planning		2,000		1,600
	Advanced Microcircuit Emulation (AME)		4,000		3,200
	Industrial Base Innovation Fund			30,000	24,000
	Collapsible Urethane Fuel Storage Tanks (Note: Transferred from RDTE,DW Line 207)				1,000
229	**NATO JOINT STARS**	**41,466**	**31,466**	**41,466**	**31,466**
	Execution Delays		-10,000		-10,000
232	**SPECIAL OPERATIONS AVIATION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT**	**60,750**	**81,909**	**56,909**	**56,909**
	Aviation Systems Advanced Development		-3,841		-3,841
	GPS Extension Program (Note: Transferred from RDT&E, AF, Line 29 and transferred to RDTE,N Line 17 in Conference)		25,000		0
	Excess to requirement			-3,841	0

R-1		Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
233	SPECIAL OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	42,262	54,262	55,612	60,362
	Covert WPM Waveform Modules		2,000	2,000	2,000
	Special Operation Forces Advanced Mission Planning Tools		2,000	4,000	3,200
	Expendable Airdrop Delivery Systems (EADS)		1,000		800
	Command and Control Mission Manager (C2MM) Spiral 5		2,000		1,600
	Semi-autonomous or Unattended Psychological Operations and Reconnaissance Tool (SUPPORT)		2,000		1,600
	Small Boat Family Integrated Combat System		2,000		1,600
	SOF Special Purpose Tagging, Tracking and Locating Tool Kit		1,000		1,000
	Communications Enhancements to Fielded TACTI-NET Systems to Extend Range and Increase Capacity			1,000	800
	Multi-User Panoramic Synthetic Vision System			3,000	2,400
	NSW RIB Payload Capacity Project			2,100	2,100
	SOCOM Computer Research			1,250	1,000
234	SPECIAL OPERATIONS TACTICAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	35,783	46,283	52,383	63,263
	DF Light: Advanced Packaging and Direction Finding in Support of Joint Threat Warning System		1,500		1,200
	Unattended SIGINT Node		4,000		3,200
	Integrated Bridge System		1,000		1,000
	SOF Mission Training and Preparation Systems Interoperability (Note: Transferred to OM,DW SOCOM)		1,500		0
	SOCOM Imagery Dissemination System		2,000		1,600
	Tactical SIGINT and Geo-location Cognitive Analysis		500		400
	Advanced, Long Endurance Unattended Ground Sensor Technologies			2,600	2,080
	Advanced Tactical Threat Warning Radio (ATTWR)			2,000	1,600
	Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC) development			4,000	4,000
	Automated Threat Warning for Improved Warfighter Survivability			2,000	1,600
	Joint METOC Program (SOCOM)			2,000	1,600
	Multi-Spectral Laboratory and Analytical Services Program			1,000	800
	Picoceptor and Processor for Manportable Threat Warning			3,000	2,400
	LAW/ASM Heat Rocket Confined Spaces (Note: transferred from P,DW Line 73)				6,000
235	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	53,418	58,118	55,518	59,398
	Partnership for Defense Innovation Wi-Fi Test Laboratory		2,700		2,700
	Application Specific Integrated Circuits Fabrication Facility		2,000		1,600
	Parser Multi-Level Security			2,100	1,680
240	UNMANNED VEHICLES (UV)	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,500
	Trident Reach				5,000

FOCUS CENTER RESEARCH PROGRAM

The conference agreement provides $18,000,000 for the FOCUS Center Research Program, which is $8,000,000 above the request. The FOCUS Center Research Program is a jointly funded program between the Department of Defense and the semiconductor industry to support university research to advance semiconductor technology. The conferees strongly encourage the Department of Defense to fully fund the $20,000,000 requirement for the program within the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency's Defense Research Sciences Program Element (0601011E) in future budget submissions.

MULTIPLE KILL VEHICLE

The conferees agree to reduce the budget request for the Multiple Engagement Payload (MEP) for the Standard Missile-3 by $62,900,000, the entire budget request for that program. The conferees are concerned that the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) does not have the resources to adequately fund both MEP and the Multiple Kill Vehicle (MKV) for the Ground-Based Interceptor (GBI) and the Kinetic Energy Interceptor (KEI). Thus, the conferees agree to increase the MKV for the GBI and KEI by $25,000,000 in order to restore reductions that the MDA has annually taken out of this program. The conferees further agree with the Senate language that directs that no funding in the Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense program element can be used for the MKV program. Additionally, the conferees direct that the Multiple Kill Vehicle, PE 0603894 is designated as a congressional special interest item subject to prior approval reprogramming procedures.

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

The conference agreement provides an increase of $20,000,000 for the Chemical and Biological Defense Initiative. The Secretary of Defense is directed to allocate these funds among the programs that yield the greatest gain in our chem-bio defensive posture. The conferees further direct that such funds may not be obligated until 15 days after a report, including a description of projects to be funded, is provided to the congressional defense committees.

DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY

The conferees provide $2,979,808,000 for DARPA, a reduction of $105,809,000 from the request. The conferees direct the Director of DARPA to submit to the congressional defense committees no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act a report that details by program element and program the application of undistributed reductions made in this Act.

INDUSTRIAL BASE INNOVATION FUND

The conferees provide $24,000,000 for the Industrial Base Innovation Fund to ensure that investments are made to address shortfalls in manufacturing processes and technologies in support of the Department's long-term and short-term needs. The conferees direct that funds may not be obligated from the Industrial Base Innovation Fund until 15 days after a report detailing the projects to be funded is provided to the congressional defense committees.

NEW STARTS

The conferees direct that no more than 15 percent of funding provided under this heading for new start programs under the cognizance of the Director, Defense Research and Engineering, may be obligated until five days after the congressional defense committees receive a report that details those programs' descriptions and objectives as well as performance metrics, transition schedules and sunset provisions.

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE				
	RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				
2	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	48,627	48,627	48,627	48,627
4	LIVE FIRE TESTING	11,133	11,133	11,133	11,133
6	OPERATIONAL TEST ACTIVITIES AND ANALYSES	120,504	120,504	120,504	120,504
	TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	180,264	180,264	180,264	180,264
	TOTAL, OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE	180,264	180,264	180,264	180,264

TITLE V - REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

The conference agreement provides $2,701,840,000 in Title V, Revolving and Management Funds, instead of $3,841,840,000 as proposed by the House and $2,396,940,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
TITLE V				
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS				
Defense Working Capital Funds.....	1,352,746	1,352,746	1,352,746	1,352,746
National Defense Sealift Fund: Ready Reserve Force	1,079,094	2,489,094	1,044,194	1,349,094
Defense Coalition Support Fund.....	22,000	---	---	---
Total, title V, Revolving and Management Funds..	2,453,840	3,841,840	2,396,940	2,701,840

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

The conference agreement provides $1,352,746,000 for the Defense Working Capital Funds, as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND

The conference agreement provides $1,349,094,000 for the National Defense Sealift Fund, instead of $2,489,094,000 as proposed by the House and $1,044,194,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees agree to provide an additional $300,000,000 for advance procurement of long-lead time material and advance construction activities for three additional T–AKE ships to support economic order quantity purchases of materials in fiscal year 2008 that could yield additional savings and reduce pressure on the out-year shipbuilding budget.

TITLE VI - OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

The conference agreement provides $26,316,190,000 in Title VI, Other Department of Defense Programs, instead of $26,098,675,000 as proposed by the House and $26,316,373,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
TITLE VI				
OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS				
Defense Health Program 1/:				
Operation and maintenance	22,044,381	22,140,381	22,650,758	22,559,501
Procurement	362,261	363,011	362,261	362,861
Research and development	134,482	453,792	477,032	536,330
Total, Defense Health Program	22,541,124	22,957,184	23,490,051	23,458,692
Chemical Agents & Munitions Destruction, Defense:				
Operation and maintenance	1,198,086	1,198,086	1,186,500	1,181,500
Procurement	36,426	36,426	18,424	18,424
Research, development, test and evaluation	221,212	221,212	312,800	312,800
Total, Chemical Agents 2/	1,455,724	1,455,724	1,517,724	1,512,724
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense	936,822	945,772	962,603	984,779
Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund 2/	500,000	500,000	120,000	120,000
Rapid Acquisition Fund 2/	100,000	---	---	---
Office of the Inspector General 2/	215,995	239,995	225,995	239,995
Total, title VI, Other Department of Defense Programs	25,749,665	26,098,675	26,316,373	26,316,190

1/ For FY 2007, includes H.J.Res.20 appropriations.
2/ Included in Budget under Procurement title.

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

The conference agreement provides $23,458,692,000 for the Defense Health Program, instead of $22,957,184,000 as proposed by the House and $23,490,051,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM				
Defense Health Program 1/:				
Operation and maintenance	22,044,381	22,140,381	22,650,758	22,559,501
Procurement	362,261	363,011	362,261	362,861
Research and development	134,482	453,792	477,032	536,330
Total, Defense Health Program	22,541,124	22,957,184	23,490,051	23,458,692

1/ For FY 2007, includes H.J.Res.20 appropriations.

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	**20,182,381**	**22,140,381**	**22,650,758**	**22,559,501**
IN-HOUSE CARE	**5,425,845**	**5,457,331**	**6,027,749**	**5,914,112**
Madigan Army Medical Center Trauma Assistance Program		1,000		1,000
Battlefield Wound Treatment Medicine		1,500		1,200
Wounded Warrior Assistance		66,000	73,000	70,000
Bethesda Hospital Emergency Preparedness Partnership		6,000		4,800
Comprehensive Cancer Screening			1,500	1,200
Army and Marine Corps Ground Force Augmentation			29,027	29,027
Civilian Pay Raise from 3.0% to 3.5%			12,077	0
Efficiency Wedge, Army			142,300	110,840
Efficiency Wedge, Navy			146,500	114,200
Efficiency Wedge, Air Force			197,500	154,000
Warrior Transition Unit Support for the 4/25th Airborne Brigade Combat Team				2,000
PRIVATE SECTOR CARE	**10,508,313**	**12,413,327**	**12,341,286**	**12,341,286**
Undistributed	1,905,014	1,905,014	1,862,000	1,905,014
Army and Marine Corps Ground Force Augmentation-moved to In-house Care			-29,027	-29,027
Budget Correction				-43,014
CONSOLIDATED HEALTH CARE	**1,283,645**	**1,288,245**	**1,306,645**	**1,309,525**
DOD Mortality Registry		1,500		1,200
Defense Medical Surveillance System Upgrades		1,400		1,120
Embedded Metal Fragment Registry (EMFR)		700		560
Composite Operational Health and Occupational Risk Tracking System		1,000		1,000
Riverside Hospital PTSD				1,000
AFIP Records Digitization Program			20,000	18,000
Epidemiologic Health Survey at the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant			1,000	1,000
Brown Tree Snakes			2,000	2,000
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT/IT	**1,043,295**	**1,046,295**	**1,053,795**	**1,054,995**
Parsons Institute for Information Mapping for Defense Health Program's TRICARE and AHLTA Systems		2,000		1,600
Mission Hospital Computer Physician Order Entry Initiative		1,000		1,000
Enhanced Medical Situational Awareness			3,000	2,400
HEALTHeFORCES			3,500	2,800
Tracking at Keesler Air Force Medical Center			1,000	1,000
Children's Hospital Integrated Patient Electronic Records System (CHIPERS)				500
Theater Enterprise Wide Logistics System			3,000	2,400
MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS	**268,801**	**268,801**	**268,801**	**268,801**
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	**469,029**	**482,929**	**469,029**	**487,329**
Fort Drum Regional Health Planning Organization		400		400
Peace Through Health Care Initiative		1,500		1,500

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
USUHS WMD Collaborative Medical Readiness Training Initiative		1,000		1,000
Warrior Wellness Program		1,000		1,000
Tri-Service Nursing Program				6,400
Health Research and Disparities Eradication		10,000		8,000
BASE OPERATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS	**1,183,453**	**1,183,453**	**1,183,453**	**1,183,453**
PROCUREMENT	**362,261**	**363,011**	**362,261**	**362,861**
Defense Occupational Health Readiness System (DOEHRS)		750		600
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	**134,482**	**453,792**	**477,032**	**536,330**
Advanced Military Wound Healing and Treatment		1,000		1,000
Autism Research		8,000		6,400
Defense Occupational and Environmental Health Readiness System (DOEHRS)		14,910		11,928
Epilepsy Research for Wounded Military		1,500		1,200
Ft. Jackson Identifying Health Barriers Project		3,000		2,400
Global HIV/AIDS Prevention		10,000		8,000
Gynecological Cancer Center @ WRAMC		5,000		4,000
Integrative Cardiac Health Care @ WRAMC		5,000		4,000
Malaria Vaccine Development		2,000		2,000
Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy		5,000		4,000
National Diabetes Model Program		25,000		20,000
Peer-Reviewed Breast Cancer Research Program		127,500	150,000	138,000
Peer-Reviewed Ovarian Cancer Research Program		10,000	10,000	10,000
Peer-Reviewed Prostate Cancer Research Program		80,000	80,000	80,000
Stress Disorders Research Initiative at Fort Hood		3,400		2,720
Tuberous Sclerosis Complex (TSC)		5,000		4,000
Universal Immunization Tracking System		4,000		3,200
US Military Cancer Institute		5,000		4,000
Vanadium Safety Readiness		4,000		3,000
Bone Marrow Failure Disorder Research				1,000
Copper Antimicrobial Research Program			3,000	3,000
Hawaii Federal Health Care Network			27,500	25,000
Integrated Translational Prostate Disease Research at WRAMC			5,000	5,000
Light Emitting Diode Wound Healing and Cutaneous Lesions (includes transfer from RDTE,AF Line 4)			4,000	3,200
Peer Reviewed Medical Research Program			50,000	50,000
Pharmacological Countermeasures to Ionizing Radiation			3,800	3,800
Telerobotic and Advance Minimally Invasive Surgery			1,250	1,000
Tri-Service Nursing Research Program (transfer to O&M - Bag 6 Education and Training)			8,000	0

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM REPROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

The conferees remain concerned regarding the transfer of funds from Direct (or In-house) Care to pay for contractor-provided medical care. To limit such transfers and continue oversight within the Defense Health Program operation and maintenance account, the conferees agree to include bill language which limits the funds available for Private Sector Care under the TRICARE program subject to prior approval reprogramming procedures. In addition, the conferees also designate the funding for the Direct Care System as a special interest item, as defined elsewhere in this report. Any transfer of funds from the Direct (or In-house) Care budget activity into the Private Sector Care budget activity or any other budget activity will require the Department of Defense to follow prior approval reprogramming procedures. The language approved by the conferees should not be interpreted by the Department as limiting the amount of funds that may be transferred to the direct care system from other budget activities within the Defense Health Program.

In addition, the conferees direct the Department of Defense to provide budget execution data for all of the Defense Health Program accounts. Such budget execution data shall be provided quarterly to the congressional defense committees through the DD–COMP(M) 1002 accounting form.

BUDGET CORRECTION LANGUAGE

The conferees agree to reduce the Private Sector Care (bag 2) by $43,014,000 to reflect incorrect budget justification materials submitted to the Congress for Army and Marine Corps Ground Force Augmentation. The conferees were made aware of a discrepancy between the fiscal year 2008 budget request submitted by the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Defense for the Defense Health Program and have adjusted bag 2 to accurately account and fully fund the requirement. The conferees expect the Department of Defense and the Office of Management and Budget to be more fiscally responsible in its budgeting for the Defense Health Program and to better coordinate the required justification material submitted to Congress.

BUDGET ANALYSIS OF THE DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

To improve the analysis of future budget requests for the Defense Health Program, the conferees direct the Comptroller General to review the Department of Defense's fiscal year 2009 budget request for the Private Sector Care budget activity group of the Defense Health Program. The conferees further direct the Comptroller General to review the Department's justification for its budget request and underlying estimates, changes from its prior year request and factors driving any changes, and the extent that the Department, in developing the request, has considered historical information on its ability to execute funds appropriated, such as prior year unobligated balances or transfers to other budget activity groups or accounts.

MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

The conferees are concerned about the direction taken by the Department of Defense to improve the cost-effectiveness of the Defense Health Program and believe the Department has not thoroughly examined other areas that could result in efficiencies. Therefore, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to assess management improvements that should be taken to improve efficiency and effectiveness of the Defense Health Program, and further direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs and the Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, to develop recommendations in the areas of, but not limited to, the following: processes needed to verify the eligibility of health care recipients; actions necessary to develop fully compliant financial management systems; procedures to better integrate the direct care and purchased care systems; and, actions which can be taken to create incentives for beneficiaries to use the least costly pharmacy programs. The conferees also direct the Secretary to develop a plan to implement these recommendations, identify associated costs, and submit the plan to the congressional defense committees not later than six months after enactment of this Act.

CARRYOVER

The conferees direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to submit a detailed spend plan for fiscal year 2007 designated carryover funds to the congressional defense committees 30 days after enactment of this Act.

WARRIOR TRANSITION

This year has proven that the military's system for ensuring that its programs to support wounded warriors is extremely overburdened and in need of significant improvement. The conferees direct the Department of Defense and Veterans Affairs to report to the congressional defense committees and the House and Senate Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Committees by January 15, 2008, on how it plans to update the Physical Disability Evaluation System. The conferees further direct the Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to report quarterly to the congressional defense committees on the status of implementing improvements to the Military Health System and the Physical Disability Evaluation System.

PEER REVIEWED MEDICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

The conferees agree to provide $50,000,000 for the Peer Reviewed Medical Research Program, and recommend the following projects as candidates for study: amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; alcoholism research; blood cancer; drug abuse; epilepsy research; eye and vision research; integrated tissue hypoxia research; Interstitial Cystitis; inflammatory bowel diseases; leishmaniasis; Lupus; kidney cancer; mesothelioma; multiple sclerosis; nutrition and health promotion; Padget's disease; polycystic kidney disease; pulmonary hypertension; scleroderma; social work research; and tinnitus. The conferees reiterate that funds provided under the Peer Reviewed Medical Research Program shall be used only for the purposes listed above.

The conferees direct the Department to provide a report by March 3, 2008, on the status of this Peer Reviewed Medical Research Program.

DEFENSE ENROLLMENT ELIGIBILITY REPORTING SYSTEM (DEERS)

The conferees direct the Department of Defense to report to the congressional defense committees by April 15, 2008, on the number of dual military member families currently in the military system and on how the Department intends to correct the inability of the system to register dependents under both parents. The report should include the cost estimates for correcting any flaws and deficiencies within the system.

REVIEW OF TRICARE CO-PAYS

The conferees direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by April 15, 2008, which reviews TRICARE co-pays and analyzes whether or not elimination of certain co-pays would result in a cost savings.

TRI-SERVICE NURSING RESEARCH PROGRAM

The conferees agree to provide $6,400,000 for the Tri-Service Nursing Research Program and direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, the Service Surgeons General and the Nursing Corps Chiefs to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by April 25, 2008, that details the number and topic areas of research proposals submitted and funded. The report should also provide a detailed accounting of the entire program, to include administrative costs, overhead and travel.

ELECTRONIC MEDICAL RECORD INTEROPERABILITY

The conferees direct the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs to issue a joint report to the congressional defense committees by March 3, 2008, detailing the actions being taken by each department to achieve an interoperable electronic medical record (EMR). The report should include, but not be limited to, a detailed spending plan for the use of funding provided in the Joint Incentive Fund as well as identify all other ongoing and planned projects and programs. The report should clearly identify the Departments' goals for interoperability and how these projects and programs will address those goals.

WOUNDED WARRIOR ASSISTANCE

The conferees agree to provide $70,000,000 to fund initiatives addressed in H.R. 1598 as passed by both the House and Senate that address the urgent medical needs of wounded service members.

REPLACEMENT OF JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS VACCINE

The conferees direct the Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to report to the congressional defense committees by April 15, 2008, on the current policies for maintaining the Japanese encephalitis vaccine stockpile, the status of replacing the current Japanese encephalitis virus vaccine, and the costs associated with such a replacement.

FOOD ALLERGY RESEARCH

The conferees are aware of the increased diagnosis of food allergies and anaphylaxis occurring in the United States. The conferees direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs and the Service Surgeons General to report to the congressional defense committees by April 15, 2008, on the rising incidences of food allergies and anaphylaxis among service members and their families, any current research to address this epidemic, and the need to establish a national program on food allergy and anaphylaxis that will work in coordination with other federal agencies.

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANT BACTERIA

The conferees are concerned about the increasing number of wounded service members returning from theater with life-threatening infections caused by bacteria that may have originated in Iraq and that are increasingly resistant to currently used antibiotics. The conferees therefore direct the Service Surgeons General to report to the congressional defense committees by February 15,

2008 on the antibiotic regimen being used to treat service members with these infections, what new antibiotics are available but currently not being used by the military, what research is being conducted in this area, and what is needed to ensure that the service members receive the necessary treatment to reduce these life-threatening infections.

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	CHEMICAL AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE				
1	CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.....	1,198,086	1,198,086	1,186,500	1,181,500
3	CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - PROCUREMENT.....	36,426	36,426	18,424	18,424
2	CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - RESEARCH, DEV, TEST & EVAL....	221,212	221,212	312,800	312,800
	TOTAL, CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE.	1,455,724	1,455,724	1,517,724	1,512,724

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION-O&M	**1,198,086**	**1,198,086**	**1,186,500**	**1,181,500**
Program Adjustment		-	24,000	19,000
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION-PROC	**36,426**	**36,426**	**18,424**	**18,424**
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION-RDTE	**221,212**	**221,212**	**312,800**	**312,800**
Pueblo Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant	[132,400]	-	[142,400]	[142,400]
Blue Grass Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant	[116,600]	-	[144,600]	[144,600]
TOTAL, CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE	**1,455,724**	**1,455,724**	**1,517,724**	**1,512,724**

The conferees note that numerous changes to this account were requested by the Department of Defense. However, not one of these adjustments were submitted to the Congress through the appropriate procedures. The conferees believe that this program does not have the level of attention it requires within the Department of Defense and the Office of Management and Budget. As such, the conferees direct that any future changes to this account after the President's budget transmittal to Congress be submitted through an official budget amendment by the President to the Congress.

CHEMICAL STOCKPILE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

The conferees agree to provide $88,245,000 to assist State and local governments under the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program and have made these funds available until September 30, 2009. The conferees understand that the majority of these funds are used to continue ongoing programs and support emergency response capabilities near chemical weapon demilitarization facilities. The conferees agree to continue this flexibility because State and local governments operate on different fiscal calendars than the federal government. Since the majority of these funds are for ongoing efforts, the conferees direct the Department of Defense to work with these State and local governments to develop a responsible and efficient manner to execute future funds within one fiscal year.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

The conference agreement provides $984,779,000 for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense, instead of $945,772,000 as proposed by the House and $962,603,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
COUNTER NARCOTICS	**936,822**	**945,772**	**962,603**	**984,779**
Nevada National Guard Counter-Drug Operations		3,500	3,900	3,500
Regional Counter-Drug Training Academy-Meridian		2,700	2,000	2,160
Indiana National Guard Counter-Drug Program		1,000		800
Multi-Jurisdictional Counter-Drug Task Force Training		2,500		3,000
Southwest Border Fence		1,500		1,200
Alaska National Guard Counter-Drug Program			3,000	2,500
Hawaii National Guard Counter-Drug Program			3,000	3,000
Kentucky National Guard Counter-Drug Program			4,000	3,200
Midwest Counter-Drug Training Center			5,000	5,000
New Mexico National Guard Counter-Drug Support			3,000	3,000
Northeast Counter-Drug Training Center			5,000	4,000
Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Tennessee			4,000	4,000
West Virginia Counter-Drug Program			1,630	1,304
Wireless Exploitation Program			1,500	1,200
National Guard Counter-Drug Support			25,000	20,000
Afghanistan and Central Asia-Aviation Manager		-400		0
Tajikistan-Contract Support/Admin Expenses		-600		0
Turkmenistan-Contractor Support/Admin Expenses		-650		0
Kyrgyzstan-Contractor Support/ Admin Expenses		-600		0
PC 9201 Support for Bolivia			-500	-500
PC 9201 Program Execution			-10,000	-7,000
PC 6504 Support for Thailand			-573	-573
PC 9202 Support for Thailand			-300	-300
PC 3365 Support for Thailand			-1,534	-1,534
Reduction to Classified Programs			-2,946	0
PC 9204 Support for Afghanistan, GWOT requirement, deferred to supplemental			-14,296	0
PC 9225 Support for Afghanistan, GWOT requirement, deferred to supplemental			-5,100	0

JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND				
	NETWORK ATTACK				
1	ATTACK THE NETWORK	---	299,400	40,000	40,000
	JIEDDO DEVICE DEFEAT				
2	DEFEAT THE DEVICE	200,000	83,200	---	---
	FORCE TRAINING				
3	TRAIN THE FORCE	---	54,400	48,000	48,000
	STAFF AND INFRASTRUCTURE				
4	STAFF AND INFRASTRUCTURE	300,000	63,000	32,000	32,000
	TOTAL, JOINT IED DEFEAT FUND	500,000	500,000	120,000	120,000

The conference agreement provides $120,000,000 for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $500,000,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees direct the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization to follow standard reprogramming procedures when transferring a cumulative amount of $20,000,000 or more between subactivities.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL				
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL				
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	214,995	238,995	224,995	238,995
PROCUREMENT	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL, OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	215,995	239,995	225,995	239,995

TITLE VII - RELATED AGENCIES

The conference agreement provides $988,026,000 in Title VII, Related Agencies, instead of $945,776,000 as proposed by the House and $971,876,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
TITLE VII				
RELATED AGENCIES				
Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund	262,500	262,500	262,500	262,500
Intelligence Community Management Account	705,376	683,276	709,376	725,526
Transfer to Department of Justice	(16,000)	(39,000)	(16,000)	(39,000)
Total, title VII, Related agencies	967,876	945,776	971,876	988,026

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM FUND

The conference agreement provides $262,500,000 for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund, as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $725,526,000 for the Intelligence Community Management Account, instead of $683,276,000 as proposed by the House and $709,376,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement provides for a transfer of $39,000,000, as proposed by the House, to the Department of Justice for the National Drug Intelligence Center to support the Department of Defense's counter-drug intelligence responsibilities.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The conference agreement incorporates general provisions from the House and Senate versions of the bill which were not amended. Those general provisions that were addressed in conference follow:

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which provides the Department of Defense with transfer authority not to exceed $3,700,000,000. The House bill contained a similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision similar to that proposed by the House requiring the Department of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees establishing the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for fiscal year 2008 not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision similar to that proposed by the Senate concerning phased repair projects at Alaskan ranges. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the House that approves the Army CH–47 Chinook Helicopter as a multiyear procurement platform. The Senate bill contained a similar provision but did not include this platform.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate relating to incentive payments as authorized by section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544). The House bill contained a similar provision.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House and the Senate which provides funding from various appropriations for the Civil Air Patrol Corporation.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House and the Senate with respect to Federally Funded Research and Development Centers.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate relating to the use of funds made available for operation and maintenance to purchase items having an investment item unit cost of not more than $250,000. The House bill contained a similar provision.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House concerning the expansion of vacuum induction melting furnace capacity and vacuum arc re-melting furnace capacity for defense applications. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate concerning the mitigation of environmental impacts on Indian lands resulting from Department of Defense activities. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which provides authority to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Office of Economic Adjustment, to use funds made available under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'' in accordance with guidance provided in the Joint Explanatory Statement of Conference to accompany this Act. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House and the Senate recommending rescissions. The rescissions agreed to are:

(RESCISSIONS)

2006 Appropriations:	
Procurement, Marine Corps:	
Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle	$15,000,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force:	
C–5 RERP	10,000,000
C–5 RERP (AP)	15,786,000
2007 Appropriations:	
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army:	
Stryker Brigade Combat Team Wiring Trace Out	2,600,000
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy:	
Littoral Combat Ship	81,000,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force:	
C–5 RERP	40,000,000
C–5 RERP (AP)	11,000,000
Procurement, Defense-Wide:	
PSYOP Equipment	13,963,000
Mission Training and Preparation Systems	1,950,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army:	
Advanced Precision Kill Weapons System	13,300,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy:	
Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle	24,000,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force:	
Personnel Recovery Systems	92,000,000
Defense Reconnaissance/Support Activities	50,000,000
ISSP	15,000,000
C–130 Modifications	10,000,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide:	
Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency	144,000,000

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate relating to new advanced concept technology demonstration projects within ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide''. The House bill contained a similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which provides permanent authority to credit operation and maintenance, and research, development, test and evaluation accounts with refunds received from the use of Government travel and purchase cards. The House bill contained a similar provision.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House and the Senate to include the Territory of Guam.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House which provides $10,000,000 only for the construction and furnishing of additional Fisher Houses. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate concerning phased electrical infrastructure upgrades at Hickam Air Force Base. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House and Senate concerning the Arrow missile defense program. The conference agreement provides a total of $155,575,000 for the Arrow program of which $37,383,000 is for missile component coproduction, $20,000,000 is for a study of an upper-tier missile defense system and $37,000,000 is only for the Short Range Ballistic Missile Defense initiative.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the House relating to language that allocates Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy dollars for the cost increases of prior year shipbuilding programs. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate concerning operational control of U.S. Navy forces assigned to the Pacific fleet. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which provides additional direct hire authority for occupational specialties. The House bill contained a similar provision, providing the same authority for fewer occupational specialties.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits funds provided in this Act from being made available through a reprogramming that initiates a new start program or project, unless such program or project must be undertaken immediately in the interest of national security and after written notification to the congressional defense committees. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which provides $990,000 for the Center for Military Recruitments, Assessment and Veterans Employment. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which provides $5,500,000 for school repair and technology innovation to support military families. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House and the Senate concerning the financing and fielding of key Army capabilities.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House providing funds for specific grants. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate concerning repair and upgrades at the Pacific Missile Range Facility. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate relating to budget justification for overseas contingencies. The House bill contained a similar

provision. The conferees have addressed this issue under Title II.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House and the Senate relating to Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy transfers.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the Senate which reduces funding made available under Title II for savings due to contractor efficiencies. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which provides for the presentation of promotional material to military personnel returning from service in Operation Enduring Freedom or Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate concerning revised economic assumptions. The House bill contained a similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate relating to the prohibition on transfer of program authorities relating to current TUAVs. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the Senate concerning the Joint Interagency Training and Education Center. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which extends the authority of a Defense Advanced Research Project Agency program through September 30, 2008. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House relating to the obligation of supervision and administration costs associated with overseas construction projects. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the Senate concerning the Asia Pacific Regional Initiative. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the House relating to a major force program category for space. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House concerning the Tanker Replacement Transfer Fund. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the House relating to permanent bases in Iraq. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the House relating to torture. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House that provides limitations on the use of funds made available in this Act to pay negotiated indirect cost rates on basic research contracts and grants. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which provides that any request for funds for an ongoing military operation overseas for any fiscal year beyond 2008, including Afghanistan and Iraq, shall be included in the President's annual budget submission. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the House relating to award fees to defense contractors. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate concerning the USS Arizona Memorial Museum and Visitor Center. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which provides for a deadline for the destruction of the U.S. chemical weapons stockpile. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement deletes a provision proposed by the Senate relating to nuclear weapons handling procedures. The House bill contained no similar provision. The conferees have addressed this issue elsewhere in this statement.

The conference agreement modifies a provision proposed by the Senate regarding airline travel. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which provides for the establishment on the Department of Defense (DoD) homepage a direct link to the homepage of the DoD Inspector General. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a new provision which provides $11,630,000,000 in emergency funding to purchase Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicles.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XXI, CL. 9 (HOUSE) AND WITH RULE XLIV (SENATE)

The following list is submitted in compliance with clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, which require publication of a list of congressionally directed spending items (Senate), congressional earmarks (House), limited tax benefits, and limited tariff benefits included in the conference report, or in the joint statement of managers accompanying the conference report, including 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. Congressionally directed spending items (as defined in the Senate rule) and congressional earmarks (as defined in the House rule) in this division of the conference report or joint statement of managers are listed below. Neither the conference report nor the statement of managers contains any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in the applicable House and Senate rules.

The following list is also submitted in compliance with House Resolution 491, which requires a listing of congressional earmarks in the conference report or joint statement of managers that were not committed to the committee of conference by either House, not in a report on a bill committed to conference, and not in a Senate committee report on a companion measure. Such earmarks are marked with an ''*'' in the list below.

DEFENSE

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
AP,A	Air Warrior		Warner, Webb	$800,000
AP,A	Cockpit Air Bag System (CABS)	Mitchell, Pastor		$1,600,000
AP,A	FLIR Radar System for the UH-60 Blackhawk Helicopter for the New York ANG	Hall, John		$800,000
AP,A	Ft Knox Godman Airfield ASR		McConnell	$3,200,000
AP,A	Internal Extended Range Fuel System	Pastor, Renzi		$3,600,000
AP,A	IVHMS System—Tennessee National Guard		Alexander, Corker, Leahy	$2,880,000
AP,A	UH-60 MEDEVAC Search and Rescue Thermal Imaging Upgrades	Young (FL), Cole, Hooley, McNulty, King (NY), Walsh	Domenici, Smith, Wyden	$1,000,000
AP,A	UH-60A Re-Wiring Program	Granger		$2,000,000
AP,A	UH-60A to UH-60L Upgrade	Ortiz, Bilirakis, Cummings, Ellsworth, King (NY), Shays	Dodd, Johnson, Landrieu, Mikulski, Shelby	$1,600,000
AP,A	Vibration Management Enhancement Program	Barrett, Brown (SC), Clyburn	Feinstein, Graham	$2,400,000
AP,AF	Upgrades for 76-aircraft B-52 fleet		Conrad, Dorgan, Landrieu, Vitter	$15,200,000
AP,AF	AN/APN-241 Radar for ANG C-130	Gingrey, Hayes, Kingston, Marshall	Biden, Carper	$3,200,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
AP,AF	ARC 210 Improved Communications for A-10	Loebsack	Durbin, Grassley, Vitter	$2,000,000
AP,AF	ARC 210 Improved Communications for F-16		Bennett, Durbin, Grassley, Harkin, Inhofe, Sessions, Vitter	$6,000,000
AP,AF	C-130 Active Noise Cancellation	Tiahrt		$1,500,000
AP,AF	Civil Air Patrol (AC)	Tiahrt		$1,800,000
AP,AF	Communications Special Test Equipment (STE) for Global Hawk	Cannon	Hatch	$1,600,000
AP,AF	F-16 On-Board Oxygen Generation Systems (OBOGS) Retrofit	Braley, Hare	Harkin, Durbin	$1,600,000
AP,AF	RAINCOAT	Walsh	Domenici	$2,400,000
AP,AF	RC-26B Modernization Program	Young (FL), Doolittle		$3,200,000
AP,AF	Senior Scout Integrated Mission Trainer	Lamborn, Udall (CO)	Allard, Salazar	$1,000,000
AP,N	CH-46 Communications Enhancements		Warner, Webb	$1,600,000
AP,N	Direct Squadron Readiness Training		Byrd	$3,600,000
AP,N	Integrated Mechanical Diagnostics Health and Usage Management System (IMDS) for CH-53		Leahy, Johnson, Sanders, Thune	$4,640,000
AP,N	P-3 AIP ESM Multi Platform Emitter Geolocation (MPEG) Upgrade		Feinstein	$2,400,000
AP,N	Advanced Helicopter Emergency Egress Lighting System (ADHEELS)	Alexander, Melancon	Landrieu, Vitter	$1,600,000
AP,N	AN/AAR-47	Young (FL)		$4,000,000
AP,N	C-130 Aircraft Health Monitoring System	Tiahrt		$1,000,000
AP,N	C4ISR Operations & Training	Murtha		$4,000,000
AP,N	LAU-7 Sidewinder Missile Launcher Replacement Program	Waters		$1,000,000
AP,N	P-3 Command, Control, Communications and Computers (C4) for Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW)	Inglis	Graham, Klobuchar	$4,000,000
AP,N	P-3C High Resolution Digital Recorder	Saxton, Andrews, LoBiondo		$1,500,000
AP,N	USMC UC-12 Replacement Aircraft (RA)	Tiahrt	Brownback, Lott	$8,300,000
ChemDemil	Blue Grass Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant		McConnell	$28,000,000
ChemDemil	Pueblo Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant		Salazar, Allard	$10,000,000
DHP	AFIP Records Digitization Program		Byrd	$18,000,000
DHP	Brown Tree Snakes		Inouye	$2,000,000
DHP	Comprehensive Cancer Screening		Byrd	$1,200,000
DHP	Enhanced Medical Situational Awareness		Kohl	$2,400,000
DHP	Epidemiologic Health Survey at the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant	Loebsack	Grassley, Harkin	$1,000,000
DHP	Hawaii Federal Health Care Network		Inouye	$25,000,000
DHP	HEALTHeFORCES		Byrd	$2,800,000
DHP	Integrated Translational Prostate Disease Research at WRAMC		Stevens	$5,000,000
DHP	Patient Medication Administration and Medical Equipment Tracking at Keesler Air Force Medical Center		Cochran	$1,000,000
DHP	Telerobotic and Advance Minimally Invasive Surgery		Byrd	$1,000,000
DHP	Advanced Military Wound Healing and Treatment	Reynolds		$1,000,000
DHP	Battlefield Wound Treatment Medicine	Udall (NM)	Bingaman, Domenici	$1,200,000
DHP	Bethesda Hospitals Emergency Preparedness Partnership	Van Hollen	Cardin	$4,800,000
DHP	Composite Operational Health and Operational Risk Tracking System	Emerson		$1,000,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
DHP	Copper Antimicrobial Research Program	Akin, Arcuri, Costello, Gerlach	Casey, Durbin, Grassley, Harkin, Lott, Reed	$3,000,000
DHP	Epilepsy Research for Wounded Military	Emanuel		$1,200,000
DHP	Fort Drum Regional Health Planning Organization	McHugh		$400,000
DHP	Ft. Jackson Identifying Health Barriers Project	Clyburn		$2,400,000
DHP	Health Research and Disparities Eradication Program	Clyburn	Graham	$8,000,000
DHP	Light Emitting Diode Wound Healing and Cutaneous Lesions	Davis, Danny	Durbin, Obama	$3,200,000
DHP	Madigan Army Medical Center Trauma Assistance Program	Dicks, Baird, Smith (WA)	Cantwell	$1,000,000
DHP	Malaria Vaccine Development	Reichert, McDermott, Smith (WA)	Cantwell, Murray	$2,000,000
DHP	Mission Hospital Computer Physician Order Entry Initiative	Shuler		$1,000,000
DHP	Parsons Institute for Information Mapping for Defense Health Program's TRICARE System and the AHLTA	Nadler	Clinton, Schumer	$1,600,000
DHP	Peace Through Health Care Initiative	Franks		$1,500,000
DHP	Pharmacological Countermeasures to Ionizing Radiation	Ramstad	Coleman	$3,800,000
DHP	Stress Disorders Research Initiative at Fort Hood	Edwards		$2,720,000
DHP	Theater Enterprise Wide Logistics System	Sestak	Specter	$2,400,000
DHP	USUHS WMD Collaborative Medical Readiness Training Initiative	Van Hollen	Cardin	$1,000,000
DHP	Vanadium Safety Readiness	Space, English, Murphy (CT), Paul	Casey, Dodd, Lincoln, Pryor, Specter	$3,000,000
DHP	Warrior Wellness Program	Young (FL)		$1,000,000
DPA	Lightweight Ammunition and Armor Initiative		Cochran	$3,000,000
DPA	Lithium Ion Battery Cell Production	McKeon		$1,000,000
DPA	Microclimate Cooling Systems		Bunning	$1,600,000
DPA	POSS Nanotechnology Engineering Scale-Up Initiative		Lott	$2,400,000
DPA	Reactive Plastic CO2 Absorbent Production Capacity		Biden, Carper	$1,600,000
DPA	Titanium Metal Matrix Nano Enhanced Titanium		Byrd	$8,000,000
DPA	ALON and Spinel Optical Ceramics	Bono, Tierney	Kerry	$2,800,000
DPA	Automated Composite Technologies and Manufacturing Center (ACTMC)	Bishop (UT), Cannon	Bennett, Hatch	$10,000,000
DPA	Beryllium Supply Industrial Base	Gillmor, Bishop (UT), Kaptur	Hatch, Bennett, Brown, Casey, Sessions, Voinovich	$3,200,000
DPA	Domestic Armstrong Titanium Production	Biggert, Weller	Durbin	$5,000,000
DPA	Flexible Aerogel Material Supplier Initiative	Kennedy	Reed	$5,000,000
DPA	Global Personal Recovery System Single Card Solution	Gallegly		$1,200,000
DPA	Life Cycle Support Center for Unmanned Systems	Murtha		$2,400,000
DPA	Low Cost Military GPS	Loebsack, Braley, Latham		$1,600,000
DPA	Photovoltaic Solar Cell Encapsulant	Courtney	Dodd, Lieberman	$2,400,000
DPA	Production of Affordable Direct Methanol Fuel Cells Components	Carney	Casey, Specter	$1,600,000
DPA	Production of Miniature Compressors for Electronics and Personal Cooling	Rogers (KY)		$1,000,000
DPA	Read Out Integrated Circuit Manufacturing Improvement	Simpson	Craig	$2,400,000
DPA	SWORDS Safety Confirmation Testing for Accelerated Fielding and Production	Conyers, Meehan, Ross	Pryor, Levin, Lincoln	$1,600,000
DRUGS	Alaska National Guard Counter-Drug Program		Stevens	$2,500,000
DRUGS	Hawaii National Guard Counter-Drug Program		Inouye	$3,000,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
DRUGS	Kentucky National Guard Counter-Drug Program		McConnell	$3,200,000
DRUGS	Midwest Counter-Drug Training Center		Grassley, Harkin	$5,000,000
DRUGS	New Mexico National Guard Counter-Drug Support		Bingaman	$3,000,000
DRUGS	Northeast Counter-Drug Training Center		Specter	$4,000,000
DRUGS	West Virginia Counter-Drug Program		Byrd	$1,304,000
DRUGS	Wireless Exploitation Program		Burr	$1,200,000
DRUGS	Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Tennessee	Gordon	Alexander, Corker	$4,000,000
DRUGS	Indiana National Guard Counter Drug Program	Visclosky		$800,000
DRUGS	Multi-Jurisdictional Counter-Drug Task Force Training	Young (FL)		$3,000,000
DRUGS	Nevada National Guard Counterdrug Operations	Berkley	Reid	$3,500,000
DRUGS	Regional Counterdrug Training Academy, Meridian	Pickering	Lott	$2,160,000
DRUGS	Southwest Border Fence	Hunter		$1,200,000
ENV	Lake Erie/Toussaint River Project	Kaptur		$1,000,000
ENV	Restoration of Naval Facility at Centerville Beach	Thompson (CA)		$3,000,000
ENV	Spring Valley Formerly Used Defense Site	McGovern		$3,200,000
GP	Harnett County/Ft. Bragg, NC Infrastructure Improvements	Etheridge		$3,500,000
GP	Jamaica Bay Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area	Weiner		$4,800,000
GP	Joint Venture Education Program		Inouye	$5,500,000
GP	National Bureau for Asian Research	Dicks		$1,200,000
GP	Presidio Main Post	Pelosi		$2,000,000
GP	Project SOAR	Braley, Pelosi	Grassley, Harkin	$5,000,000
GP	Red Cross Consolidated Blood Services Facility	Kaptur, Marcy		$1,200,000
GP	U.S.S. Arizona		Inouye	
Intel	Advanced Geospatial Intelligence (AGI) Exploitation Tools	Hobson, David	Brown, Voinovich	$2,400,000
Intel	Airborne Commercial Radar Mapping	Lewis (CA)		$3,200,000
Intel	All Sources Intelligence Environment	Moran (VA)		$1,000,000
Intel	Carbon Nanotube-based Radiation Hard Non-Volatile RAM	Blunt		$4,800,000
Intel	Center for Innovative Geospatial Technology	Lewis (CA)		$5,000,000
Intel	China Geospatial Data Project	Boustany, Everett, Jindal		$2,500,000
Intel	Digital Information Sharing Pilot (DISP)	Hobson	Voinovich	$2,400,000
Intel	Enhanced Foreign System Signature Prediction/MSIC	Cramer		$2,400,000
Intel	GeoSAR System Enhancements	Lewis (CA), Bartlett		$3,200,000
Intel	Geospatial Intelligence Analysis Education	Lewis (CA)		$2,400,000
Intel	Geospatial Science Initiative	Wilson (NM)	Domenici	$850,000
Intel	Intelligence Analyst Education and Training	Wicker	Cochran	$3,200,000
Intel	Intelligence Training at the Kennedy School of Government		Rockefeller	$200,000
Intel	Laboratory for High Performance Computational Systems/MSIC	Cramer		$1,200,000
Intel	National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC)	Murtha		$23,000,000
Intel	National Media Exploitation Center		Rockefeller	$6,000,000
Intel	Next Generation MSIC Simulation Testbed	Cramer, Aderholt		$3,200,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
Intel	NMEC Intelligence Community R&D Lab and Better Service to Combatant Commands	Young (FL)		$2,400,000
Intel	Northwest Maritime Information and Littoral Operations Program	Dicks		$4,000,000
Intel	Open Source Naval and Missile Database Reporting System	Dicks		$1,600,000
Intel	Portable Neutron Imaging System	Harman		$1,000,000
Intel	Rapid Missile All Source Analysis	Cramer, Everett	Bond	$400,000
Intel	Tactical SIPRNET	Reyes		$1,000,000
Intel	War-fighter Support Using HELIOS/MSIC	Cramer		$2,400,000
MILPERS,ANG	166th Network Warfare Squadron		Biden, Carper	$600,000
MILPERS,ANG	A Second Civil Support Team for Weapons of Mass Destruction in Florida	Young (FL)		$400,000
MILPERS,ANG	Crypto-Linguist/Intelligence Officer Initiative		Hagel	$1,600,000
MILPERS,ANG	Establishment of a Second Civil Support Team (CST) in New York	King (NY), Hall (NY)	Clinton, Schumer	$359,000
MILPERS,ANG	Joint Interagency Training and Education Center		Byrd	$650,000
MILPERS,ARNG	A Second Civil Support Team for Weapons of Mass Destruction in Florida	Young (FL)		$1,300,000
MILPERS,ARNG	Establishment of a Second Civil Support Team (CST) in New York	King (NY), Hall (NY)	Clinton, Schumer	$1,968,000
MILPERS,ARNG	Joint Interagency Training and Education Center		Byrd	$3,600,000
OM,A	Advanced Combat Helmet PLUS		Leahy	$4,000,000
OM,A	Air Battle Captain (ROTC Heli Flight Training Program)		Conrad, Dorgan	$2,000,000
OM,A	Air-Supported Temper Tent	Rogers (KY)		$1,600,000
OM,A	Anniston Army Depot Industrial Efficiencies		Shelby, Sessions	$1,200,000
OM,A	Army Condition Based Maintenance	Sanchez, Loretta	Feinstein	$1,600,000
OM,A	Army Conservation and Ecosystem Management		Inouye	$3,500,000
OM,A	Army Strategic Logistics Initiatives—Asset Visibility	Murtha		$1,600,000
OM,A	Autonomics Logistics Demonstration	Rahall		$1,600,000
OM,A	Biosecurity Research for Soldier Food Safety		Roberts	$1,200,000
OM,A	Cognitive Air Defense Simulators	Reyes	Bingaman, Cornyn	$1,600,000
OM,A	Common Logistics Operating Environment	Bishop (GA)		$3,200,000
OM,A	Critical Language Instruction for Military Personnel, Education, Training and Distance Learning	Putnam, Boyd		$3,000,000
OM,A	Extended Cold Weather Clothing System ? Gen III	Inglis		$2,800,000
OM,A	Fleece Insulating Liners for Extended Cold Weather Clothing System, Generation III (ECWCS GEN III)	Hodes, Walberg, Meehan	Graham, Gregg, Kennedy, Kerry, Stabenow, Sununu	$3,200,000
OM,A	Fort Hood Training Lands Restoration and Maintenance	Carter, Edwards		$3,000,000
OM,A	Fort Stewart Live Fire Ranges Modernization & Improvements	Kingston		$1,200,000
OM,A	Leadership for Leaders at CGSC and KSU	Boyda	Brownback	$500,000
OM,A	Low Profile Phased Array Antenna	Visclosky		$1,200,000
OM,A	McAlester AAP Bomb Line Modernization	Boren		$2,000,000
OM,A	Mobile Battery Shops (MBS)	Farr		$800,000
OM,A	Modular Command Post Tent	Rogers (KY)		$4,000,000
OM,A	NanoSensor StageGate Accelerator	McNulty		$1,600,000
OM,A	Nanotechnology Corrosion Support	Rahall		$1,000,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
OM,A	Northern Nevada Special Operations Training Project		Reid	$1,560,000
OM,A	One Soul: Holocaust Education Exhibit	Ryan (OH)	Cantwell, Clinton, Kennedy, Landrieu, Lautenberg, Lieberman, Menendez, Schumer, Stabenow, Wyden	$1,600,000
OM,A	Online Technology Training Program at Ft. Lewis		Murray	$1,600,000
OM,A	Operational/Technical Training Validation Testbed for Maneuver Units at Fort Bliss	Reyes		$2,600,000
OM,A	PARC/Multi-Brigade Training Requirements		Stevens	$15,100,000
OM,A	Quadcons and Tricons for Strategic Mobility	Brown (SC)	Graham	$1,200,000
OM,A	Recapturing the Army's Training Ranges	Bishop (GA)		$800,000
OM,A	Retrograde Tracking, Monitoring and Security of U.S. Military Materiel	Hayes	Feinstein	$3,200,000
OM,A	Rock Island Arsenal, Building 299 Roof Replacement Phase II	Hare	Grassley, Harkin, Obama	$6,000,000
OM,A	Roofing Restoration Program at Fort Stewart, GA	Kingston		$1,600,000
OM,A	Sawfly Combat Ballistic Protection Eyewear		Leahy	$1,600,000
OM,A	Scanning Technology for Accelerating Reset	Brown (SC), Wilson (SC)	Graham, Sessions, Stabenow	$1,600,000
OM,A	Second Civil Support Team for Weapons of Mass Destruction in Florida	Young (FL)		$300,000
OM,A	Sense and Respond Logistics Capability	Bishop (GA)		$2,800,000
OM,A	Tracking Reusable Assets for Contingency and Emergency Response		Byrd	$3,600,000
OM,A	Transformation of ISO Containers to Smart Containers	McHenry		$1,800,000
OM,A	U.S. Army Battery Management Program Utilizing Pulse Technology	Marchant, Sessions		$2,800,000
OM,A	U.S. Army Extended Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS) Hand Protection System	Dicks, Baird, McDermott, Reichert	Cantwell, Murray	$1,600,000
OM,A	UH-60 Leak Proof Transmission Drip Pans	Rogers (KY)		$2,000,000
OM,A	Water Purification & Distribution Operating Systems	Kaptur		$2,400,000
OM,AF	AK CAP Survival Equipment		Stevens	$500,000
OM,AF	Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR)		Stevens, Murkowski	$4,300,000
OM,AF	Center for Space and Defense Studies		Allard, Salazar	$500,000
OM,AF	Civil Air Patrol		Biden, Harkin, Carper	$2,300,000
OM,AF	Eielson Utilidors		Stevens	$9,000,000
OM,AF	Electrical Distribution Upgrade at Hickam		Inouye	$7,000,000
OM,AF	Interoperable Communications/Enterprise Network for USNORTHCOM		Salazar	$3,200,000
OM,AF	Military Legal Assistance Clinic		Brown	$4,000,000
OM,AF	Mission Critical Power System Reliability Surveys		Voinovich	$800,000
OM,AF	Mobile Shear		Reid	$400,000
OM,AF	National Security Space Institute		Allard	$2,640,000
OM,AF	Operational Upgrades, BLDG 9480		Stevens	$9,000,000
OM,AF	Red Flag PARC Upgrades		Stevens	$7,500,000
OM,AF	8th Air Force Cyberspace Innovation Center	McCrery	Landrieu, Vitter	$4,000,000
OM,AF	Advanced Technical Intelligence Center (ATIC)—Human Capital Development (HCD)	Hobson	Voinovich	$4,000,000
OM,AF	Air Force Manufacturing Technical Assistance and Production Program	Miller (MI), Markey	Levin	$1,200,000
OM,AF	Air Force Materiel Command's Net-centric Emergency Notification System	Lantos		$800,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
OM,AF	Building 641 (AFIT)	Hobson		$2,000,000
OM,AF	Center for Parts Configuration Management (CPCM)	Bishop (GA), Marshall, Kingston	Chambliss, Isakson	$2,400,000
OM,AF	Demonstration Project for Contractors Employing Persons with Disabilities	Tiahrt		$1,600,000
OM,AF	Engine Health Management Plus Data Repository Center	Murtha		$1,600,000
OM,AF	Engineering Training & Knowledge Preservation System	Davis (KY)	Bunning	$1,600,000
OM,AF	Lean Process Improvement	Marshall		$1,600,000
OM,AF	Mac Dill Air Force Base Online Technology Program	Castor		$800,000
OM,AF	MBU-20/P Oxygen Mask and Mask Light	Dreier		$3,000,000
OM,AF	Naval Postgraduate School PhD in Homeland Defense	Lamborn, Udall (CO)	Allard, Salazar	$3,200,000
OM,AF	Online Technology Training Program at Nellis Air Force Base	Porter	Reid	$1,600,000
OM,AFR	931st Air Refueling Group (ARG) Maintenance Acceleration Plan	Tiahrt		$1,600,000
OM,AFR	Whiteman Conventional Munitions Storage	Emerson		$1,600,000
OM,ANG	166th Network Warfare Squadron		Carper, Biden	$200,000
OM,ANG	Atlantic Thunder ? Quarterly Joint Training Events at Savannah Combat Readiness Training Center	Kingston		$500,000
OM,ANG	Controlled Humidity Protection (CHP) SC Air National Guard	Wilson (SC)	Graham	$2,700,000
OM,ANG	Crypto-Linguist/Intelligence Officer Initiative		Hagel	$400,000
OM,ANG	Establishment of a second Civil Support team (CST) in New York State	King (NY), Hall (NY)	Clinton, Schumer	$247,000
OM,ANG	Great Plains Joint Regional Training Center Safety Equipment	Boyda		$1,280,000
OM,ANG	Joint Interagency Training and Education Center		Byrd	$150,000
OM,ANG	Joint Training Experimentation Program (JTEP)	Lewis (CA)		$1,600,000
OM,ANG	Mobility Equipment and Training Supplies, 139th Airlift Wing, St. Joseph, Missouri	Graves, Sam		$265,000
OM,ANG	National Guard Bureau—J3/J6 National Military Cyber Operations—Air National Guard	Mitchell		$2,400,000
OM,ANG	Smoky Hill Range Operations Facility Refurbishment	Moran (KS)		$1,100,000
OM,ANG	Unmanned Air Vehicle Technology Evaluation Program	Tiahrt		$1,000,000
OM,AR	2nd Generation Extended Cold Weather Clothing System		Carper, Reed, Biden	$1,760,000
OM,AR	M-Gator	Petri		$4,000,000
OM,AR	Mobile Corrosion Prevention and Abatement Program	Higgins	Akaka, Clinton, Schumer	$1,800,000
OM,AR	Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS) Regional Level Application Software (RLAS) Integration Capability	Murtha		$1,200,000
OM,AR	Tactical Operation Centers (ELAMS/ESAMS/MECCS)	Young (FL)		$1,600,000
OM,ARNG	2nd Generation Extended Cold Weather Clothing System	Taylor	Biden, Carper, Mikulski, Reed	$3,200,000
OM,ARNG	A Second Civil Support Team for Weapons of Mass Destruction in Florida	Young (FL)		$1,200,000
OM,ARNG	Acquisition of 17 M916A3	Welch		$1,600,000
OM,ARNG	Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training	Doggett	Cornyn	$1,600,000
OM,ARNG	Army National Guard Battery Modernization Program	Cooper	Alexander	$2,400,000
OM,ARNG	Ballistic Helmet Liner Kits	Wu, Blumenauer, DeFazio, Hooley	Smith, Wyden	$1,000,000
OM,ARNG	Biodegradable Soil Penetrant Dust Palliative for Land Surfaces	Visclosky		$2,000,000
OM,ARNG	Civil Support Team Trainer (CSTT)		Enzi	$4,000,000
OM,ARNG	Columbia Regional Geospatial Service Center System	Gohmert	Hutchison	$2,000,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
OM,ARNG	CST/CERFP Sustainment Training and Evaluation Program (STEP)	Dicks, Hastings (WA)		$1,000,000
OM,ARNG	Establishment of a Second Civil Support Team (CST) in New York	King (NY), Hall (NY)		$1,239,000
OM,ARNG	Field Maintenance Shop (FMS) Directed Design	Walz		$960,000
OM,ARNG	Homeland Defense Operational Planning System (HOPS)	Lewis (CA), Doolittle, McNerney, Tauscher		$3,200,000
OM,ARNG	Integrated Disaster Management System / RDMS		Collins, Snowe	$3,000,000
OM,ARNG	Joint Border Operations Training Center	Cuellar		$1,000,000
OM,ARNG	Joint Forces Orientation Distance Learning Project	Murtha		$1,280,000
OM,ARNG	Joint Interagency Training and Education Center		Byrd	$5,600,000
OM,ARNG	Minnesota National Guard Reintegration Program	Peterson (MN)	Coleman, Klobuchar	$3,520,000
OM,ARNG	Mobile Corrosion Prevention and Abatement	Higgins	Akaka	$1,800,000
OM,ARNG	National Guard Global Education Project	Rothman	Lautenberg, Menendez	$750,000
OM,ARNG	National Service Member Outreach Program (as provided in Senate Sec 8130)		Akaka, Brown, Kerry, Obama, Sanders	$3,000,000
OM,ARNG	Operator Driving Simulators for the U.S. Army National Guard	Dingell	Levin, Stabenow, Warner, Webb	$2,400,000
OM,ARNG	Pennsylvania National Guard Integration of the Joint CONUS Communications Support Environment (JCCSE)		Casey	$2,500,000
OM,ARNG	Personnel Armor System Ground Troops (PASGT) Helmet Retrofit Pad Sets	Tancredo	Allard	$1,200,000
OM,ARNG	UH-60 Leak Proof Transmission Drip Pans	Rogers (KY)		$1,600,000
OM,ARNG	Vermont National Guard Family Counseling Demonstration		Leahy, Sanders	$3,000,000
OM,ARNG	Virginia National Guard Command and Control Interoperability Upgrades		Warner, Webb	$800,000
OM,ARNG	Virginia National Guard Humidity Protection		Warner, Webb	$800,000
OM,ARNG	Weapons Skills Trainer	Keller, Stearns	Nelson (FL)	$4,000,000
OM,DW	Access to Joint Tanana Training Complex		Stevens	$44,200,000
OM,DW	Aircraft Logging and Recording for Training		Conrad, Dorgan	$1,600,000
OM,DW	Armed Forces Health and Food Supply Research		Roberts	$3,200,000
OM,DW	Charles E. Kelly Relocation Project	Murphy, Tim	Casey, Specter	$4,000,000
OM,DW	Commercial Airborne IFSAR Mapping		Allard	$4,160,000
OM,DW	Commercial Technologies for Maintenance Activities	Kingston; Brown (FL); Butterfield; Davis (CA); Jones (NC); Ortiz; Shea-Porter; Bishop (UT)		$1,600,000
OM,DW	Critical Language Training—San Diego State University	Davis (CA)		$1,000,000
OM,DW	Davids Island—Fort Slocum Remediation	Lowey		$8,000,000
OM,DW	Defense Critical Languages and Cultures Program		Baucus, Tester	$1,000,000
OM,DW	Defense Threat Reduction University Consortium	Udall (NM)	Bingaman	$1,000,000
OM,DW	Delaware Valley Continuing Education Initiative for National Guard and Reserve	Schwartz; Gerlach; Murphy, Patrick	Lautenberg, Menendez	$1,000,000
OM,DW	Enterprise-wide Data and Knowledge Management System to Enhance USSOCOM Mission	Young (FL)		$1,000,000
OM,DW	Exhibit on Role of Arab Americans in the Defense of Our Country		Stabenow	$2,000,000
OM,DW	Frankford Arsenal Environmental Assessment and Remediation	Schwartz		$1,600,000
OM,DW	Hunters Point Naval Shipyard	Pelosi	Feinstein	$9,300,000
OM,DW	Intermodal Marine Facility-Port of Anchorage		Stevens	$11,000,000
OM,DW	Joint Logistics Education Training and Experimentation Testbed/Transformation (JLETT) AUSDATL	Kingston, Marshall		$1,000,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
OM,DW	Lewis Center for Education Research	Lewis (CA)		$2,400,000
OM,DW	McClellan AFB Infrastructure Improvements	Lungren, Matsui		$2,400,000
OM,DW	Middle East Regional Security Issues Program	Berman	Feinstein	$2,400,000
OM,DW	Military Intelligence Service Historic Learning Center	Pelosi, Honda	Akaka	$800,000
OM,DW	Modeling & Simulation of Joint Logistics Command and Control Processes	Rahall		$1,000,000
OM,DW	Norton AFB ? infrastructure improvements	Lewis (CA), Baca		$4,000,000
OM,DW	Parents as Teachers Heroes at Home	Boyda, Kaptur, Kingston, Smith (WA), Young (AK)	Bond	$2,400,000
OM,DW	Port of San Francisco Site Investigation and Remedial Action	Pelosi	Boxer	$2,400,000
OM,DW	SOF Mission Training and Preparation Systems Interoperability	Young (FL)		$1,200,000
OM,DW	Soldier Center at Patriot Park, Ft. Benning	Bishop (GA)	Chambliss, Isakson	$6,000,000
OM,DW	Stabilization/Repair of the Ship Repair Facility at MOTBY	Sires	Lautenberg, Menendez	$8,000,000
OM,DW	Strategic Language Initiative (CSU Center for Strategic Languages)	Royce, Watson	Boxer	$1,200,000
OM,DW	Thorium/Magnesium Excavation—Blue Island	Jackson		$1,200,000
OM,DW	Translation and Interpretation Skills for DOD	Farr		$1,600,000
OM,MC	Acclimate Flame Resistant High Performance Base Layers	Hayes		$1,600,000
OM,MC	Advanced Fire Resistant Protective Shirt Program	Carney	Specter	$800,000
OM,MC	Bellows Air Force Base Environmental Cleanup of Pier Dump Site, Bellows Air Force Base, Kaneohe Mari	Hirono		$2,000,000
OM,MC	Cold Weather Layering System	Meehan, Rogers (MI), Walberg	Kennedy, Kerry, Levin, Stabenow, Sununu	$2,400,000
OM,MC	Combat Casualty Care Equipment Upgrade Program	Spratt	Graham	$1,600,000
OM,MC	Combat Desert Jacket		Mikulski, Biden, Carper	$3,200,000
OM,MC	Marine Corps Merino Wool Cushion Boot Sock	Welch	Leahy, Sanders	$1,600,000
OM,MC	Mobile Corrosion Prevention and Abatement	Higgins	Akaka, Clinton, Schumer	$1,800,000
OM,MC	Mountain Cold Weather Clothing and Equipment Program (MCWCEP)—Marine Corps Base Layers	Hooley, Wu	Burr, Casey, Clinton, Dole, Schumer, Smith, Wyden	$2,400,000
OM,MC	Multi-Voltage EMI Hardened Fluorescent Stringable Tent Lighting System	Spratt, John	Graham	$1,600,000
OM,MC	Performance Enhancements for Information Assurance and Information Systems—Operations		Cochran	$1,200,000
OM,MC	Range Transformation Initiative	Lewis (CA)		$4,000,000
OM,MC	Self-Inflating MARPAD Sleep Pad	McDermott, Reichert		$800,000
OM,MC	Ultra Light Camouflage Net Systems (ULCANS)	Etheridge	Dole	$2,400,000
OM,MC	USMC Shelters and Tents CP Large		Warner, Webb	$2,400,000
OM,N	Mk 45 Mod 5? Gun Depot Overhauls		McConnell	$11,760,000
OM,N	Navy Ocean/Surveillance Fleet Consolidation		Cochran	$6,880,000
OM,N	PMRF Flood Control		Inouye	$3,000,000
OM,N	Aircraft Rescue Firefighting (ARFF) Training	Brown (FL)		$1,600,000
OM,N	Center for Defense Technology and Education for the Military Services	Farr		$4,000,000
OM,N	Global Force Management Visibility Tool	Forbes	Warner, Webb	$1,200,000
OM,N	Joint Electronic Warfare Training	Larsen		$1,200,000
OM,N	Local Situational Awareness Systems, NAS Lemoore	Costa		$1,600,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
OM,N	Military Physicians Combat Medical Training by the University of Florida College of Medicine	Brown (FL)	Martinez	$1,000,000
OM,N	Modernization/Restoration of Naval Air Station Key West Facilities and Infrastructure	Ros-Lehtinen		$2,400,000
OM,N	Naval Oceanographic Office Charting	Taylor	Cochran	$3,900,000
OM,N	Navy Shore Infrastructure Transformation (NSIT)	Dicks		$3,200,000
OM,N	Pierside Wireless Connection System	Crenshaw, Bilirakis, Kingston		$1,600,000
OM,N	Professional Development Education	Brown-Waite	Martinez	$1,200,000
OM,N	Puget Sound Navy Museum	Dicks		$1,000,000
OM,N	Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) SMART Container: Passive tags dynamically updating active tag	Davis, Tom		$2,400,000
OP,A	1/25 SIB Range Improvement		Stevens	$11,000,000
OP,A	Air and Missile Defense Instrumentation System	Reyes		$1,600,000
OP,A	All Terrain Lifter Army System II	Shuster	Specter	$2,400,000
OP,A	America's Army Live-Fire Shoot House Deployment	Lampson	Inhofe	$800,000
OP,A	AN/TPQ—37 Firefinder Radar Reliability, Maintainability Improvements	Pickering	Cochran, Lott	$2,500,000
OP,A	Armored Security Vehicle, M-1117 Guardian ASV Turret Upgrades	Jindal	Landrieu, Vitter	$2,800,000
OP,A	Automated ID Technology Life Cycle Asset Management for the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment		Shelby	$2,400,000
OP,A	Battlefield Anti-Intrusion System		Lautenberg, Menendez	$1,200,000
OP,A	Call for Fire Trainer for ARNG	Holden		$3,200,000
OP,A	Call For Fire Trainer/Joint Fires and Effects Trainer System	Cole	Inhofe	$3,200,000
OP,A	Cartledge Infuser	Westmoreland, Gingrey	Chambliss	$1,800,000
OP,A	Combat Arms Training System (CATS) for ARNG	Kingston, Gingrey	Chambliss, Isakson	$3,200,000
OP,A	Combat Skills Simulation Systems, Ohio Army National Guard	Space		$1,000,000
OP,A	Combat Support Hospitals	Salazar	Domenici, Salazar	$3,200,000
OP,A	Combined Arms Virtual Trainers	Hare	Durbin	$4,800,000
OP,A	Combined Arms Virtual Trainers for TN ARNG	Cooper	Alexander	$4,800,000
OP,A	Critical Army Systems ? Cyber Attack Technology (CASCAT)	Visclosky	Lugar	$1,200,000
OP,A	Defense Advanced GPS Receiver (DAGR)	Loebsack, Hinchey, Latham	Grassley, Harkin, Vitter	$4,000,000
OP,A	Depot Automated Identification Technology (D-AIT) at Anniston Army Depot and Red River Army Depot	Rogers (AL), Akin, Hall (TX)	Lincoln, Pryor, Sessions, Shelby, Voinovich	$1,600,000
OP,A	Fido Explosive Detector		Inhofe	$3,000,000
OP,A	FlexTrain eXportable Combat Training Capability (XCTC)	Ortiz, Whitfield	Lott	$2,000,000
OP,A	FlexTrain eXportable Combat Training Capability (XCTC), Camp Ripley, MN	Oberstar	Coleman	$2,000,000
OP,A	Handheld Phraselator System		Reed	$2,400,000
OP,A	HMMWV Restraint system	Young (FL)		$4,000,000
OP,A	IHITS for Blue Force Tracking and Training		Baucus	$4,000,000
OP,A	Immersive Group Simulation Training Demonstration for Hawaii ARNG		Akaka	$1,000,000
OP,A	Information Technology Upgrades for Detroit Arsenal		Levin	$1,700,000
OP,A	Laser Collective Combat Advanced Training System for the Army National Guard	Langevin	Reed	$4,000,000
OP,A	Laser Marksmanship Training System (LMTS)	Kennedy		$4,000,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
OP,A	Lightweight Maintenance Enclosure (LME)	Davis, Lincoln	Alexander	$4,000,000
OP,A	Lightweight Water Purifier		Landrieu, Vitter	$1,600,000
OP,A	M871 Series Trailer Refurbishment Program	Boyda		$800,000
OP,A	M872A4 34T Flatbed Trailers	Berkley	Reid	$2,960,000
OP,A	Microclimate Cooling Unit (MCU) for Military Tactical Vehicles	Reynolds, Higgins	Clinton, Schumer	$1,000,000
OP,A	Mobile Defense Fighting Positions	Walsh	Clinton, Schumer	$3,500,000
OP,A	Mobile Virtual Training Capability (MVTC)	Keller		$2,500,000
OP,A	Modular Tactical LED Weapon Light with IR Illuminator	Lantos		$1,600,000
OP,A	MQ-5B Hunter Tactical Unmanned Aircraft System		Lott	$8,000,000
OP,A	Muscatatuck Urban Training Center (MUTC) Instrumentation	Hill, Ellsworth, Visclosky	Lugar, Bayh	$1,600,000
OP,A	MX-2A Miniature Remote Thermal Imager	Dent, Renzi	Casey, Specter	$1,600,000
OP,A	Profiler—Meteorological Measuring Set	Berry, Herseth Sandlin, Ruppersberger, Shea-Porter	Inhofe, Lincoln, Pryor	$2,500,000
OP,A	Radio Personality Modules for SINCGARS Test Sets	Tiahrt	Brownback	$2,000,000
OP,A	Recon-Navigation System (RNAV) for the DPD	Bishop (NY), Ros-Lehtinen, Mica	Clinton, Schumer	$2,400,000
OP,A	Satellite Multi-Modal Collaborative Crisis and Training Network for the Minnesota Army National Guard	Oberstar	Coleman, Klobuchar	$3,000,000
OP,A	Tabletop Trainers	Hare	Crapo, Durbin	$4,000,000
OP,A	Tabletop Trainers for the TN National Guard	Cooper, Jim	Alexander	$4,000,000
OP,A	Trunked Radio System		Brownback	$2,500,000
OP,A	Up-Armored HMMWV and Tactical Truck Convoy Trainers for the TN National Guard	Cooper, Wamp	Alexander, Corker	$9,000,000
OP,A	Vehicle Emergency Escape Window	Altmire		$800,000
OP,A	Virtual Door Gunner Trainer for the TN National Guard	Cooper	Alexander	$4,800,000
OP,A	Virtual Warrior Interactive (VWI)	Mica, Cooper, Hare, Marshall	Durbin, Coleman	$3,200,000
OP,A	Warrior Block O All-Weather, Hi-Fidelity Sensor Upgrades	Lewis (CA), McKeon		$4,000,000
OP,A	Wideband Imagery Dissemination Systems for National Guard		Cochran	$7,680,000
OP,A	Windows Based AFATDS for Tennessee National Guard	Cooper, Gordon	Alexander, Corker	$3,360,000
OP,AF	Air National Guard (ANG) Joint Threat Emitter (JTE) Savannah Combat Readiness Training Centers (CRTC)	Kingston, Marshall	Chambliss, Isakson	$4,000,000
OP,AF	AK NORAD Comm Survivability and Diversity		Stevens	$7,468,000
OP,AF	Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR)		Stevens	$2,000,000
OP,AF	AVT234 ? Target Motion Cueing (TMC) Integration Kits	Reynolds		$500,000
OP,AF	Digital Deployed Training Campus (DDTC) for the Air National Guard	Maloney		$3,200,000
OP,AF	Distributed Ground Station—Workstation Equipment Sets	Delahunt		$1,600,000
OP,AF	Fixed Base Weather Observation Systems	McDermott	Cantwell, Murray	$4,000,000
OP,AF	Great Plains Joint Regional Training Center	Boyda	Brownback	$500,000
OP,AF	Great Plains Joint Regional Training Center Safety Equipment	Boyda		$320,000
OP,AF	Ground Multiband Terminal (GMT)	Israel	Clinton, Schumer	$1,600,000
OP,AF	Ground Space Electronic Security System, Schriever AFB		Salazar	$1,600,000
OP,AF	IBDSS for Moody Air Force Base	Kingston		$1,600,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
OP,AF	IMPACT (Information Modernization for Processing with Advanced Coating Technologies)	Kingston, Marshall	Isakson	$1,600,000
OP,AF	Inertia Reel Restraint System Retrofit	Young (FL)		$2,400,000
OP,AF	Integrated Imagery Network—Nevada National Guard	Berkley	Reid	$5,800,000
OP,AF	Joint Combined Aircrew Systems Tester (JCAST)	Biggert, Boswell	Durbin	$2,000,000
OP,AF	Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System	Granger	Bond	$3,500,000
OP,AF	Laser Marksmanship Training System (LMTS)		Cardin, Mikulski	$4,000,000
OP,AF	Life Support Radio Test Sets		Brownback	$1,200,000
OP,AF	Machine Gun Training System (MGTS) for the Air National Guard	Alexander		$4,000,000
OP,AF	Mobile Common Data Link Gateway	Murtha		$1,600,000
OP,AF	Pocket J for NORAD Immediate Warfighter Need	Murtha	Baucus, Tester	$2,400,000
OP,AF	QUADEYE Night Vision Goggles for HH-60 Aircraft	Granger		$1,600,000
OP,AF	Red Flag PARC Upgrades		Stevens	$20,000,000
OP,AF	Rescue Streamer Distress Signal Kits	Abercrombie	Akaka	$1,500,000
OP,AF	ROVER III Receiver	Matheson, Bishop (UT)	Bennett, Hatch	$2,400,000
OP,AF	Secure WIreless LAN, 183rd Fighter Wing (ILANG)	LaHood	Durbin	$2,000,000
OP,AF	SELDI (Science, Engineering, and Laboratory Data Integration)	Bishop (UT)	Bennett, Hatch	$1,600,000
OP,AF	Smoky Hill Range Urban Operations / Disaster City Training Site	Moran (KS)		$2,400,000
OP,AF	Unmanned Threat Emitter Modernization	Higgins, Berkley, Meehan, Renzi	Clinton, Reid, Schumer	$2,400,000
OP,N	Advanced Boat Lifts for Navy Small Boats Program		Cantwell, Murray	$1,600,000
OP,N	Aegis Computer Center Upgrades	Miller, Gary		$1,600,000
OP,N	Allen Telescope Array	Eshoo		$1,600,000
OP,N	AN/SPQ-9B Radar for DDG 51 Modernization Program	Ackerman, Israel, Bishop (NY), McCarthy (NY)	Clinton, Schumer	$4,800,000
OP,N	AN/SPS-67 Back Fit Engineering Support	Young (FL)		$1,600,000
OP,N	AN/SPY-1 Radar System Readiness Improvement	Young (FL)		$1,000,000
OP,N	AN/WSN-7 Fiber Optic Gyro System Upgrades	Goode		$2,400,000
OP,N	Canned Lube Pumps for LSD-41/49 Class	Hayes, Myrick	Burr, Lautenberg, Menendez	$1,600,000
OP,N	Carrier/LHA Ship Self Defense System Open Architecture and Security Upgrades	Murtha		$1,600,000
OP,N	CB 90 Riverine Craft	Dicks	Murray, Cantwell	$6,000,000
OP,N	Communications Upgrade for DDG Modernization	Hoyer	Mikulski	$3,120,000
OP,N	Cooperative Engagement Capability	Young (FL)		$4,000,000
OP,N	CVN Propeller Replacement Program	Taylor	Cochran, Lott	$5,600,000
OP,N	Dive Boat Replacement and Modernization	Melancon	Landrieu, Vitter	$2,400,000
OP,N	Enhanced Detection Adjunct Processor	Kaptur		$4,000,000
OP,N	Envelop Protective Covers	McCollum	Coleman, Durbin, Klobuchar	$1,600,000
OP,N	High Performance Computing Capability	Hunter		$500,000
OP,N	Inspection Systems for Propulsion Equipment	Walsh	Clinton, Schumer	$1,500,000
OP,N	Intelligent Interface with Intelligent Graphics for Shared Naval Radar Components	Dicks		$3,200,000
OP,N	Intelligraf Data Distribution Training		Murray	$6,000,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
OP,N	JP-5 Manifold (Globe) Electric Valve Operator (EVOs)	King (NY), Bishop (NY), McCarthy (NY)	Clinton, Schumer	$1,600,000
OP,N	Laser Marksmanship Training System (LMTS) for the Navy Reserve	Bartlett		$1,600,000
OP,N	Life Raft Procurement	Regula	Voinovich	$1,600,000
OP,N	LSD-41/49 Diesel Engine Low Load Upgrade Kit	Baldwin	Kohl	$3,200,000
OP,N	Man Overboard Identification (MOBI) System	Visclosky, Davis (CA)	Bayh	$800,000
OP,N	Minesweeping System Replacement (MCM-1 Class Combat System Upgrade/ Acoustic Generators)	Boyd		$800,000
OP,N	MSAT Simulator for GWOT Training		Reid	$1,920,000
OP,N	Multi Climate Protection System (MCPS)	Hodes, Meehan, Walberg	Gregg, Kennedy, Kerry, Levin, Stabenow	$2,000,000
OP,N	NAVRES IT COOP		Vitter	$1,600,000
OP,N	NIROP Industrial Facilities Materials Staging Area	Mollohan		$3,200,000
OP,N	Radar Distribution OA Refresh	Murtha		$4,000,000
OP,N	Real-time Identification and Total Asset Visibility (RITAV)	Kingston		$500,000
OP,N	Shipboard Network Protection System	Moran (VA)		$1,600,000
OP,N	Sonobuoys—All Types	Souder, Mica, Walberg	Bayh, Levin, Lugar, Nelson (FL), Stabenow	$2,500,000
OP,N	Weapon Retriever Vehicle	Hunter		$1,600,000
P,DW	Chem Bio Protective Shelter	Emerson, Akin	Bond	$1,000,000
P,DW	Expansion of Mobile Forensic Labs and Technical Assistance and Training Support in Largo Florida	Young (FL)		$1,600,000
P,DW	First Responders Integrated Communications Device—Louisiana National Guard WMD-CST		Vitter	$800,000
P,DW	Fusion Goggle System (FGS)		Gregg, Sununu	$3,120,000
P,DW	Joint Biological Point Detection System (JBPDS)	Hayes, Myrick, Watt	Burr, Dole, Graham	$3,500,000
P,DW	Joint Biological Stand-off Detection System (JBSDS)		Shelby	$3,200,000
P,DW	Joint Transportable Decontamination System—Small Scale	Davis (KY); Hare; LaHood	Hagel	$6,800,000
P,DW	M291/M295 Skin Decontamination	Ross; Schwartz; Bishop (NY); Murphy, Patrick	Casey, Clinton, Lincoln, Pryor, Schumer, Specter	$5,600,000
P,DW	Mission Helmet Recording System		Gregg, Sununu	$3,200,000
P,DW	MK47 Mod 0 Striker 40	Allen	Collins, Lott, Snowe	$4,800,000
P,DW	Optimal Placement of Unattended Sensors (OPUS)	Visclosky		$2,000,000
P,DW	SOVAS Handheld Imager		Gregg, Sununu	$6,000,000
P,DW	Special Operations Craft—Riverine	Taylor	Lott	$3,600,000
P,DW	SU-232 Thermal Sight	Shea-Porter	Gregg, Sununu	$3,000,000
P,MC	Tactical Support Structures for AN/TPS-59 Radar System		Reid	$4,800,000
P,MC	Combat Operations Center	Murtha		$2,400,000
P,MC	Joint Precision AirDrop System ? Mission Planner Rapid Fielding Initiative	Taylor		$800,000
P,MC	Light Vehicle Intercom System	Shea-Porter	Gregg, Sununu	$2,400,000
P,MC	MAGTFTC Range Transformation Initiative	Lewis (CA)		$4,000,000
P,MC	Marine Corps Enterprise Information Technology Systems COOP	Price (NC)	Chambliss, Isakson	$1,600,000
P,MC	Marine Corps Flat-Rack	Aderholt	Sessions, Shelby	$2,400,000
P,MC	Mobile Optical Sensor Suite (MOSS)	Lewis (CA)		$3,200,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
P,MC	Praetorian	Lewis (CA)		$4,000,000
P,MC	Requirement Objective for Lightweight Maintenance Enclosure (LME) for USMC	Davis, Lincoln		$1,600,000
PA,A	Ammunition Peculiar Equipment Outloading Module	Boren, Ellsworth	Inhofe	$800,000
PA,A	Ammunition Production Base Support—Scranton AAP—FY2008	Carney, Kanjorski	Casey, Specter	$3,200,000
PA,A	Blue Grass Army Depot Supercritical Water Oxidation (SCWO)	Chandler		$2,400,000
PA,A	Bunker Defeat Munition	Pastor		$2,400,000
PA,A	Holston Army Ammunition Plant—Critical Reliability Upgrade	Davis, David		$1,600,000
PA,A	Holston Army Ammunition Plant—Thermobaric Extruder Facility	Davis, David	Alexander	$2,400,000
PA,A	Lake City Army Ammunition Infrastructure Requirements	Graves, Cleaver	Bond	$3,000,000
PA,A	M18 Smoke Grenades	Ross	Lincoln, Pryor	$4,000,000
PA,A	Magneto Inductive Remote Activation Munition Systems MI-RAMS	Lewis (CA)		$3,200,000
PA,A	Procurement of the CTG, Mortar, 60mm, Practice, M769	Kanjorski		$1,600,000
PA,A	Radford Army Ammunition Plant—Solvent Recovery System and Environmental Mitigation		Warner, Webb	$8,000,000
PANMC	554 Ammunition	Radanovich		$2,400,000
PANMC	M72 Lightweight Attack Weapon System (LAW)	Roybal-Allard		$3,200,000
RDTE,A	1 Megawatt Molten Carbonate Fuel Cell Demonstrator at 29 Palms	Murphy (CT)	Lieberman	$3,200,000
RDTE,A	2D-3D Face Recognition System		Gregg, Sununu	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	2kW Military Tactical Generator Product Improvement	Garrett, Rothman, Frelinghuysen, Pascrell	Lautenberg, Menendez	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	3-D Advanced Battery Technology	LaHood	Durbin	$3,200,000
RDTE,A	3D Woven Ballistic Materials for Future Combat Systems		Reed, Whitehouse	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Acellular Matrix Constructs for Military Casualties (ACM)	Ferguson	Lautenberg, Menendez	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Acid Alkaline Direct Methanol Fuel Cell Technology	McIntyre, Price (NC)		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Activated Nanostructures for De-icing	Snyder	Lincoln, Pryor	$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Active and Smart Packaging for Combat Feeding	Gingrey	Chambliss, Isakson	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Active Protection Systems Initiative for the Joint Light Tactical Vehicle	Stupak	Levin	$3,040,000
RDTE,A	Adaptive Lightweight Materials for Missile Defense		Baucus, Tester	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Advance Lithium Iron Phosphate Battery System for Army Combat Hybrid HMMWV and Other Army Vehicle Platforms	Dingell	Kerry, Levin	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Advanced 3-D Locator (A3DL) Technology	Sanchez, Loretta		$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Architecture Designs Supporting U.S. Army Net Centric Warfare		Lautenberg, Menendez	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Battery Technology	Young (FL)		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Bio-engineering for Enhancement of Soldier Survivability	Johnson (GA), Barrow, Gingrey, Lewis (GA), Marshall, Scott (GA)	Chambliss, Isakson	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Bonded Diamond for Optical Applications	Kingston	Chambliss, Isakson	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Cargo Projectile Technology	Hastings (WA)		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Cavitation Power Technology		Cochran	$5,420,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Ceramic Surface Engineering for Helicopter Compressor Blades		Baucus, Tester	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Cluster Energetics	Frelinghuysen, Payne, Rothman	Lautenberg, Menendez	$5,000,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Communications Intelligence (COMINT)	Wicker	Lott	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Composite Materials Research for Air and Ground Vehicles	Rogers (MI)	Levin, Stabenow	$1,600,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,A	Advanced Composites Development for Light Weight, Low Cost Transportation Systems Using 3+ Extruder	Stupak	Levin, Stabenow	$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Demining Technology		Leahy	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Detection of Explosives Program	Young (FL), Abercrombie	Akaka	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Diagnostic and Therapeutic Digital Technologies	Capuano, Cummings, Towns	Cardin, Mikulski	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Digital Hydraulic Hybrid Drive System	Upton, Ramstad	Coleman, Levin, Stabenow	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Electronics Rosebud Integration	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Environmental Control System		Reid	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Extended Range Attack Missile	Boyda	Brownback, Roberts	$800,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Fabric Treatment for Flame Resistant Uniforms	Lee, Doolittle, Price (NC)		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Fuel Cell Research Program	Poe	Cornyn, Hutchison	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Hypersonic Weapon Mission Planning	Everett, Aderholt		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Hypersonic Weapon Technology Demonstration		Cochran, Sessions, Shelby	$41,700,000
RDTE,A	Advanced IED Jammer Research and Development Program	Honda, Lofgren		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Lightweight Composite Armor		Biden, Carper, Cantwell, Murray	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Lightweight Transparent Armor for Tactical Wheeled Vehicles and Force Protection	Doyle		$800,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Lithium-Carbon Monoflouride Combat Portable Batteries	Blunt		$3,920,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Lower Limb Prosthesis for Battlefield Amputees	McGovern, Markey, Meehan	Kennedy, Kerry	$3,000,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Manufacture of Lightweight Materials and Components		Kohl	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Materials & Process for Armament Structures (AMPAS)	Regula, Sutton	Brown	$5,600,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Materials Development and Manufacturing of Body Armor	Issa	Sessions	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Materials Processing for Ultra-Efficient Power Systems	Tiahrt, Bishop (UT)	Bennett, Hatch, Salazar	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Medical Training Platform: Madigan Army Medical Center		Cantwell	$400,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Night Vision Sensors	Murtha		$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Non-Invasive Glucose Monitoring	Doyle		$800,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Packaging Solutions for Biotherapeutics	Holden		$800,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Portable Power Institute (APPI)	Gordon		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Proteomics Program	Cooper		$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Radar Transceiver IC Development	Harman, Hayes, Saxton		$800,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Rarefaction Weapon Engineered System	Kaptur		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Regenerative Medicine (ARM) Skin Cell Therapies, Limb and Digit Treatment	Doyle	Casey, Specter	$1,900,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Regenerative Medicine Development	Foxx		$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Restoration Therapies in Spinal Cord Injuries	Cummings, Hoyer, Ruppersberger	Cardin, Mikulski	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Stand off Technologies for National Security	Boyd, Young (FL)		$800,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Surface Technologies for Prosthetic Development		Baucus, Tester	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Tactical Fuels for the Military	Pomeroy	Conrad, Dorgan	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Thermal and Oil Management Controls		Levin	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Thermal Management System	Stupak		$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Advanced Tungsten Penetrators and Ballistic Materials	Murtha	Casey, Specter	$1,600,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,A	Advanced Wearable Microcell Power System Process Development	Pelosi		$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Advanced, Integrated Portable Power Generation and Charging System		Cochran, Lott	$2,480,000
RDTE,A	Aging Weapons Systems Structural Repair		Johnson, Thune	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	AHW BMC2 HWIL Technology Demonstration		Lott, Shelby	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Airborne Threats		Stevens	$1,280,000
RDTE,A	Aircraft Component Remediation		Sessions	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Aircraft Structural Condition Monitoring (ASCM) for Diagnostics and Prognostics	Cramer		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Alliance for NanoHealth	Culberson		$4,000,000
RDTE,A	ALS Therapy Development for Gulf War Research	Capuano, Brown (SC)	Graham, Shelby	$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Alternate Payload Bomb Live Unit Munition	Meehan, Tierney, Visclosky	Kennedy, Reed, Whitehouse	$2,240,000
RDTE,A	Alternative Power Technology (APT) for Missile Defense		Johnson, Thune	$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Angiogenesis and Tissue Engineering Research	Capuano		$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Antiballistic Windshield Armor (AWA)	Donnelly	Bayh, Lugar	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Applied Communications and Information Networking (ACIN)	Andrews, LoBiondo	Casey, Lautenberg, Menendez, Specter	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Applied Counterspace Technology (ACT) Testbed		Cochran	$5,120,000
RDTE,A	Arabic Language Training Program		Brownback	$800,000
RDTE,A	ARH-70A Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter Vehicle Health and Usage Management System (VHUMS) Demonstration	Welch		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Armament System Engineering and Integration Initiative (ASEI2)	Frelinghuysen, Sires		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Armed Services Gynecological Cancer Health Protection Program	Burton		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Armor Ready Composite Cab Transition		Biden, Carper, Reed	$3,000,000
RDTE,A	Army Applications of Direct Carbon Fuel Cells	Regula		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Army Center of Excellence in Acoustics		Cochran	$3,280,000
RDTE,A	Army Extended Range Attack Missile (AERAM) Turbine Engine Development	Kaptur		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Army Missile and Space Technology Initiative		Shelby	$5,000,000
RDTE,A	Army Virtual Emergency Research Testbed (AVERT)		Shelby	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Arroyo Center program adjustment		Feinstein	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Asymmetric Threat Response and Analysis Project (ATRAP)	Giffords, Renzi	Kyl	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Automated Communication Support System		Chambliss, Isakson	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Automotive Research Equipment Purchase		Stevens	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Autonomous Cargo Acquisition for Rotorcraft Unmanned Aerial Vehicles	Cramer		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Aviation Responsive Maintenance System	Murtha		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	BAFST (Biological Air Filtration System Technology)	Berry		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Battlefield Connectivity, Multi-Level Secure Networks	Moran (VA)		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Battlefield Exercise and Combat Related Spinal Cord Injury Research	Brown-Waite		$3,000,000
RDTE,A	Battlefield Plastic Biodiesel	Latham, Boswell	Grassley, Harkin	$1,650,000
RDTE,A	Battlefield Requirements Management Support System	Murtha		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Battlefield Tracheal Intubation for Wounded Soldiers		Hagel, Nelson (NE)	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	BEAR—(Battlefield Extraction—Assist Robot)	Capuano	Cardin, Mikulski	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Beneficial Infrastructure for Rotorcraft Risk Reduction Demonstrations (BIRRRD)	Sestak		$800,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,A	Bi-Directional English-Iraqi Instant Language Translation System		Coleman, Klobuchar	$1,840,000
RDTE,A	Bio-Battery	Cramer		$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Bioceramic Bones for Battlefield Trauma	Fortenberry	Hagel, Nelson (NE)	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	BioFoam Protein Hydrogel for Battlefield Trauma	Gingrey	Chambliss, Isakson	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Biologically Inspired Security Infrastructure for Tactical Environments	Miller (FL)	Martinez, Nelson (FL)	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Biometrics Automated Toolset Enhancements	Miller, George		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Biosecurity Research for Soldier Food Safety		Roberts	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	BioSensor Communicator and Controller System		Reid	$3,000,000
RDTE,A	Biowaste to Bioenergy: Phase Two	McNulty	Clinton, Schumer	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Blast Risk Analysis and Mitigation Application (BRAMA)	Young (AK)		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Blood Safety and Decontamination Technology	Pelosi; Capuano; McDermott; Miller, George	Coleman	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Bone Health and Military Medical Readiness Program	Moran (VA)		$800,000
RDTE,A	Border Security and Defense Systems Research		Hutchison	$3,000,000
RDTE,A	Boston University Photonic Center		Kennedy	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Brain, Biology and Machine Applied Research	Blumenauer, DeFazio, Hooley, Walden, Wu	Smith, Wyden	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Burn and Shock Trauma Institute		Durbin	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Burns Outcome Research Infrastructure Program	Lungren, Matsui	Boxer	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Burns Outcomes Infrastructure Project-only for dual military civilian application		Boxer	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	C3T CDSOS (Cross Domain Strategic and Operational Solution)		Cochran, Lott	$1,680,000
RDTE,A	C4ISR Integrated Digital Environment Service Model (IDESM)	Saxton		$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Cable Warning and Obstacle Avoidance System	Hunter		$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Cancer Prevention through Remote Biological Sensing	Bishop (NY)	Clinton, Schumer	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Carbon Nanotube Armor Protection System	Hodes	Gregg, Sununu	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Carbon Nanotube Production		Hutchison	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Cartilage Infuser	Westmoreland, Kingston	Chambliss	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Cedars-Sinai Core Imaging Center	Waxman		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Cellular Therapy for Battlefield Medical Care	Tubbs Jones	Brown	$800,000
RDTE,A	Center for Advanced Microelectronics Manufacturing (CAMM)	Hinchey	Clinton, Schumer	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Center for Advanced Surgical and Interventional Technology (CASIT)	Lewis (CA)		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Center for Advanced Vehicle Design and Simulations	Upton	Levin, Stabenow	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Center for Borane Technology		Bond	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Center for Genetic Origins of Cancer (CGOC/NFGC)	Dingell, Upton	Levin, Stabenow	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Center for Information Assurance	Scott (VA)	Warner, Webb	$800,000
RDTE,A	Center for Injury Biomechanics	Boucher, Goode	Warner, Webb	$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Center for Integration of Medicine and Innovative Technology (CIMIT)	Capuano, Lynch	Kennedy	$8,000,000
RDTE,A	Center for Military Vehicle Technologies		Cochran, Lott	$4,080,000
RDTE,A	Center for Opthalmic Innovation	Diaz-Balart, L.		$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Center for Research on Integrative Medicine for the Military (CRIMM)	Moran (VA)		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Center for Resuscitation Research	Ruppersberger, Sarbanes	Cardin, Mikulski	$3,000,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,A	Center for Tribology and Coatings	Hastert		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Center for Vaccine Scale-Up/Process Research Phase I	Lewis (GA)		$800,000
RDTE,A	Center of Excellence in Industrial Metrology & 3D Imaging Research	Ryan (OH)		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Ceramic Membrane—10(X) More Energy for Battery Systems	Schwartz	Casey, Specter	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	CH-47 Integrated Vehicle Health Management System (IVHMS)		Leahy	$10,000,000
RDTE,A	Chem-Bio Integrated Materials for Tent Structures	Hodes	Gregg, Sununu	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Chemical And Biological-Protective Hangars (CAB-PH)	Hulshof		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Christian Sarkine Autism Treatment Center	Burton		$2,000,000
RDTE,A	COG/USOC Pediatric Cancer Research	Young (FL), Kennedy, Kingston	Lautenberg, Menendez	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Cogeneration for Enhanced Cooling and Heating of Advanced Tactical Vehicles		Kohl	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Cold Spray Wear Coating for FCS	Murtha		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Women's Cancer Genomics Center	McCarthy (NY), Lowey		$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Combat Mental Health Initiative	Kaptur		$2,800,000
RDTE,A	Combat Vehicle Transmission Improvement		Bayh, Lugar	$3,840,000
RDTE,A	Common Remotely Operated Weapon Station (CROWS) with Acoustic Target Recognition & Cueing Control	Bean	Durbin	$800,000
RDTE,A	Common Smart Submunition (CSS)	Frelinghuysen		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Compact Pulse Power Initiative	Conaway, Neugebauer, Granger		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Compact Pulsed Power for Defense Applications		Hutchison	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Complex-shaped Armor for Soldier Torso and Extremity Protection		Chambliss, Isakson	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Complimentary and Alternative Medicine Research (MIL-CAM)		Harkin	$5,000,000
RDTE,A	Component Optimization for Ground Systems	Conyers, Dingell	Levin	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Composite Small Main Rotor Blades	Tiahrt	Brownback, Dodd	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Composite Tissue Allotransplantation Research and Clinical Program	Yarmuth		$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Cone Beam CT Scanners	Slaughter		$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Consortium for Bone and Tissue Repair and Regeneration	Cleaver		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Control of Inflammation and Tissue Repair (CITR)		Cantwell, Murray	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Control System for Laser Powder Deposition	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson	$400,000
RDTE,A	Cooperative International Neuromuscular Research Group (CINRG)	Wicker	Cochran	$5,200,000
RDTE,A	Copper Air Quality Program	Whitfield, Costello, Loebsack	Cochran, Lieberman, Lott	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	C-RAM Armor Development	Moran (VA)		$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Crosshairs Hostile Fire Indicating System		Cornyn	$3,000,000
RDTE,A	Cryofracture/Plasma Arc Demilitarization Program		Baucus, Tester	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Cutting Tools for Aerospace Materials	Grijalva		$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Cyber Threat Analytics	Lewis (CA)		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	CZT-Based Liquid Explosives Detections Systems	Altmire	Casey	$1,360,000
RDTE,A	DAIRCM/CMWS for Army Helicopters	Shea-Porter	Gregg, Sununu	$2,800,000
RDTE,A	Dangerous Pathogens DNA Forensics Center	Renzi		$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Defect-Free Commercially Viable Si/C Semiconductor Using Superlattice Technology	Hinchey, Maloney, McNulty	Clinton, Schumer	$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Defense Against Viral Infection (DAVI)	Slaughter	Clinton, Schumer	$1,600,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,A	Defense Applications of Carbonate Fuel Cells	Larson		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Defense Common Ground Station—Army All Source Analysis System (ASAS) Integration	Holt		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Defense Metals Technology Center	Regula	Voinovich	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Defense Modernization and Sustainment Initiative, Rochester Institute of Technology	Kuhl, Reynolds	Clinton, Schumer	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Denied GPS		Casey, Hatch, Specter	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Depleted Uranium Sensing and Treatment for Removal		Cochran	$4,900,000
RDTE,A	Deployment of Affordable Guided Airdrop System		Dodd, Lieberman	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Detecting and Eradicating Corrosion in Army vehicles		Conrad, Dorgan	$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Development and Demonstration of Multi-use/Urban Operations Joint Training System at Fort Dix		Lautenberg, Menendez	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Development and Research of Zero Energy Homes at Ft. Campbell	Tanner	Alexander	$2,200,000
RDTE,A	Development and Simulation for Advanced Troop Protection Concepts in Urban Warfare	Etheridge, Miller (NC), Price (NC)		$800,000
RDTE,A	Development of a High Performance Computing System Based on a Modern High Speed Switch Fabric	Towns	Clinton, Schumer	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Development of a Robust, Mobile Multispectral Fingerprint Capture Device Employing Multispectral Imaging Technology	Wilson (NM)	Bingaman, Domenici	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Development of Enabling Chemical Technologies for Power from Green Sources	Olver		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Development of Logistical Fuel Processors to Meet Army/TARDEC/TACOM Needs	Bachus, Rogers (AL)	Sessions, Shelby	$2,800,000
RDTE,A	Development of Truck-Deployed Explosive Containment Vessel	Berkley	Reid	$1,440,000
RDTE,A	Developmental Mission Integration	Frelinghuysen		$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Dielectrically Enhanced Sensor System (DESS)	Wicker	Cochran	$4,400,000
RDTE,A	Diesel Hybrid-Electric Utility Vehicles	Hobson		$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Digital Engine/Hydraulic Valve Actuation Technology	Udall (CO), Lamborn	Salazar	$800,000
RDTE,A	Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortages (DMSMS) Case Resolution Program	Miller (MI), Knollenberg, Levin, Rodriguez	Stabenow	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Direct Methanol Fuel Cell ? Battery Recharger Program	Visclosky		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Direct Methanol Fuel Cell Development		Martinez	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Disposable Unit Dose Drug Pumps for Anesthesia & Antibiotics	Pelosi	Boxer	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Disruptive Technology Acceleration	Frelinghuysen, Payne		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Document Exploitation for Handwriting Recognition		Warner	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	DoD Hydrogen PEM Fuel Cell Medium/Heavy Duty Vehicle Demonstration Program	Larson, Murphy (CT)	Dodd, Lieberman	$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Domestically Produced Atomized Magnesium for Defense	Kaptur		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Dominant Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain Viewer		Kyl	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Drive System Composite Structural Component Risk Reduction Program	Brady (PA)	Casey, Specter	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Dugway Testing & Infrastructure Upgrade	Bishop (UT)	Bennett, Hatch	$2,800,000
RDTE,A	Dynamically Managed Data Dissemination	Olver		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Effect Based Approach to Operations		Bennett	$800,000
RDTE,A	Effects Based Operations Decision Support Services (EBODSS)	Doyle		$800,000
RDTE,A	Electroconversion of Energetic Materials		Enzi	$5,800,000
RDTE,A	Electrodeposited Coatings Systems		Kohl	$1,600,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,A	Electrolytic Super-Capacitor		Bond	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Electro-Magnetic Flak Impulse System	Smith (TX), Carter, McCaul		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Electromagnetic Geolocation	Davis (CA)	Boxer	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Electromagnetic Gun Initiative	Gerlach, Sestak	Casey, Specter	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Electron Microprobe Research	Etheridge	Burr	$1,500,000
RDTE,A	Electronic Combat and Counter Terrorism Training	Kingston	Shelby	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Electronic Commodity Program		Byrd	$900,000
RDTE,A	Electronic Medical Records Technology Infrastructure	Bonner		$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Electronic Technology Infrastructure in Support of Military Missions	Scott (GA), Bishop (GA), Gingrey, Johnson (GA)	Isakson	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Electroosmotic Pain Therapy System	Matheson		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Energetic Formulation and Fabrication	Frelinghuysen		$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Enforc-IT Anti Tamper System		Bayh, Lugar	$1,280,000
RDTE,A	Engineered Surfaces for Weapons Life Extension	Pomeroy	Conrad, Dorgan	$3,000,000
RDTE,A	Enhanced Digital Electronic Night-Vision (EDEN)	Granger	Hutchison	$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Enhanced Directed Armor RPG Vehicle Protection System	Blumenauer, Hooley, Wu	Cantwell, Murray, Smith, Wyden	$800,000
RDTE,A	Enhanced Flame Retardant Body Protection	Spratt		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Enhanced Holographic Imaging Program	Granger, Conaway, McCaul		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Enhanced Landmine and IED Detection Technology	Cubin		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Enhanced Micro-Image Display Technology	Frank	Kerry	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Enhanced Multi-Mission Radar		Clinton, Schumer	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Enhanced Rapid Tactical Integration and Fielding of Systems	Aderholt	Sessions, Shelby	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Enhanced Self-Sintered Silicon Carbide Body Armor	Peterson (PA)	Casey, Specter	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Enhanced Vapor Aeration Capabilities (EVAC)	Bishop (GA), Kaptur, LaTourette	Voinovich	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Enzyme Biofuel Cell (SEBC)		Bond	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Epigenetic Disease Research	McMorris-Rodgers	Cantwell	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	EQUATE at Army Operational Test Command	English		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Excalibur		Warner, Webb	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Experiential Technologies for Urban Warfare and Disaster Response	Hayes, McIntyre, Price (NC)	Burr	$800,000
RDTE,A	Exploding Foil Initiators with Nanomaterial-Based Circuits	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Extended Shelf Life Produce for Remotely Deployed Forces	Thompson (CA)		$800,000
RDTE,A	Extreme-Condition Vehicle Tribology for Military Vehicle Technology at Northwestern University	Lipinski		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Fatigue Odometer for Vehicle Components and Gun Barrels Project Cannon Systems		Johnson	$2,640,000
RDTE,A	FC3, FCS Reconnaissance (UAV) Platforms	Hoekstra	Levin	$2,500,000
RDTE,A	FCS Short Range Electro Optic (SREO) Sensor for Stryker		Nelson (FL)	$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Feeding Tube for Battlefield Trauma Patients	Ryan (OH)		$500,000
RDTE,A	Fibrin Adhesive Stat (FAST) Dressing	Etheridge, Price (NC), Van Hollen	Cardin, Clinton, Dole, Mikulski, Schumer	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Field Deployable Fleet Hydrogen Fueling	Welch	Leahy, Sanders	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Fireproofing/Corrosion Resistant Coating System for Military Infrastructure	LaHood	Durbin	$1,000,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,A	Flame & Thermal Protection for Individual Soldier	Kagen	Kohl	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Flexible Electronics Research Initiative		Specter	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Flexible Solar Cell for Man-Portable Power Generator	Jackson	Durbin, Obama	$1,840,000
RDTE,A	Florida Collaborative Development of Advanced Materials for Strategic Applications	Buchanan		$950,000
RDTE,A	Fort Hood Digitization	Carter, Edwards		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Fuel Cell Cost Reduction and Durability Improvements	Levin	Levin, Stabenow	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Fuel Cells for Mobile Robotic Systems Project	Jackson	Durbin, Obama	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Fuel Saving Continuously Variable Transmission for FMTV and JLTV		Bayh, Lugar	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Full Spectrum Active Protection Close-In Layered Shield (FCLAS) for Thin-Skinned Vehicles	Dreier, Bishop (UT)	Bennett	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Functionally Integrated Reactive Surface Technologies (FIRST) Program	Gillibrand, Smith (TX), Walsh	Clinton, Schumer	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Future Affordable Multi-Utility Materials for the Army Future Combat Systems	Boyd, Herseth Sandllin	Grassley, Harkin, Johnson	$6,400,000
RDTE,A	Future Medical Shelter System	Baird, Blumenauer, DeLauro, Welch, LaHood	Cantwell, Dodd, Durbin, Lautenberg, Leahy, Lieberman, Menendez, Smith, Wyden	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Future Medical Shelter System—44/48 Bed Combat Support Hospital	Boozman	Lincoln, Pryor	$6,000,000
RDTE,A	Future TOC Hardware/Software Integration	Everett	Sessions, Shelby	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	GEDAC Demonstration	Berkley, Franks, Grijalva		$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Geosciences/Atmospheric Research	Musgrave	Allard, Salazar	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Geospatial Airship Research Platform (GARP)	Kaptur		$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Global Military Operating Environments		Ensign, Reid	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Globally Accessible Manufacturing and Maintenance Activity (GAMMA)	Knollenberg	Levin	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Green Armament/RangeSafe	Frelinghuysen, Sires	Lautenberg, Menendez	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Ground Combat Systems Open Architecture Electronic Enhancements	McKeon	Stabenow	$2,800,000
RDTE,A	Ground Forces Readiness Enabler for Advanced Tactical Vehicles (GREAT-V)		Hutchison	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Ground Vehicle Fastening and Joining Research		Levin, Stabenow	$800,000
RDTE,A	Gun Propellant Demilitarization		Coleman, Klobuchar	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Gunfire Detection System for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles	Everett		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	HAMMER	Kaptur		$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Hand Launched Unmanned Aerial System High Performance Payload [SUAS HPP]	Kingston		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Hawaii Undersea Military Munitions Assessment	Abercrombie, Hirono	Akaka	$5,500,000
RDTE,A	Health Informatics Initiative	Castor		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Health Science Center Rapid Bio-Pathogen Detection Technology	Cohen		$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Heat Dissipation for Electronic Systems & Enclosures		Reid	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Heavy Expanded Mobile Tactical Truck A3		Kohl	$10,000,000
RDTE,A	Helicopter Autonomous Landing System		Reid	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Helmet-Mounted Display/Visor Projection for Army Helicopters	Miller, Gary; Sanchez, Loretta	Feinstein	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Heuristic Internet Protocol Packet Inspection Engine	Akin	Bond	$1,900,000
RDTE,A	Hibernation Genomics		Stevens	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	High Altitude Airship	Ryan (OH)	Brown	$2,500,000
RDTE,A	High Brightness Diode-pumped Fiber Laser (HiBriD-FL)	Baldwin		$1,600,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,A	High Energy Matter Space Propulsion Initiative		Murray	$800,000
RDTE,A	High Explosive Air Burst (HEAB) 25mm Ammunition	Costello, LaHood	Durbin	$3,200,000
RDTE,A	High Fidelity Virtual simulation and Analysis (HFVSA)	Cramer		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	High Optempo Performance Soldier Training	Carter, McCaul		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	High Performance Aluminum Military Trailers	Kagen		$800,000
RDTE,A	High Performance Aluminum Structures and Components	Kagen		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	High Pressure Airbeam Shelter Cost Reduction Technology Improvements	Issa		$1,440,000
RDTE,A	High Speed Diesel Combustion	LaHood	Durbin	$3,200,000
RDTE,A	High Strength, Powder Metal Gears for Vehicle Transmissions	Peterson (PA)		$2,600,000
RDTE,A	High Temperature Ceramic Manufacturing Technology for Helicopter Rotor Blade Erosion Protection	DeLauro, Larson, Shays	Dodd, Lieberman	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	High-Frequency, High-Power Electronic and Optoelectronic Devices on Aluminum Nitride (AlN)	Price (NC)	Burr, Dole	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	High-Pressure/Microwave MRE Processing		Cantwell, Murray	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	HiSentinel	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune	$4,640,000
RDTE,A	Hi-tech Eyes for the Battlefield		Hutchison	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Hospital Emergency Planning and Integration (HEPI) Letterkenny Army Depot and Chambersburg Hospital	Shuster		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Human Genomics, Molecular Epidemiology and Clinical Diagnostics for Infectious Diseases	Pastor		$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Hybrid Engine Development Program for the Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Fleet		Levin	$8,000,000
RDTE,A	HYBRID Propellant for Medium and Large Caliber Ammunition	Boyd		$6,400,000
RDTE,A	Hydraulic Hybrid Vehicles (HHV) for the Tactical Wheeled Fleet	Knollenberg	Levin	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	HYPERSAR Radar		Bond	$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Hyperspectral Sensor for UAV Surveillance/Targeting	Olver	Kennedy	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Hyperspectral Sensors for Improved Force Protection (Hyper-IFP)	Akin		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Imaging Research Center	McCaul		$900,000
RDTE,A	Immersive Medical Environment for Distributed Intuitive Consultation (iMedic)	Tiahrt		$1,500,000
RDTE,A	Impact of Intensive Lifestyle Modification on Chronic Medical Conditions	Pelosi		$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Improved Energy Density Battery	Markey	Kerry	$800,000
RDTE,A	Improved HMMWV Tactical Shelter Project	Platts	Specter	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Improved Manufacturing Process for SAPI		Allard	$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Improved VAROC/UAV compression system development		Leahy	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Improving Musculoskeletal Health & Function	Pence, Visclosky	Lugar	$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Improvised Explosive Device Simulation in Different Soils	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune	$400,000
RDTE,A	Indiana-Ohio Traumatic Amputation Rehabilitation Research	Hobson	Bayh, Brown, Lugar, Voinovich	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Information Assurance Development	Holt		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Infotonics Research	Kuhl	Clinton, Schumer	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Injection Molded Ceramic Body Armor	Olver		$400,000
RDTE,A	Injury Research Center-Ryder Trauma Center	Diaz-Balart, Lincoln	Martinez	$2,800,000
RDTE,A	Innovative, Computational Water-borne Pathogen Research for Chemical/Biological Detection	Hoyer	Mikulski	$1,000,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,A	Institute for Advanced Materials and Manufacturing Strategies (IAMMS)	Kildee	Levin, Stabenow	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Institute for Regenerative Medicine		Burr, Dole	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Integrated Aircraft Test Bed		Shelby	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Integrated Composite Mounting Hardware	Johnson (GA)		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Integrated Functional Materials Initiative	Young (FL)		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Integrated Information Technology Policy Analyses Research	Lewis (CA)		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Integrated Lightweight Electronics Shelter	Buyer		$1,400,000
RDTE,A	Integrated Medicine, Communications, Compassion, Chronic, Care Program	Visclosky		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Integrated Mission Critical ESOH Technology and Regional Sustainability Solutions Program	Murtha		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Integrated Modeling of Air & Ground Environments (IMAGE)	Cramer		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Integrated Multi-Target Remote-Sensing Technology and Its Applications		Nelson (FL)	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Integrated Nanosat Delivery System		Sessions, Shelby	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Integrated nanosensors for NBC threat detection		Graham	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Integrated Patient Quality Program	Simpson	Craig	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Integrated Systems in Sensing, Imaging, and Communications	Stupak	Levin, Stabenow	$800,000
RDTE,A	Integration of MK47, 40mm Air Burst Fuze Capability onto USA Common Remotely Operated Weapon Station	Bean	Durbin	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Integration of the Javelin Antitank Missile onto the US Army Common Remotely Operated Weapon Station	Bean	Durbin	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Intelligent Distributed Command & Control (IDC2)	Visclosky		$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Inter Turbine Burner for Turbo Shaft Engines	Lewis (CA)		$4,000,000
RDTE,A	ISR Synchronization and Visualization Tool for the Battle Command Battle Laboratory Collection	Cramer	Shelby	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Jam Resistant Technology for INS/GPS Precision	Frelinghuysen		$1,500,000
RDTE,A	JGES for Improved Combat Situational Awareness	Lewis (CA)		$4,000,000
RDTE,A	John H. Hopps, Jr. Defense Research Scholars Program	Lewis (GA), Bishop (GA), Marshall, Scott (GA)	Chambliss, Isakson	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Joint Directed Energy Test Site—IED Defeat		Bingaman, Domenici	$4,800,000
RDTE,A	Joint Fires and Effects Training System (JFETS)	Cole, Tom	Inhofe	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Joint Medical Simulation Technology Research & Development Center	Feeney, Tom		$1,280,000
RDTE,A	Joint Precision Airdrop System (JPADS) Program for Payloads up to 30K lbs		Lott	$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Joint Tactical Network Test Environment		Bingaman, Domenici	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Joint Technical Data Integration—Wide Intelligraf Content Enhancements		Cantwell	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Joint Training Integration and Evaluation Center	Feeney, Tom		$1,720,000
RDTE,A	Knowledge Driven Manufacturing System (KDMS)	McCollum	Coleman, Klobuchar	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Knowledge Integration and Management	Cummings	Cardin, Mikulski	$3,000,000
RDTE,A	Knowledge, Tech Sharing Program		Bond	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Laboratory for Engineered Human Protection (LEHP)	Fattah		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Land and Sea Special Operations (LASSO)	Young (AK)		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Large Format Li-Ion Battery		Kohl, Specter	$800,000
RDTE,A	Laser Based Explosives and Chem/Bio Standoff and Point Detector	Ruppersberger	Cardin, Mikulski	$3,200,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,A	Laser Engineered Net Shaping (LENS) Qualification for Aging Weapons Systems		Johnson	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	LEAN Digital Product Development	Capuano		$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Legacy Aerospace Gear Drive Re-Engineering Initiative	Larson	Dodd	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Leishmaniasis Skin Test Antigen	Hunter		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	LENS XX Hypervelocity Ground Testing	Higgins		$800,000
RDTE,A	Life Support for Trauma and Transport (LSTAT / LSTAT ? Lite)	Sanchez, Young (FL)		$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Light Utility Vehicle	Hunter		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Light Weight Structural Composite Armor for Blast and Ballistic Protection	Shuler, Price (NC)	Biden, Burr, Carper	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Lightweight Cannon Recoil Reduction		Ensign, Reid	$800,000
RDTE,A	Lightweight Motors for the Future Combat System	Perlmutter, Bishop (UT), Matheson	Bennett, Hatch, Salazar	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Lightweight Multi-Functional Material Technology	Frelinghuysen, Rothman	Lautenberg, Menendez	$1,500,000
RDTE,A	Lightweight Multi-purpose Laser		Cantwell, Murray	$3,000,000
RDTE,A	Lightweight Munitions and Surveillance System for Unmanned Air and Ground Vehicles	Garrett	Lautenberg, Menendez	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Lightweight Theater Transportable TOC	Young (FL)		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Lightweight Trauma Module (LTM)	Frelinghuysen, Pascrell	Lautenberg, Menendez	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Lightweight, Armored, Hybrid, Power Generating, Tactical Vehicle	Cannon	Bennett, Hatch	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Limb Tissue Regeneration after Battlefield Injuries using Bone Marrow Stem Cells	Baird, Blumenauer, Hooley, Wu	Smith, Wyden	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Liquid Desiccant-Based Atmospheric Water Generation without Reverse Osmosis	Meek		$900,000
RDTE,A	Lithium Air Metal Battery	Lee		$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Long Range Initiator	Shuler		$1,400,000
RDTE,A	Low Cost Interceptor (LCI)		Shelby	$5,000,000
RDTE,A	Low Signature Portable Fuel Cell Power Systems	McGovern, Olver	Kerry	$2,800,000
RDTE,A	Low Temperature Vehicle Performance Research		Levin	$800,000
RDTE,A	LWI Training-based Collaborative Research	Skelton		$21,000,000
RDTE,A	Magneto Inductive Remote Activation Munition Systems MI-RAMS	Lewis (CA)		$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Manufacturing and Industrial Technology Center	Boyd	Martinez	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Manufacturing Technology Development of Advanced Components for High Power Solid-State Lasers	McNerney, Carney	Casey, Specter	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Mariah II Hypersonic Wind Tunnel Development	Rehberg	Baucus, Tester	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Mass Decontamination and Biosecurity Initiative	McCrery, Alexander	Landrieu, Vitter	$350,000
RDTE,A	Massively Broadband Wireless Integrated Circuits	Smith (TX)		$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Materials Application Research Center	Bachus		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Medical Image Database Holographic Archiving Library System (MIDHALS)	Musgrave	Allard, Salazar	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Medical Information Network Decision Support (MINDS) Tool Development	Waxman	Boxer	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Medical Modeling and Simulation through Synthetic Digital Genes		Craig	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Medical Resources Conservation Technology Pilot Energy Cost Control Evaluation (PECCE)	Visclosky		$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Medical Surveillance Initiative—Clinical Looking Glass	Engel	Clinton, Schumer	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Medium Caliber Metal Parts Upgrade	Kanjorski	Casey, Specter	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Mega-Capacity Hybrid Chemistry Lithium Primary Portable Batteries	McHenry	Burr, Dole	$1,600,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,A	MEMS Antenna for wireless comms/UAVs		Conrad, Dorgan	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Micro Electrical Mechanical Systems (MEMS) Application for Armor and Munitions	Ferguson	Lautenberg, Menendez	$2,500,000
RDTE,A	Micro Seeker System for Small Steerable Projectiles	Dreier		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Micromachined Switches in Support of Transformational Communications Architecture	Miller, George		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Micro-systems and nano-technology for Advanced Technology Development	Young (FL)		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Mid-Infrared Advanced Chemical Laser (HELSTF)—Transferred from Senate GP 8117	Wilson (NM)	Domenici, Bingaman	$3,000,000
RDTE,A	Military and Interstate Commercial Truck Component Weight Reduction Program	Kennedy		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Military Applications of Medical Grade Chitosan		Inouye	$3,000,000
RDTE,A	Military Biomaterials Institute for Acute and Regenerative Care	Rothman	Lautenberg, Menendez	$800,000
RDTE,A	Military Fuels Research Program		Bunning, McConnell	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Military Interoperable Digital Hospital Testbed	Murtha		$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Military Low Vision Research	Lynch, Capuano	Kennedy, Kerry	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Military Molecular Medicine Initiative (M3I)	Murtha		$12,000,000
RDTE,A	MILS Separation Kernel Technology Development	Bilirakis, Capps		$950,000
RDTE,A	Miniature Cooling Unit for Electronic Devices	Johnson (IL)	Durbin	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Miniaturized Sensors for Small and Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (MINISENS)	Reyes		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Missile Aero-Propulsion Computer System (MACS) Modernization	Cramer	Sessions, Shelby	$6,000,000
RDTE,A	Missile Recycling Capability—Letterkenney Munitions Center		Specter	$6,500,000
RDTE,A	Mitigation of Energetics Single Point Failures	Frelinghuysen		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Mobile Integrated Diagnostic and Data Analysis System (MIDDAS)	Schwartz	Lautenberg, Menendez	$800,000
RDTE,A	Mobile Medic Training Program	Mica		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Mobile Object Search Toolkit for Intelligence Analysts	Dicks		$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Mobile Objects for Net-Centric Operations		Cantwell	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Mobile Optical Tracking System (MOTS)	Reyes, Rodriguez		$1,960,000
RDTE,A	Model-Based Enterprise		Bunning, McConnell	$800,000
RDTE,A	Modeling and Analysis of the Response of Structures		Cochran, Lott	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Modifications to mVHP for use against TICs/TIMs		Brown, Voinovich	$2,500,000
RDTE,A	Modular Ballistic System for Force Protection	Michaud, Allen	Collins, Salazar, Snowe	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Modular Individual Weapon Sight and Low Cost Remote Weapon Station	Altmire		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Molecular Switch Vaccines for Biodefense and Cancer	Tauscher; Cummings; Honda; Murphy, Patrick; Sarbanes	Bingaman, Cardin, Domenici, Mikulski, Smith, Wyden	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Mortar Anti-Personnel Anti-Materiel (MAPAM) Development	Rothman, Ramstad	Coleman, Klobuchar, Lautenberg, Menendez	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	MRI-DTI Technology to Improve Diagnosis and treatment of TBI		Durbin	$2,500,000
RDTE,A	Multi Mission Armored Watercraft (MMAW) Project	Larsen	Cantwell, Murray	$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Multifunctional Protective Packaging Technology	Obey	Kohl	$3,000,000
RDTE,A	Multi-scale modeling of impact resistant materials for body armor		Durbin, Obama	$1,500,000
RDTE,A	NAC University Automotive Research Coalitions	Barrett	Graham	$1,600,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,A	Nano-Crystalline Cement for High Strength, Rapid Curing Concrete with Improved Blast Resistance	Visclosky		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Nano-Engineered Multi-Functional Transparent Armor		Levin	$800,000
RDTE,A	Nanofabricated Bioartificial Kidney and Bioterrorism	Knollenberg	Levin	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Nanomanufacturing of Multifunctional Sensors	Meehan	Kennedy, Kerry	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Nanomedical Technologies Research	Johnson (IL)	Obama	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Nanophotonic Devices		Hutchison	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Nanoscale Biosensor Research		Lincoln, Pryor	$2,500,000
RDTE,A	Nanotechnology Fuze-on-a-Chip	Obey		$3,600,000
RDTE,A	Nanotubes Optimized for Lightweight Exceptional Strength Composite Materials	Boyd, Crenshaw	Martinez, Nelson (FL)	$2,800,000
RDTE,A	National Biodefense Training		Hutchison	$1,750,000
RDTE,A	National Bioterrorism Civilian Medical Response Center (CIMERC)	Fattah		$2,000,000
RDTE,A	National Center for Defense Manufacturing and Machining	Murtha		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	National Center of Ophthalmology Training and Education at Wills Eye Health System	Brady (PA)		$2,000,000
RDTE,A	National Defense Center for Environmental Excellence	Hoekstra	Levin	$1,200,000
RDTE,A	National Eye Evaluation and Research Network; Clinical Trials of Orphan Retinal Degenerative Diseases	Lewis (CA)		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	National Functional Genome Research Project	Hayes, McIntyre, Price (NC)	Dole, Martinez, Nelson (FL)	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	National Functional Genomics Center	Young (FL), Bilirakis, Castor	Nelson (FL)	$6,000,000
RDTE,A	National Network Security Test Bed		McConnell	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	National Oncogenomics and Molecular Imaging Center	Knollenberg	Levin	$3,000,000
RDTE,A	National Polymer Innovation Center (NPIC)	Sutton	Voinovich	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	National Warfighter Health Sustainment Study	Capuano, Price (NC)		$800,000
RDTE,A	Natural Gas Firetube Boiler Demonstration	Moore (WI), Davis (CA)		$500,000
RDTE,A	Network Enabled Combat Identification (CID)	Pascrell, Andrews	Lautenberg, Menendez	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Networked Reliability & Safety Early Evaluation System (NRSEES)	Dent, Gerlach	Levin	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Neural Control of External Devices	Kennedy, Matheson	Whitehouse	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Neuroimaging & Neuropsychiatric Trauma in U.S. War-fighters	Pelosi	Boxer	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Neuroscience Research Consortium to Study Spinal Cord Injury	Wasserman Schultz		$800,000
RDTE,A	Neutralization of IEDs		Bond	$3,000,000
RDTE,A	Neutron/Hadron Particle Therapy	Hastert		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	New Vaccines to Fight Respiratory Infection		Hagel, Nelson (NE)	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Next Generation Combat Helmet		Gregg, Sununu	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Next Generation Communications System	Altmire	Specter	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Next Generation FPA Development	Sessions		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Next Generation Ice Protection Technologies System for UAVs	Tiahrt	Roberts	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Next Generation Interceptors Materials Research	Everett		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Next Generation Lightweight Electric Drive Systems for Army Weapons Systems	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Next Generation Manufacturing Technologies for Defense Supply Chain		Durbin	$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Next Generation Non-Tactical Vehicle Propulsion	Kuhl	Clinton, Levin, Schumer, Stabenow	$1,600,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,A	Next Generation Passive Sensors (NGPS)	Wicker	Cochran	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Nickel Boron Coating Technology for Army Weapons	Mahoney, Boyd		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Night Vision Goggle Compatible Electrostatically Conductive Windscreen Laminates for use on Acrylic/	Spratt	Graham	$1,200,000
RDTE,A	No Idle System (NIS)	Reynolds	Clinton, Levin, Schumer, Stabenow	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	No-Idle Climate Control for Military Vehicles	Brady (TX)	Hutchison	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Non-Flammable, High Energy Density, Low Temperature Warrior Battery	Berman		$800,000
RDTE,A	Norfolk State University Center for Systems and Modeling & Simulation	Scott (VA)		$2,500,000
RDTE,A	Northern Ohio Integrated Command Operations Program	Kaptur		$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Novel Extremity Body Armor	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson	$480,000
RDTE,A	Novel Lightweight Armor Material for Insensitive Munitions Protection of Tactical Missiles		Reid	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Novel Onboard Hydrogen Storage System Development		Levin	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Novel Zinc Air Power Sources for Military Applications	Rogers (AL)	Sessions, Shelby	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Nursing Clinical Simulation Lab	LaHood		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Obesity and Cancer in the Military Medical Research Program at WRAMC	Kingston, Barrow	Isakson	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	ONAMI Miniature Tactical Energy Systems Development	Walden, Blumenauer, DeFazio, Hooley, Wu	Smith, Wyden	$2,500,000
RDTE,A	On-Board Vehicle Power Management	Hinchey	Clinton, Schumer	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	One-Step JP-8 Bio Diesel Fuel	Obey		$4,500,000
RDTE,A	Operator Situational Awareness System—MEDEVAC	Pelosi		$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Optimized M-25 Soldier Fuel Cell System	Castle	Biden	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Orion High Altitude Long Endurance UAV	Wicker	Cochran, Lott	$6,000,000
RDTE,A	Orthopedic Extremity Trauma Research Program	Ruppersberger	Harkin, Hutchison	$4,800,000
RDTE,A	Orthopedic Implant Design and Manufacturing for Traumatic Injuries	Donnelly, Souder	Bayh	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Oxygen Diffusion Dressings for the Accelerated Healing of Battlefield Wounds and Burns	Hunter		$500,000
RDTE,A	Pain and Neuroscience Center Research Program	Murtha		$5,600,000
RDTE,A	Paint Shield for Protecting People from Microbial Threats	Tubbs Jones	Brown, Voinovich	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Parts-on-Demand for CONUS Operations		Conrad, Dorgan	$3,600,000
RDTE,A	Passive Walking Beam Tracked Platform for Unmanned Ground Vehicles	Peterson (MN)		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	PBRC—Four Tasks to Address Personnel Readiness and Warfighter Per	Baker		$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Pediatric Brain Tumor & Neurological Disease Institute	Meek, Ros-Lehtinen		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	PEM Fuel Cell Tactical Generators	Hoyer, Wynn	Cardin, Mikulski	$5,000,000
RDTE,A	Peoria Robotics	LaHood	Durbin	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Perimeter & Maritime Sensor Network		Cardin, Mikulski	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Perpetually Available and Secure Information Systems (PASIS)	Doyle		$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Personal Miniature Thermal Viewer (PMTV)	Michaud; Sanchez, Loretta	Boxer, Collins, Snowe	$800,000
RDTE,A	Personalized Orthopedic Implants for Combat Trauma Induced Orthopedic Surgery	Moore (WI)		$500,000
RDTE,A	Plant-based Vaccine Research/ Mitchell Memorial Cancer Center	Lewis (KY)		$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Plasma Sterilizer	Ellison, McCollum	Coleman, Klobuchar	$3,000,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,A	Pneumothorax Detection Device	LaTourette	Voinovich	$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Polymer Center of Excellence for Blast-Ballistic Protective Armor	Dent	Casey	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Polymer Small Arms Production	Bishop (GA)		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Portable Burn Debridement Laser Demo	Lewis (CA)		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Portable Digital X-ray	Bishop (GA)		$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Portable Flexible Communication Display Devices	Bartlett, Cummings, Marshall	Lautenberg, Menendez, Mikulski	$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Portable Hydrogen Generator and Hybrid Power Source		Kohl	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Portable Mobile Emergency Broadband Systems (PMEBS)	Gerlach, Sestak	Casey, Specter	$3,400,000
RDTE,A	Post Pathogen Interaction Study	Cramer		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Post-IED Craniofacial Injury Reconstruction		Cardin, Mikulski	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Power Dense Transmissions	Spratt, Inglis	Graham	$800,000
RDTE,A	Power Efficient Microdisplay Development for US Army Night Vision	Hall (NY)	Clinton, Schumer	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Prader-Willi Syndrome (PWS) Research	Royce, Price (NC)		$1,500,000
RDTE,A	Prevention of Radiation Injury by Use of Statins	Berkley, Porter	Reid	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Project Kryptolite	Smith (NJ)		$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Propelling Agent for Slurry Gel	Brady (PA)	Reid	$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Protection Against Improvised Explosive Devices	Fortenberry	Hagel, Nelson (NE)	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Protective Textile Fabric		Levin, Stabenow	$800,000
RDTE,A	Protector Enhancements and Integration on New Vehicle Platforms Program	Murtha		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Proton Therapy	Hastert	Durbin	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Quick Reaction Advanced Tactical Vehicle Technology	Knollenberg	Levin	$2,800,000
RDTE,A	Quick-MEDS Automated Release Pod	Everett	Sessions, Shelby	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Radiation Hardening Initiative (RHI)	Cramer, Everett	Sessions, Shelby	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Raman Chemical Identification System	Tierney	Kennedy	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Rapid and Accurate Pathogen Identification/Detection (RAPID) Program	Visclosky	Bayh, Lugar	$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Rapid Insertion of Developmental Technologies	Frelinghuysen, Sires		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Rapid Prototyping for Special Projects	Frelinghuysen		$5,000,000
RDTE,A	Rapid Response Force Protection System (Remote Weapons Platform)	Rothman		$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Rapid Response System for Protection of Air and Ground Vehicles	Cramer		$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Rapid Up-Armor Synthesis and Crashworthiness Design for Improved Soldier Survivability	Visclosky, Donnelly		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Rapid Vaccine Discovery Technology	Visclosky	Kerry	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Rapid Wound Healing Technology Development Project	Doyle		$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Ration Packaging Materials and Systems for Meals Ready-to-Eat	Obey		$4,600,000
RDTE,A	Reactive Nanocomposite Materials	Payne	Lautenberg, Menendez	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Regenerative Fuel Cell System for Silent Camp Operations		Dodd, Lieberman	$3,000,000
RDTE,A	Regional NMR Facility	Yarmuth		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Remote Bio-Medical Detector	Murtha		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Remote Environmental Monitoring and Diagnostics in the Perishables Supply Chain	Putnam, Stearns		$4,504,000
RDTE,A	Remote Explosive Analysis & Detection System (READS)	Cramer		$1,600,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,A	Remote Robotic Teleproctoring to Promote Rapid Surgical Skills Acquisition	Green, Al		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Remote Video Weapon Sight, USSOCOM Phase III	Radanovich		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Remotely Operated Weapons and Sensor Technology	Frelinghuysen		$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Renewable Energy for Military Applications	Carson	Bayh, Lugar	$1,500,000
RDTE,A	Renewable Energy Testing Center	Lungren, Matsui		$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Research for Army Cannon Systems		Johnson	$1,840,000
RDTE,A	Research of Advanced Communications Technologies for enhanced secure, mobile, networked communications	Holt		$800,000
RDTE,A	Research Support for Nanoscale Sciences and Technologies	Young (FL)	Nelson (FL)	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Respiratory Biodefense Initiative	DeGette	Allard, Crapo, Salazar	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Responsive Textiles	Meehan	Kerry	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Revolutionary Self Sealing Plastic Enclosure For Military Batteries	Kind	Kohl	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Ripsaw Unmanned Ground Vehicle Weaponization	Allen	Collins, Snowe	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Robotic Manipulators for Explosive Ordnance Disposal		Enzi	$480,000
RDTE,A	Robotic Telesurgery in Combat Environments		Hagel, Nelson (NE)	$3,500,000
RDTE,A	Robotics Workforce and Military Curriculum	Murtha		$800,000
RDTE,A	Roll-to-Roll Microelectronics Manufacturing in Support of the Flexible Display Initiative	Lofgren, Issa, Loebsack, Meehan, Myrick, Shays, Wynn	Bingaman, Domenici, Harkin	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Rotary Valve Pressure Swing Absorption Oxygen Generator	Davis (CA)		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Rotary, Multi-Fuel, Auxiliary Power Unit for M1-A1 Abrams Tank	Sarbanes, Castle, Ruppersberger	Biden, Cardin, Carper, Mikulski	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Rotorcraft Survivability Assessment Facility	Ramstad, Rupperberger	Cardin, Mikulski	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Rugged Electronic Textile Vital Signs Monitoring		Reed, Whitehouse	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Ruggedized Cylinders for Expandable Mobile Shelters	Obey	Kohl	$4,500,000
RDTE,A	Rural Health—CERMUSA	Murtha		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	S31 Technology		Bingaman	$800,000
RDTE,A	Sealight Beam Directors (HELSTF)—Transferred from Senate GP 8118		Bingaman, Domenici	$3,000,000
RDTE,A	Second Source Tires for JLTV	Boyda, Tiahrt	Brownback	$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Secure Mobile MANET System	Ryan (OH), Kaptur		$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Secure On-the-Move Information Analysis & Control for Advanced Combat Vehicles	Visclosky		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Secure Open Systems Institute	Price (NC), Miller (NC)	Burr	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Self Powered, Lightweight, Flexible Display Unit on a Plastic Substrate	Latham	Grassley, Harkin	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Semiconductor-based Nanotechnology Applications		Craig, Crapo	$800,000
RDTE,A	Sensor Visualization and Data Fusion (SVDF)	Kingston, Bishop (GA), Meehan, Tierney	Kerry, Isakson	$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Severe Battlefield Injury Treatment: Technology to Prevent Compartment Syndrome	McCollum	Coleman	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Shared Vision	Latham	Grassley, Harkin	$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Sierra Army Depot Cryofracture/Plasma Arc Transportable System	Doolittle		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Silicon Carbide Armor Manufacturing Initiative		Bunning	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Silicon Carbide MOSFETs for Electric Power Systems	Price (NC)	Dole, Burr	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Silver Fox and Manta UAS	Franks, Giffords	Kyl	$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Simulation and Design of Large Electromagnetic Systems	Wamp		$1,520,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,A	Single Crystal Chemical Vapor Deposition Diamond Thermal Management Elements for High-Energy Lasers	McGovern	Kennedy, Kerry	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	SkyPure—Water from Air	Wilson (NM)	Domenici	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	SLEUTH Tungsten Heavy Alloy Penetrator and Warhead Development	Carney	Specter	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Small Business Infrared Materials Manufacturing—Silicon Alternatives	Biggert	Durbin	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Small Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and Sensors	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson	$500,000
RDTE,A	Smart Energetics Architecture for Missile Systems	McKeon		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Smart Machine Platform Initiative	Chabot, McNulty	Brown, Clinton, Schumer, Voinovich	$3,000,000
RDTE,A	Software Engineering Enhancements		Shelby	$3,000,000
RDTE,A	Software Lifecycle Affordability Management (SLAM)	Saxton	Lautenberg, Menendez	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Soldier Fuel Cell System	Visclosky	Bayh	$800,000
RDTE,A	Soldier Portable Solid Fuel Hydrogen Generator Cartridge	Murphy (CT), Whitfield	Dodd, McConnell, Lieberman	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Spatial Acquisition and Measurement of Power Sources	Yarmuth		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Specialized Compact Automated Mechanical Clearance Platform (SCAMP)	Murphy, Patrick	Casey, Specter	$400,000
RDTE,A	Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA) Research Program	Pelosi, Nadler	Clinton, Schumer	$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Spring-Suspended Airless Tires for Convoy Protection	Obey		$4,500,000
RDTE,A	Standoff Hazardous Agent Detection & Evaluations System (SHADES)	Berry	Lincoln, Pryor	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Standoff Improvised Explosive Device Detection Program	Berry, Boyd	Akaka, Lincoln, Nelson (FL), Pryor	$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Staph Vaccine		Conrad, Dorgan	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Storage Area Network	Bono		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Strategic Technology Development and Integration for the JM&L LCMC	Frelinghuysen		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Super High Accuracy Range Kit—105mm Artillery Technology	Young (FL)		$3,200,000
RDTE,A	SuperPulse Laser System Development for Turbine Engine Applications	Shays		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Surgical Wound Disinfection and Biological Agents	Berry	Lincoln, Nelson (NE), Pryor	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Synchrotron-Based Scanning Research	Lewis (CA)		$5,000,000
RDTE,A	Synthetic Auto Virtual Environment (SAVE)	Hodes	Gregg	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Synthetic Malaria Vaccine	Holt, DeLauro	Dodd, Lautenberg, Lieberman, Menendez	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Systems Biology Biomarker Molecular Toxicology Initiative	Dicks, Baird, Larsen, Smith (WA)	Cantwell, Murray	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Tactical Metal Fabrication System (TacFab)	Holt, Andrews, Brown (SC), Clyburn, Meehan, Ryan (OH), Saxton, Tierney, Turner, Wilson (SC)	Graham, Kerry, Lautenberg, Menendez	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Tactical Overwatch High Altitude System (TOHAS)	Aderholt	Shelby	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Tactical RPG Airbag Protection System (TRAPS) Enhancement	Capps, Farr	Durbin	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Composite Component Weight Reduction Program	Hobson		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Structures for Improved Survivability and Performance	Buyer, Souder	Bayh, Casey, Grassley, Harkin, Lugar, Specter	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Technological Regional Center of Excellence for PTSD	Bishop (GA)		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Technologies for Metabolic Monitoring (TMM)	Wicker	Cochran, Lott	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Technologies for Military Equipment Replenishment	Obey	Kohl	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Technology Commercialization and Management Network	Lewis (CA)		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Telehealth Access and Infrastructure Expansion	Musgrave		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Telepharmacy Robotic Medicine Device Unit	English, Brady (PA)	Casey	$1,600,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,A	Terahertz Spectrometer Technology	Murphy (CT)	Dodd, Leahy, Lieberman	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	The Institute for the Advancement of Bloodless Medicine	Rothman	Lautenberg, Menendez	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Thermal and Electrical Nanoscale Transport (TENT)	Honda		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Thermal Battery Qualification		Brownback, Roberts	$2,900,000
RDTE,A	Thin Lithium-Iron Disulfide Primary Batteries	Akin, Kucinich, Welch	Brown, Dole, Leahy, Voinovich	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Three Dimensional Projection Environment for Molecular Design and Surgical Simulation	Brady (PA)		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Titanium Fabrication for Military/Industrial Equipment	Braley	Durbin	$1,350,000
RDTE,A	Total Quality System for FDA Regulated Activities at USAMRMC	Bishop (GA)		$800,000
RDTE,A	Track Over Tire System	McHugh		$800,000
RDTE,A	Tracking the Health of Soldiers with Advanced Implantable Nano-Sensors	DeLauro, Courtney		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Transfer Missile Power System	Pickering	Lott	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Transparent Nanocomposite Armor	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune	$300,000
RDTE,A	Trauma Care, Research and Training		Hutchison	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	U.S. Army Future Force ELINT	Visclosky		$2,000,000
RDTE,A	UAV-Resupply BURRO	Larson	Dodd, Lieberman	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	UCXR System		Martinez	$3,200,000
RDTE,A	Ultra High-Speed MEMS Electromagnetic Cell Sorter	Capps	Boxer	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Ultra Light UAV Sensor Platform (ULSP)	Wicker	Cochran, Lott	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Ultra Lightweight Metallic Armor	Costello	Durbin	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Ultra-Endurance Coating	Hobson		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Ultra-High Resolution Display for Army Medicine	Hall (NY), Reichert	Clinton, Schumer	$3,600,000
RDTE,A	UMDNJ Cancer Initiative (includes continuation of the Gallo Prostate Cancer Center)	Pallone, Holt, Pascrell, Payne, Sires, Smith (NJ)	Lautenberg	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Universal Control Full Authority Digital Engine Controls	Larson	Dodd, Lieberman	$3,000,000
RDTE,A	Universal Diagnostic Data Management System—Deployment	Murtha		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	University-based Automotive Research	Dingell	Levin, Stabenow	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Unmanned Ground Vehicle Initiative (UGVI)		Levin	$12,000,000
RDTE,A	Unmanned Systems Technology Development		Sessions, Shelby	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Urban Warfare Analysis Center (UWAC)	Fallin	Inhofe	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Urban Warfare Knowledge Base	Fallin		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	US Approved Drug for Malaria and Leishmaniasis in US Military and Civilian Personnel		Cochran, Lott	$3,400,000
RDTE,A	UT-Tyler Organic Semiconductor Modeling and Simulation Research	Gohmert	Cornyn	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Vanadium Technology Program	Wilson (SC)	Graham	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Vectored Thrust Ducted Propeller (VTDP) Compound Helicopter Advanced Technology Demonstration	Andrews; Murphy, Patrick; Sestak	Casey, Specter	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Vehicle Armor Structure Development &Testing for Future Combat Systems & Joint Light Tactical Vehicle	Levin	Levin, Stabenow	$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Vehicle Health Management Systems Development	Cramer	Sessions, Shelby	$4,000,000
RDTE,A	Vehicle Information Manager Display for Drivers (VIMD)	Inslee	Cantwell	$800,000
RDTE,A	Vehicle Maintenance and Prognostics System	Biggert	Cochran, Lott	$2,560,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,A	Vertical Integration for Missile Defense Surveillance Data		Cochran, Lott	$4,720,000
RDTE,A	Veterinary Research Manpower Development for Defense	Neal		$500,000
RDTE,A	Vigilant Auto-ID and Access Control System	Tiahrt		$1,000,000
RDTE,A	Virtual Simulation and Modernization of Bradley Fighting Vehicle	McNerney		$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Visualization for Training and Simulation in urban terrains		McConnell	$1,120,000
RDTE,A	Warfighter Cancer Care Engineering	Carson	Bayh, Lugar	$1,200,000
RDTE,A	Warrior SIGINT Capability	Johnson, Sam		$1,840,000
RDTE,A	Waterside Wide Area Tactical Coverage & Homing (WaterWATCH)	Aderholt		$3,000,000
RDTE,A	Wearable Video Capture System	Stupak	Levin	$800,000
RDTE,A	Web-Based Environmental Compliance Management System		Boxer	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	West Nile Virus Vaccine	Sali	Crapo	$940,000
RDTE,A	Western Hemisphere Information Exchange Program (WHIX)	Hastings (FL), Ros-Lehtinen		$2,400,000
RDTE,A	Wireless Electronic Patient Records, WPIC—Personal Information Center	Harman	Feinstein	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	Wireless Medical Monitoring System (WiMed)		Grassley, Harkin	$2,400,000
RDTE,A	WIZARD—Remotely Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Countermeasures (RDIED)	Rothman	Lautenberg, Menendez	$1,600,000
RDTE,A	Wound Infection Treatment Program	Baldwin		$1,200,000
RDTE,A	WRAMC Preventive Medicine Pilot Program		Stevens	$5,500,000
RDTE,A	X-band Interferometric Radar	Langevin	Reed, Whitehouse	$2,000,000
RDTE,A	XM312	Allen, Welch	Collins, Leahy, Snowe	$10,000,000
RDTE,A	Zero Energy Homes at Ft. Knox, Kentucky	Lewis (KY)		$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Advanced Engineered Non-Linear Optical Materials for Critical Wavelengths		Baucus, Tester	$960,000
RDTE,AF	Advanced Fuel Cell Based Power System for Small UAVs		Reid	$800,000
RDTE,AF	Advanced Threat Alert Advanced Technology Demonstration		Gregg, Sununu	$1,700,000
RDTE,AF	Aging Landing Gear Life Extension		Bennett, Hatch	$2,000,000
RDTE,AF	All Electric Laser		Bond	$1,900,000
RDTE,AF	Applications of LIDAR to Vehicles with Analysis (ALVA)		Inouye	$8,400,000
RDTE,AF	ASSET eWing and Data Fusion Technology Integration Base		Byrd	$4,000,000
RDTE,AF	AT-6B for the Air National Guard		Brownback	$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	B-1 Bomber 16 Carry Adapter		Thune, Johnson	$9,000,000
RDTE,AF	Battlespace: Reducing Military Decision Cycles		Hagel, Nelson (NE)	$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	Characterization of Airborne Environment for Tactical Lasers		Voinovich	$4,000,000
RDTE,AF	Coal Transformation Laboratory		Lugar	$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Combat Casualty Management System		Reid	$2,900,000
RDTE,AF	Combat Sent Wideband Sensor Upgrade Program		Ensign	$4,000,000
RDTE,AF	Component Object Model (COM) Attitude Control System Simulation/Trainer		Murray	$4,000,000
RDTE,AF	Deployable Structure Systems for Space		Allard, Salazar	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Development and Validation of Advanced Design Technologies for Hypersonic Research		Coleman, Klobuchar	$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	Electronic Warfare Modeling, Simulation and Wireless Testing Center		Craig, Crapo	$3,600,000
RDTE,AF	F-15 AESA Radar Upgrade		Feinstein, Lott	$2,400,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,AF	Field Programmable Gate Arrays		Bingaman, Domenici	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Global Awareness Presentation Services (GAPS)		Nelson (NE)	$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	HAARP		Stevens	$3,200,000
RDTE,AF	High Energy Superior Lithium Battery Technology		Bond	$6,000,000
RDTE,AF	High Temperature Hydrogen Energy Production Facility		Hutchison	$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Ku Beyond Line of Sight Satcom Datalink for Senior Scout		Bennett, Hatch	$6,400,000
RDTE,AF	Large Automated Production of Expendable Launch Structures (LAPELS)		Cochran, Lott, Sessions	$4,300,000
RDTE,AF	Low-Earth Orbit Nanosatellite Integrated Defense Autonomous Systems	Hirono	Inouye	$4,000,000
RDTE,AF	Massive Ordnance Penetrator for B-2		Feinstein, Inhofe	$10,000,000
RDTE,AF	Massively Parallel Optical Interconnects for Battlespace Information Exchange		Ensign, Reid	$3,900,000
RDTE,AF	Materials Integrity Management Research		Roberts	$500,000
RDTE,AF	Maui Space Surveillance System (MSSS) Operations & Research		Inouye	$23,000,000
RDTE,AF	Microsatellite Target System		Allard, Salazar	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Multi-mission Deployable Optical System		Inouye	$4,000,000
RDTE,AF	Multi-Sensor Detect, See, & Avoid		Reid	$5,000,000
RDTE,AF	Nanocomposites for Lightning Protection of Composite Airframe Structures		Brownback	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	PanSTARRS		Inouye	$9,000,000
RDTE,AF	Pointing and Stabilization System Upgrade for Cobra Ball		Nelson (FL)	$2,500,000
RDTE,AF	Polymer Stress and Sensor Damage Sensors for Composites		Cochran	$2,900,000
RDTE,AF	Predator Aircrew Mission Training System (PMATS) Upgrade		Clinton, Schumer	$3,200,000
RDTE,AF	Rapid Manufacturing and Repair of Composite Components		Reid	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Real-time Optical Surveillance Applications		Inouye	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Reconfigurable Electronics and Non-Volatile Memory Research		Craig, Crapo	$2,000,000
RDTE,AF	Refigurable Tooling Systems		Ensign	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Research Visualization Facility		Reid	$1,200,000
RDTE,AF	Silicon Carbide Power Electronics for More Electric Aircraft		Cochran, Lott	$5,500,000
RDTE,AF	Smart-Bomb Rack Unit (S-BRU) Upgrade		Durbin, Thune	$4,560,000
RDTE,AF	Super-Resolution Sensor System (S3)		Allard	$5,000,000
RDTE,AF	Terminal Surveillance and Approach System (TSAS)/ATCALS		Smith, Wyden	$3,000,000
RDTE,AF	Thin Film Amorphous Solar Arrays		Levin	$3,200,000
RDTE,AF	UNR-Millimeter Wave-Based Fatigue Countermeasure Technology		Reid	$700,000
RDTE,AF	VDVP for UAV/UCAV Aircraft Engines		Dodd, Lieberman	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Accelerated Insertion of Advanced Materials and Certification for Military Aircraft Structure Materials	Tiahrt	Brownback, Roberts	$2,800,000
RDTE,AF	ACES II Ejection Seat Improvement	Murtha	Allard, Dodd, Hatch, Lieberman, Lott, Salazar	$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Active Combustion Control System for Military Aircraft	Boswell, King (IA)	Grassley, Harkin	$3,500,000
RDTE,AF	Active Unmanned Air Vehicle (UAV) Phenomenology (AUP) & ART Technology Transition	Hobson		$4,000,000
RDTE,AF	Adaptive Optics Lasercom	Eshoo, Honda	Domenici	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Advance Aerospace Titanium Structures Initiative	Hoekstra	Levin, Stabenow, Warner	$1,600,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,AF	Advanced Aerospace Carbon Foam Heat Exchangers	Wilson (OH)	Voinovich	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Advanced Architecture Designs Supporting U.S. Army Net Centric Warfare (AADSUNW)	Rothman, Andrews		$800,000
RDTE,AF	Advanced Carbon Fiber Research and Testing Initiative	Spratt, Inglis	Graham	$3,000,000
RDTE,AF	Advanced Modular Avionics for Operationally Responsive Space Use	Wilson (NM)	Bingaman, Domenici	$2,000,000
RDTE,AF	Advanced Nanotube Micro-Munition Weapon Technology Initiative	Bishop (GA)		$1,200,000
RDTE,AF	Advanced Vehicle and Propulsion Center	Lewis (CA), McKeon		$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Advancement of Intelligent Aerospace Systems (AIAS) for the U.S. Air Force	McHugh	Clinton, Schumer	$2,000,000
RDTE,AF	Air Force Minority Leaders Program	Baker, Turner	Alexander, Hutchison, Landrieu	$6,000,000
RDTE,AF	Airborne Web Services (AWS) Spiral 5	Mollohan		$800,000
RDTE,AF	Aircraft Active Corrosion Protective Compounds	Wicker	Lott	$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Aircraft Evaluation Readiness Initiative (AERI)	Latham	Grassley, Harkin	$2,000,000
RDTE,AF	Alternate Carbon Stationary Fuel Cell Demonstrator	McCrery	Landrieu, Vitter	$3,200,000
RDTE,AF	Alternative Energy Fuel Cell Power Generation	Sutton, Ryan (OH)	Brown	$2,000,000
RDTE,AF	Assessment of Alternative Energy for Aircraft Ground Equipment (AGE)	Wu	Smith, Wyden	$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	B-52 CCJ	Tiahrt		$4,000,000
RDTE,AF	Ballistic Missile Range Safety Technology	Young (FL)	Nelson (FL)	$4,000,000
RDTE,AF	Ballistic Missile Technology	Young (FL)		$4,000,000
RDTE,AF	Base Facility Energy Independence	Kaptur		$3,200,000
RDTE,AF	Battlefield Automatic Life Status Monitor (BALSM)	Visclosky		$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Big Antennas Small Structures Efficient Tactical (BASSET) UAV	Harman		$800,000
RDTE,AF	Bipolar Wafer-Cell Nickel-Metal Hydride Battery	Murphy (CT)	Dodd, Lieberman	$2,000,000
RDTE,AF	BLADES (Real-Time Battlefield Laser Detection System)	Hobson		$1,500,000
RDTE,AF	Blast Resistant Concrete Products	Boyd		$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Body Armor Improved Ballistic Protection	Murtha		$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	C-130 AIRCAT CBM+	Kingston, Marshall	Chambliss, Isakson	$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	C-130 Propeller De-icing System Safety Upgrade Using Metal Fiber Brushes	Moran (VA)	Warner, Webb	$1,200,000
RDTE,AF	Carbon Nano-Materials for Advanced Aerospace Applications, AQW Rice University	Culberson		$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Carbon Nanotube Enhanced Power Sources for Space	Markey, Olver		$1,200,000
RDTE,AF	Center for Advanced Sensor and Communications Antennas	Olver		$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Center for Solar Electricity and Hydrogen	Kaptur		$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	Center of Excellence for Defense UAV Education	Pomeroy	Conrad, Dorgan	$3,200,000
RDTE,AF	Ceramic Matrix Composite (CMC) Airfoil Capability Enhancements	Napolitano, Rogers (AL)	Sessions, Tester, Voinovich	$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Ceramics for Next-Generation Tactical Laser Systems	Bilirakis		$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	Chabot Space and Science Center	Lee		$800,000
RDTE,AF	Chrome Free Environmentally Friendly Corrosion Protection for Aircraft	Altmire		$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Coated Field repair (2K Gun)	Hobson		$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Cognitive UAV	Goode		$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Collaboration Gateway	Price (NC)	Burr	$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Command & Control Service Level Management (C2SLM) program	Blunt		$8,000,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,AF	Common Reconfigurable Advanced Thermal Management System	Tiahrt		$500,000
RDTE,AF	Compact Laser Terminal for Airborne Network Centric Warfare	Visclosky, Meehan, Tierney	Kerry	$2,000,000
RDTE,AF	Compass Call	Hodes, Shea-Porter, Souder	Gregg, Lugar, Sununu	$4,000,000
RDTE,AF	Compound Zoom for Airborne Reconnaissance (CZAR)	Sherman		$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Comprehensive Clinical Phenotyping and Genetic Mapping for the Discovery of Autism Susceptibility Gene	Pryce		$1,500,000
RDTE,AF	Continuous Integrated Vehicle Health Monitoring System	Tiahrt		$1,200,000
RDTE,AF	Conventional Strike Missiles Capability Demonstration	Lewis (CA)		$4,800,000
RDTE,AF	COTS Technology for Space Situational Awareness	Gerlach	Specter	$2,000,000
RDTE,AF	Cyber Attack Mitigation and Exploitation Laboratory II (CAMEL II)	Arcuri	Clinton, Schumer	$1,900,000
RDTE,AF	Cyber Security Defend and Attack Exercise (TX)	Rodriguez		$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	Development & Testing of Advanced Paraffin-based Hybrid Rockets for Space Applications	Lofgren		$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Distributed Mission Interoperability Toolkit (DMIT)	Andrews, LoBiondo, Sestak		$4,000,000
RDTE,AF	Durable Hybrid Coatings for Aircraft Systems	Pomeroy	Conrad, Dorgan	$1,200,000
RDTE,AF	EMI Grid Fabrication Technology	Bono, Calvert		$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Encapsulated Ballistic Protection System (EBPS)	Lewis (CA)		$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Enhanced Smart Triple Ejector Rack	Murphy, Patrick		$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Enterprise Services for Reach Back Capabilities (ESRBC)	Crenshaw		$3,000,000
RDTE,AF	Expert Organizational Development System (EXODUS)	Capito		$1,200,000
RDTE,AF	F-15 AN/ALR-56C RWR Digital Receiver Upgrade	Pascrell, Rothman	Lautenberg, Menendez	$5,600,000
RDTE,AF	Family of Motors Capability Demonstration	Bishop (UT), Cannon	Bennett, Hatch	$6,400,000
RDTE,AF	Fire and Blast Resistant Materials for Force Protection	Meehan	Kohl	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	FPS-16 Radar Mobilization Upgrade	Miller (FL)	Nelson (FL)	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Frank R. Seaver Science and Engineering Complex	Waters		$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Free Electron Laser Capabilities for Aerospace Microfabrication	Davis, Jo Ann		$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	FRESH (Field Renewable Energy System Hybrids) Li Ion Battery Program	Miller (NC)		$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Fully Integrated Solar Powered Interior Lighting Technology	Kaptur, Gillmor	Brown, Voinovich	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Gallium Nitride (GaN) RF Power Technology	Coble, Watt		$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Heavy Duty Hybrid Electric Vehicle	Bartlett	Cardin, Mikulski	$2,000,000
RDTE,AF	High Accuracy Network Determination System (HANDS)	Abercrombie	Inouye	$5,200,000
RDTE,AF	High Energy Laser for Detection, Inspection and Non-destructive Testing	Fortenberry	Hagel, Nelson (NE)	$5,000,000
RDTE,AF	High Temperature Aerogel Materials for Global Strike Vehicles	McGovern, Olver	Kerry	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	High Temperature, Laser Sintered Polymeric Material Digital Product Definition	Smith, Adrian	Nelson (NE)	$2,000,000
RDTE,AF	Holloman High Speed Test Track	Pearce	Domenici	$3,600,000
RDTE,AF	Hybrid Bearings	Shuler, Turner	Gregg, Voinovich, Sununu	$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	Hybrid Materials for Thermal Management in Thin Films and Bulk Composites	Dingell	Levin, Stabenow	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Hydrocarbon Boost Technology Demonstrator	McCarthy (CA), Doolittle, McKeon		$1,200,000
RDTE,AF	I-1000 Warhead Technology Demonstration	Boyd, Granger, Miller (FL), Sessions		$1,200,000
RDTE,AF	Imaging Tools for Human Performance Enhancement and Diagnostics	Hobson	Brown, Voinovich	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Improvised Ordnance Detonator -Advanced Development	Pence	Bayh, Lugar	$1,600,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,AF	Inductive Thermography Systems Inspections	Smith (WA)	Cantwell, Murray	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Innovative Polymeric Materials for Three-Dimensional (3-D) Microdevice Construction	Emerson	Bond	$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Institute for Science and Engineering Simulation (ISES)/Aircraft Fatigue Modeling and Simulation	Burgess	Hutchison	$2,500,000
RDTE,AF	Integrated Electrical Starter/Generator	Turner	Voinovich	$2,000,000
RDTE,AF	Integrated Propulsion Analysis Tool (IPAT)	Lewis (CA)		$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Integrator Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Advanced Concepts Development	Hastings (WA)	Cantwell, Murray, Smith, Wyden	$3,500,000
RDTE,AF	Intelligent Carbon Nanotube Based Computer Devices for Space Applications	Blunt	Bond	$4,800,000
RDTE,AF	Intelligent Free Space Optical Satellite Communications Node	Snyder, Boozman	Lincoln, Pryor	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Internal Base Facility Energy Independence—Wind/Turbine	Kaptur		$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Interoperability Network to Fuse and Exchange Real-Time Information	Arcuri	Clinton, Schumer	$800,000
RDTE,AF	Joint STARS Electro-Optical Adjunct	Capuano		$800,000
RDTE,AF	Large Area, APVT Materials Development for High Power Devices	Frelinghuysen	Cochran, Lautenberg, Menendez	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Laser Peening for Friction Stir Welded (FSW) Aerospace Structures	Tiahrt	Roberts	$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Life Shield Blast Resistant Panels	Chabot	Brown, Mikulski, Voinovich	$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Low Cost/Improved Performance for Helmet Display and Life Support Technologies	Carney	Casey	$2,700,000
RDTE,AF	Low Voltage, Wideband Electro-Optic Polymer Modulator	Inslee	Murray	$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	LOX/Methane Cooled Upper Stage Rocket Engine	Lewis (CA)		$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	MAICE	Gonzalez		$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	MEDSTARS Integration with Global Combat Support System	Moran (VA)		$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Microcomposite Coatings for Chrome Replacement	Tubbs Jones		$800,000
RDTE,AF	Micromachined Switches for Next Generation Modular Satellites	Miller, George		$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	Microsatellite Serial Manufacturing	Lewis (CA)		$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Mission Design and Analysis Tool	Kingston		$500,000
RDTE,AF	Modeling and Simulation for Rapid Integration and Technology Evaluation	Young (FL)		$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Modified F-22 Maintenance-Free Nickel Cadmium Aircraft Batteries for the F-16	Kingston, Bishop (GA)	Chambliss, Isakson	$1,400,000
RDTE,AF	Montana Cyber Security Attack and Defend Exercises		Baucus, Tester	$800,000
RDTE,AF	Moving Target Strike	Miller (FL)		$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Multicontinuum Technology for Space Structures	Cubin	Enzi	$2,000,000
RDTE,AF	Multilingual Text Mining Platform for Intelligence Analysts	Reynolds	Clinton, Schumer	$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Nanotechnology Based Biosensors and Bio-Threat Detectors	Meek	Nelson (FL)	$2,000,000
RDTE,AF	National Center for Integrated Civilian-Military Domestic Disaster Medical Response (Yale New Haven Health System)	DeLauro	Dodd, Lieberman	$2,000,000
RDTE,AF	Nuclear Test Seismic Research	Markey	Cardin, Leahy, Kerry	$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	O2 Diesel Air Quality Project	Berkley	Reid	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	ONAMI Safer Nanomaterials and Nanomanufacturing	DeFazio, Blumenauer, Hooley, Walden, Wu	Smith, Wyden	$3,200,000
RDTE,AF	OPAL (Optically Pumped Atomic Laser for Defense Microelectronics)	Hobson, Eshoo, Grijalva, Honda, Lofgren		$3,200,000
RDTE,AF	Operations Risk Management Visualization & Integration	Bishop (NY)	Nelson (NE)	$800,000
RDTE,AF	Optikey, Optical Maximum Entropy Verification (OMEV)	Courtney, Harman, Porter	Reid	$800,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,AF	Partnership in Innovative Preparation for Educators and Students (PIPES) and the Space Education Consortium (SEC)	Udall (CO)	Allard, Salazar	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Pennsylvania NanoMaterials Commercialization Center	Doyle		$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Plasma-Sphere Array for Flexible Electronics	Kaptur		$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Polymer Nanocomposites for Energy Storage and Pulsed Power	Spratt	Graham	$800,000
RDTE,AF	Prepreg Thickness Variability Reduction Program	Hall, Ralph		$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Process Integrated Mechanism for Human-Computer Collaboration and Coordination	Stearns		$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Production of Nanocomposites for Aerospace Applications	Turner	Voinovich	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Program Engineering Interoperability Framework	Visclosky		$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Radially Segmented Launch Vehicle (RSLV) Risk Reduction Program	Kind	Kohl, Sessions, Shelby	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Rapid Replacement of Mission Critical Logistics Electronic Components	Kingston, Marshall	Chambliss, Isakson	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Rivet Joint Network Interface Growth	Hall (TX), Granger		$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	Satellite Active Imaging National Testbed Program	Wilson (NM)	Bingaman, Domenici	$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	Satellite Coherent Optical Receiver (SCORE)	Pelosi		$2,000,000
RDTE,AF	Science for Sustainment Initiative to Improve Mission	Hobson	Voinovich	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Secure Grids for Network Centric Operations	Johnson, Sam	Cornyn	$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	Sensor Fusion	Hobson	Voinovich	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Shielding Rocket Payloads	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune	$350,000
RDTE,AF	Single-Mode Optical Connectors for Advanced Air Vehicles	Dingell	Levin, Stabenow	$800,000
RDTE,AF	Small Low Cost Reconnaissance Spacecraft	Bishop (UT)		$1,800,000
RDTE,AF	Solid Electrolyte Oxygen Separator	Dent	Casey, Specter	$3,200,000
RDTE,AF	Space Control Test Capabilities	Aderholt, Everett	Sessions, Shelby	$4,000,000
RDTE,AF	Space Situational Awareness	Edwards		$1,200,000
RDTE,AF	Strategic Airlift Aircraft Availability Improvements	Kingston		$2,800,000
RDTE,AF	Strategic Biofuels Supply Program	Rodriguez	Cornyn	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Systematic Approach to Radiation Hardened Electronics (SHARE)	Simpson	Craig, Crapo	$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	TacNode-Tactical Airborne Communications Node	Hobson		$3,200,000
RDTE,AF	Tactical Automated Security System (TASS), Advanced Communications Module (ACM)	Wynn, Bartlett	Mikulski	$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	TAMDAR System Integration and Performance Evaluation on Unmanned Aerial Systems	DeLauro		$800,000
RDTE,AF	Technical Order Optimization	Visclosky		$1,200,000
RDTE,AF	Technology Insertion Demonstration and Evaluation (TIDE)	Doyle		$1,200,000
RDTE,AF	Terminal Radar Approach Control (TRACON) Quick Connect Panel and Switchgear	McKeon, McCarthy (CA)		$720,000
RDTE,AF	Texas Research Institute for Environmental Studies	Brady (TX), Rodriguez		$1,200,000
RDTE,AF	THEMA—Thermal and Energy Management for Aerospace	Manzullo	Durbin	$3,500,000
RDTE,AF	Transformation and Modernization of Air Force Weapons Systems	Murtha		$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	Transforming Waste Plastics into Alternative Fuels	Hobson		$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Tricorder Detector	Davis, Danny		$1,200,000
RDTE,AF	Ubiquitous RFID Chem/Bio Detection	Gillibrand, Gonzalez		$800,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,AF	University of Houston Consortium for Nanomaterials for Aerospace Commerce and Technology (CONTACT)	Green, Gene	Hutchison	$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	Variable Transmittance Visor	Ryan (OH)		$1,000,000
RDTE,AF	Versatile Affordable Advanced Turbine Engine (VAATE)—Small Turbofan (STF)	Pastor		$3,600,000
RDTE,AF	Versatile Affordable Advanced Turbine Engine, High Speed Turbine Engine Demonstrator	Bishop (UT)	Bennett, Hatch	$4,800,000
RDTE,AF	Virtual Medical Trainer	Murtha		$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	Warfighter Pocket XP-Next Gen	McMorris-Rodgers	Cantwell, Murray	$1,600,000
RDTE,AF	Water Purification with Fused Carbon Nanotube Nanostructure Material	Welch	Leahy	$2,400,000
RDTE,AF	Wavelength Agile Spectral Harmonic Oxygen Sensor and Cell Level Battery Controller	Dreier		$1,200,000
RDTE,AF	WR-ALC Special Operations Forces	Marshall	Isakson	$3,000,000
RDTE,DW	11m RIB Replacement Craft Design	Allen, Michaud	Collins, Snowe	$800,000
RDTE,DW	3D Electronics	Lewis (CA)		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	3-D Technology for Advanced Sensor Systems	Simpson	Craig, Crapo, Dole	$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Accelerate Defense Supply Chain		Kohl	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Accelerated DT&E of Affordable Robust Mid-Sized UGVs for Defense & Homeland Security Applications	Meehan	Kennedy	$800,000
RDTE,DW	Acinetobacter Baumannii Research	Lantos		$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Advanced Dynamic Optics Program	Young (FL)		$1,200,000
RDTE,DW	Advanced Emergency Medical Response Training Program		Durbin	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Advanced Microcircuit Emulation (AME)	Hobson		$3,200,000
RDTE,DW	Advanced Mobile Microgrid System	Kilpatrick, Conyers	Levin, Stabenow	$4,400,000
RDTE,DW	Advanced Multi-Purpose Microdisplay System	Reynolds, Kuhl		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Advanced Multi-sensor ISR Testbed		Cochran	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Advanced Nano-Engineered Composites (AMRI)	Jefferson, Jindal	Landrieu, Vitter	$4,000,000
RDTE,DW	Advanced Photonic Composites Research	Clyburn	Graham	$3,253,000
RDTE,DW	Advanced SAM Hardware Simulator Development ? ITEAMS	Cramer, Johnson (GA), Gingrey, Marshall, Scott (GA)	Chambliss, Isakson	$4,000,000
RDTE,DW	Advanced Surface Radar Technologies (ASuRT)	Sarbanes, Bartlett, Ruppersberger	Cardin, Mikulski	$5,500,000
RDTE,DW	Advanced Tactical Threat Warning Radio (ATTWR)	Lofgren	Boxer	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Advanced, Long Endurance Unattended Ground Sensor Technologies	Pickering	Cochran, Lott	$2,080,000
RDTE,DW	Advancing Research to Further National Security Goals	Lowey, Nadler		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	AELED IED Detection for Naval UAVs	Murtha		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Aerial Canopy Sensor Delivery System (ACSDS)	Rogers (KY)		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Agile JTRS Integrated Circuits	Capps		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Agile Software Capability Intervention		Bond	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Aging Systems Sustainment and Enabling Technologies (ASSET)	Lucas	Inhofe	$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Airborne Infrared Surveillance (AIRS)	Sullivan, Boren	Inhofe	$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Alternative Futures at the Range Complex Level for the Southwest US		Ensign	$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Aluminum Nitride for Substrates and Devices	Wilson (SC)		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Antenna, Diagnostic & Microwave Characterization Facility		Reid	$1,300,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,DW	Anthrax Monoclonal Antibody Therapeutic and Prophylaxis Program	Holt, Latham	Cardin	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Antibody-Based Therapeutic Against Smallpox	Van Hollen	Cardin, Mikulski	$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Antioxidant Micronutrient Therapeutic Countermeasures for Chemical Agents	McCarthy (NY)		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC) development		Leahy	$4,000,000
RDTE,DW	Application Specific Integrated Circuits Fabrication Facility	Young (FL)		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Armed Forces Health and Food Supply Research		Roberts	$3,000,000
RDTE,DW	ARSC		Stevens, Murkowski	$4,000,000
RDTE,DW	Athena—Threat Signal Locator	Matsui		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Automated Language Translation	Harman		$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Automated Threat Warning for Improved Warfighter Survivability	Brown (SC)	Graham	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Autonomous and Semi-autonomous Manipulation for Ground Robots	Reynolds		$500,000
RDTE,DW	Autonomous Intrusion Surveillance Sensor Networks		Conrad, Dorgan	$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Bacterial Ghost Influenza Vaccine Development	Carney	Specter	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	BIGFOOT Tag Airborne Receiver	Mollohan		$4,000,000
RDTE,DW	Biofuels Program		Levin	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Biological And Chemical Warfare Online Repository of Technical Holdings System	Hastings (WA)	Murray	$800,000
RDTE,DW	Biomedical Engineering Initiative	Young (FL)		$500,000
RDTE,DW	Biosurety Development and Management Program	Reyes		$800,000
RDTE,DW	Bioterrorism Operations Policy for Public Emergency Response (BOPPER)	Watt	Burr	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Capabilities Study for Improvised Explosive Devices Detection	Baker		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Carbon Nanotube Chemical Detector	Edwards		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Carbon Nanotube Thin Film Near Infrared Detector	Lewis (CA)		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Castings for Improved Defense Readiness	Boyda, Bean, Kennedy	Casey, Durbin, Reed, Roberts, Whitehouse	$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute for International Affairs	Berman		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	CEROS		Inouye	$10,000,000
RDTE,DW	CG(X) Modular Launch System	Eshoo	Lott	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Chemical Warfare Agent Fate Model Verification and Validation	Kildee	Levin	$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Chemical/Biological Infrared Detection System		Collins	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Claflin University Detection and Remediation Response to Biological and Chemical Weapons Project	Clyburn		$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Combat Effective Facial Armor Research and Development	Buyer	Bayh	$1,200,000
RDTE,DW	Command and Control Mission Manager (C2MM) Spiral 5	Mollohan		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Commodity Management Systems Consolidation		Byrd	$1,800,000
RDTE,DW	Communications Enhancements to Fielded TACTI-NET Systems to Extend Range and Increase Capacity		Shelby	$800,000
RDTE,DW	Comprehensive Maritime Domain Awareness	Young (FL)		$4,500,000
RDTE,DW	Comprehensive National Incident Management System	Moran (VA), Goode	Warner, Webb	$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Computing and Nanoscale Electronic Processing	Walden, Blumenauer, Wu		$1,200,000
RDTE,DW	Constant Look Operation Support Environment (CLOSE)	Young (AK)		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Contextual Arabic Blog and Slang Analysis Program	Tiahrt, Udall (CO)	Lott, Warner, Webb	$1,000,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,DW	Continuation of Advanced Materials Research for Nuclear Detection, Counter-proliferation and Imaging	Young (FL)		$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Continuation of Unmanned Vehicle CBRNE Unitary Sensor Suite Development and Demonstration	Young (FL)		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Corrosion Resistant Ultrahigh-Strength Steel for Landing Gear	Schakowsky, Hobson		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Counter Sniper Protection System (CSPS) turret	Murtha		$1,120,000
RDTE,DW	Countering Missile-related Technology Proliferation	Goode		$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Counterinsurgency Biometrics Tactical Census Authentication Enrollment and Identification System	Capito		$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Countermeasures to Chemical/Biological Control-Rapid Response	Young (FL), Boyd		$4,000,000
RDTE,DW	Covert WPM Waveform Modules	Gingrey	Chambliss, Isakson	$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Credibility Assessment Research Initiative		Craig, Crapo	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	CT-QAS Counterterrorsim-Quality Assurance Science program	Clay, Wm.		$1,200,000
RDTE,DW	Cultural and Societal Modeling & Simulation	Forbes		$2,560,000
RDTE,DW	Data-Intensive, High-Performance Computing-Phase 4	Hobson	Voinovich	$1,500,000
RDTE,DW	Day Night Wide Area Surveillance System	Sherman		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Defense Command Integration Center	Moore (KS), Boyda		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Defense Fuelcell Locomotive		Brownback	$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Demonstrations,T&E of Mini-Sensors		Conrad, Dorgan	$4,800,000
RDTE,DW	Dendrimer Enhanced Water Remediation Research		Levin	$800,000
RDTE,DW	Department of Defense Corrosion Program		Cochran	$14,100,000
RDTE,DW	Detection of Biological Agents in Water	Kilpatrick, Walsh	Clinton, Levin, Schumer, Stabenow	$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Develop & Test Environmentally Safe Biocides for Bio-Defense	Meek		$500,000
RDTE,DW	DF Light: Advanced Packaging and Direction Finding in Support of Joint Threat Warning System	Bilirakis		$1,200,000
RDTE,DW	Diamond MEMS Sensors for Real-Time Sensing of Weaponized Pathogens	Biggert		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	DICAST System Enhancement	Harman		$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	DIFAR Sensor System	Moran (VA)		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Digital Data High Quality Recorder		Brownback	$800,000
RDTE,DW	Digital Network Centric Remotely Operated Weapons System	Tiahrt		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Directed Energy Systems for UAV Payloads	Tiahrt		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Distributed Network Switching Joint Capability Demonstration	Sanchez, Loretta		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	DNA Safeguard		Craig, Crapo	$1,360,000
RDTE,DW	DOD Springboard		Stevens	$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Dual Use Technologies for Bio-defense	Diaz-Balart, Mario		$1,500,000
RDTE,DW	Early Responders Distance Learning Center (ERDLC): Scenario and Incident Based Port Security Training	Brady (PA), Gerlach		$800,000
RDTE,DW	East Coast Asymmetric Warfare Initiative		Collins, Snowe, Warner, Webb	$800,000
RDTE,DW	Economic production of coal-to-liquid fuels		Byrd	$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	EDIT Advanced Shallow Subsurface Tunnel, Bunker and Cache Detection	Udall (NM), Wilson (NM)	Domenici	$800,000
RDTE,DW	Electronics and Materials for Flexible Sensors and Transponders (EMFST)		Conrad, Dorgan	$3,000,000
RDTE,DW	Emerging Critical Interconnection Technology Program (E/CIT)	Ellsworth	Bayh, Lugar	$800,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,DW	End to End Semi Fab Alpha Tool	Sanchez, Loretta		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Enhanced Simulation Capabilities for Information Operations		Cochran, Lott	$6,240,000
RDTE,DW	Environmental Bioterrorism Detection Program	Young (FL)		$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Expendable Airdrop Delivery Systems (EADS)	McIntyre, Coble, Hayes		$800,000
RDTE,DW	Extended-Lifetime Radioisotope Batteries	Price (NC)		$800,000
RDTE,DW	Facility Security Using Tactical Surveys	Lewis (CA)		$3,000,000
RDTE,DW	Fastman Analyzer Platform		Bond	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Feature Size Migration at DMEA AMRS Boundary	Lungren	Feinstein	$4,000,000
RDTE,DW	Field Experimentation Program for Special Operations	Farr		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	First Link	Murtha		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Flashlight Soldier-to-Soldier Combat ID System (FSCIS)	Rodriguez, Granger	Cornyn	$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Foliage Penetrating Acoustically Cued Imagery Sensor	Young (FL)		$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Foliage Penetration Reconnaissance and Surveillance System	Hirono	Akaka	$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Foreign Test Range Analysis ? Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT)	Cramer		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Fraunhofer USA Center for Molecular Biology	Castle		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Garden State Cancer Center Vaccine Development Program	Rothman, Pascrell	Lautenberg, Menendez	$800,000
RDTE,DW	Green Product Evaluation and Implementation Program	Clyburn	Graham	$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Hand-held Nanotechnology Enabled Bio-warfare Agent Identification System	Kuhl	Clinton, Schumer	$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Hardware Encryption Technology Program		Cochran	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	High Energy Battery for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles		Bayh, Lugar	$2,080,000
RDTE,DW	High Performance Computational Design of Novel Materials		Cochran, Lott	$1,520,000
RDTE,DW	High Performance Computing (HPC) for Defense Modeling and Simulation Research	Brown (FL)	Nelson (FL)	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	High Performance Computing Infrastructure Enhancement		Lott	$5,600,000
RDTE,DW	High Power Densities Research		Martinez	$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	High Specific Energy Rechargeable Battery	Giffords		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Hydrogen Storage Program		Levin	$5,000,000
RDTE,DW	HyperAcute Vaccine Development	Latham	Grassley, Harkin	$1,480,000
RDTE,DW	Illinois Institute of Technology	Rush		$1,040,000
RDTE,DW	Improved Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Filters		Warner, Webb	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Improved Collapsible Urethane Fuel Storage Tanks	Regula; Davis, David	Voinovich	$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Improved Information Transfer for Special Forces	Young (FL)		$3,200,000
RDTE,DW	Improved Sensor Systems	Murtha		$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Improved skin decontamination system		Brownback	$800,000
RDTE,DW	Information Networking For Operational Reporting and Monitoring (INFORM)	Rothman, Holt	Lautenberg, Menendez	$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Initiative for Defense Against Bio-Warfare and Bio-Terrorism	Sestak		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Inland Empire Wellhead Treatment of Perchlorate Contaminated Wells	Baca		$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Integrated Base Defense Operation Planning Process	Boyd		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Integrated Bridge System	Young (FL), Mollohan		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Integrated Cryo-cooled High Power Density Systems	Boyd		$1,600,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,DW	Integrated High Activity Response System (INHARS)	Boyd		$4,000,000
RDTE,DW	Intelligent Decision Exploration		Inouye	$5,500,000
RDTE,DW	Interagency, Near-Term Engineering R&D to Increase the Survivability of Personnel Exposed to IED Attacks		Cornyn	$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Internet Observer and Inner View Insider Threat Mitigation Tools—(Transferred from Senate General Provision 8182)		Bennett	$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	JET—Digital Aurora Radio Technology Program		Stevens	$3,252,000
RDTE,DW	Joint Biological Agent Identification and Diagnostic System		Bennett	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Joint Experimentation Visualization	Moran (VA)		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Joint Gulf Range Complex Test and Training Interdependency Initiative	Miller (FL), Boyd		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Joint METOC Program (SOCOM)	Tancredo, Udall (CO)	Allard, Salazar	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Joint National Integration Center (JNIC)	Lamborn	Allard, Salazar	$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Joint Technology Insertion and Accelerated System Integration Capability for Electronic Warfare		Bayh, Lugar	$3,200,000
RDTE,DW	Joint Training and Experimentation Center (JTEC) Joint Robotics Program		Barrasso	$8,000,000
RDTE,DW	Joint Urban Fires Prototype (JUFP)	Forbes		$1,200,000
RDTE,DW	Law Enforcement Test Bed for Counter-Insurgency Tactics, Techniques and Practices	Young (FL)		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Light Weight Composite Brakes for Armored Wheeled Vehicles	Kilpatrick	Levin, Stabenow	$800,000
RDTE,DW	Long-Range Stand Off System for Detection of Biological Materials	Cubin	Enzi	$1,120,000
RDTE,DW	Louisiana Command & Control, Interoperable Communications & Information Sharing		Vitter	$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Low Power Next Generation Portable Radionuclide Detection & ID Systems	English	Specter	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Massively Parallel Optical Interconnects for Microsatellite Applications		Ensign, Reid	$3,200,000
RDTE,DW	MatchBox (Biometrics Analysis and Identification)		Byrd	$4,720,000
RDTE,DW	Medical Free Electron Laser	Cooper; Calvert; Lynch; Meehan; Price (NC); Sanchez, Loretta; Wamp	Alexander, Boxer, Burr, Dole, Feinstein, Kennedy	$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	MHPCC		Inouye	$5,000,000
RDTE,DW	Military High Pressure Packaging Project	Ellsworth	Bayh, Lugar	$3,200,000
RDTE,DW	MilTech Extension Program		Baucus, Tester	$1,500,000
RDTE,DW	Missile-related Threat Representation—Shared		Shelby	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Mixed Oxidants for Chemical and Biological Decontamination	Boyd		$4,000,000
RDTE,DW	Mobile Optical Wireless Networking for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance	Cummings	Mikulski	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Mobile Rapid Response Prototype/Chemical Biological Preparedness Center	Rothman	Lautenberg, Menendez	$4,000,000
RDTE,DW	Mobile Real-Time Non-Specific Viral Agent Detector	Hayes, Price (NC)	Dole	$1,500,000
RDTE,DW	Multifunctional Particles for Defeating CBWA (Chemical and Biological Warfare Agents)	Meehan		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Multi-mission Advanced Sensor System (MASS)	Bonner, Arcuri	Clinton, Schumer	$3,000,000
RDTE,DW	Multi-purpose Biodefense Immunoarray	Bartlett, DeLauro	Cardin, Dodd, Lieberman, Mikulski	$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Multi-Sensor UXO Detection and Recovery System Re-acquisition and Removal Phase Camp Lejeune, North	Duncan	Coleman, Klobuchar	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Multisignal Nanosensors for Detection of IEDs		Reid	$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Multi-Spectral Laboratory and Analytical Services Program	Lucas	Inhofe	$800,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,DW	Multi-Target Tracking Optical Sensor-Array Tracking		Akaka	$3,000,000
RDTE,DW	Multi-User Panoramic Synthetic Vision System	Hodes	Gregg, Sununu	$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Myeloid Progenitor for Acute Radiation Syndrome	Eshoo, Lantos	Boxer	$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Nanocrystal Source Display	Markey, Olver		$1,200,000
RDTE,DW	Nanoscience Nanotechnology Institute	Rangel		$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Nanotechnology Initiative at Shaw University	Etheridge		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	National Biometrics Security Project		Byrd	$3,200,000
RDTE,DW	National Center for Blast Mitigation and Protection	Moran (VA)	Warner, Webb	$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	National Consortium for MASINT Research		Bingaman, Durbin, Obama	$3,000,000
RDTE,DW	National Defense University Technology Research Program	Smith (WA)		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	National Repository of Digital Forensic Intelligence/Center for Telecommunications and Network Security	Lucas	Inhofe	$1,120,000
RDTE,DW	Net-Centric Airborne Defense Element (NCADE)	Inslee	Kyl	$4,800,000
RDTE,DW	Networked Micro-Sensors Technology Testbed	Johnson, Sam	Hutchison	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	New England Manufacturing Supply Chain Initiative	Courtney, Hodes, McGovern, Michaud, Welch	Collins, Kennedy, Leahy, Reed, Sanders, Snowe	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	New York Structural Biology Center	Rangel	Clinton, Schumer	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Next Generation Gas Chromatographic Mass Spectrometer for WMD Civil Support Teams		Bayh, Lugar	$800,000
RDTE,DW	Next Generation Supercomputer IA Prototype for the NRL	Obey		$4,500,000
RDTE,DW	Nickel Boron Metal Coating Technology for USSOCOM Vehicle Systems	Mahoney		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	NIDS Automated Biological Agent Identifier	Castle	Biden, Carper	$3,000,000
RDTE,DW	Northwest Manufacturing Initiative	Blumenauer, Baird, DeFazio, Hooley, Wu	Smith, Murray, Wyden	$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Novel Viral Biowarfare Agent Identification and Treatment (NOVBAIT)	Pelosi	Harkin	$3,200,000
RDTE,DW	NSW RIB Payload Capacity Project	Taylor	Cochran, Lott	$2,100,000
RDTE,DW	Optinet Sensor System	Moran (VA)		$800,000
RDTE,DW	Pacific Disaster Center		Inouye	$6,000,000
RDTE,DW	Pacific Region Interoperability Test and Evaluation Capability		Inouye	$3,000,000
RDTE,DW	ParallelaVax Rapid Vaccine Testing Technology	Pomeroy	Conrad, Dorgan	$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Parser Multi-Level Security		Sanders	$1,680,000
RDTE,DW	Partnership for Defense Innovation Wi-Fi Test Laboratory	Hayes		$2,700,000
RDTE,DW	Parts Backorder Reduction	Murtha		$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Pat Roberts Intelligence Scholars Program (PRISP)		Roberts	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Photo Catalytic Oxidation (PCO) Demonstration for Water Reuse	Visclosky		$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	PhotoScrub		Hutchison	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Picoceptor and Processor for Manportable Threat Warning		Gregg	$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Plant Vaccine Development		Biden, Carper	$3,000,000
RDTE,DW	Playas Mobile Command, Control and Communications Shelter		Bingaman, Domenici	$2,500,000
RDTE,DW	Playas Training and Research Center Joint Training Experiment	Wilson (NM)	Bingaman, Domenici	$3,200,000
RDTE,DW	Point-of-Care Diagnostic System	Reynolds, Bartlett		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Port and Hull Security 3D, Real Time Sonar-System Echoscope; Program of National Interest	Young (FL)		$2,400,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,DW	Portable Continuous Monitor for Biodetection	Brown (FL)		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Portable Rapid Bacterial Warfare Detection Unit	Boswell, Latham	Grassley, Harkin	$4,400,000
RDTE,DW	Power Dozer Side-Casting Technology Operational Capability/Integration Evaluation	Smith (NJ)		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Project FORTITUDE		Bunning	$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Protective Self-Decontaminating Surfaces	Grijalva, Aderholt		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	PROTECTOR-DACS	Moran (VA), Goode		$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Pulsed Energy Projectile (PEP)	Bartlett	Coleman, Klobuchar	$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Range Tactical Data Link (TDL) & Relay Capability	Kingston	Chambliss, Isakson	$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Rapid Detection of Bacterial Pathogens	Perlmutter	Allard	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Rapid Forensic Evaluation of Microbes in Biodefense	Murtha		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Rapid Identification of Biological Warfare Agents	Bartlett, Cummings, Sarbanes	Hagel, Nelson (NE)	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Rapid Prototyping/Low Rate Production of Mini-Sensors		Conrad, Dorgan	$3,600,000
RDTE,DW	Rapid Response Database Systems Initiative	Pallone, Smith (NJ)	Lautenberg, Menendez	$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Reactive Coatings Enhanced to Resist Chemical/Biological Contamination		Kennedy, Kerry	$1,760,000
RDTE,DW	Reduce environmental impact of coal-to-liquid fuels		Byrd	$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Regenerative Chemical Biological Filtration Systems	LaTourette		$2,500,000
RDTE,DW	Remote Sighting System	Gillibrand	Clinton, Schumer	$800,000
RDTE,DW	Research on a Molecular Approach to Hazardous Materials Decontamination		Craig, Crapo	$1,200,000
RDTE,DW	Robotic Mobility Platform System	Boyd	Gregg	$800,000
RDTE,DW	Roll-On, Roll-Off Reconnaissance Pallet Improvement	Murtha		$4,800,000
RDTE,DW	Ruggedized Mobile Gamma Radiation Detection System (GuARDS)	Taylor	Cochran, Lott	$880,000
RDTE,DW	Ruggedized Mobile Secure 1000	Taylor	Lott	$800,000
RDTE,DW	Safe High Power (High Rate) Lithium Battery for MKV (Missiles) with Long Storage Life	Sestak		$2,480,000
RDTE,DW	Secure Miniaturized Free Space Optical Communications	Rothman	Lautenberg, Menendez	$1,200,000
RDTE,DW	Security for Critical Communication Networks (SCCN)	Sires	Lautenberg, Menendez	$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Self-Decontaminating Polymer System for Chemical and Biological Warfare Agents	Blunt, Akin		$5,600,000
RDTE,DW	Self-sensing Array Container Pre-screening Sensor System		Reid	$1,440,000
RDTE,DW	Semi-autonomous or Unattended Psychological Operations and Reconnaissance Tool (SUPORT)	Spratt		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Semi-Autonomous Robotic Manipulation and Sensing	Udall (CO)	Allard	$1,200,000
RDTE,DW	Semiconductor Photomask Technology Initiative	Tauscher		$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Shipboard Visitor Control Center		Cantwell, Murray	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Simulated Virtual Prototype Environment Development	Moran (VA)		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Simultaneous Field Radiation Technology (SFRT)	Pickering	Cochran, Lott	$3,100,000
RDTE,DW	Small Accelerators and Detection Systems for Homeland Defense and National Security Applications	Simpson	Craig, Crapo	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Small Boat Family Integrated Combat System	Murtha		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Small Craft Integrated Common Operational Picture	Allen	Collins, Snowe	$800,000
RDTE,DW	SOCOM computer research		Hutchison	$1,000,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,DW	SOCOM Imagery Dissemination System	Young (FL)		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	SOF Special Purpose Tagging, Tracking and Locating Tool Kit	Young (FL)		$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Software Assurance Education and Research Institute	Conyers, Kilpatrick	Levin, Stabenow	$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Spartan Advanced Composite Technology		Conrad, Dorgan	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Special Operation Forces Advanced Mission Planning Tools	Hulshof, Akin	Bond	$3,200,000
RDTE,DW	Special Operations Forces Network-Centric Sharing and Storage	Gerlach	Specter	$1,000,000
RDTE,DW	Special Operations Portable Power Source	Dingell	Levin, Stabenow	$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Spintronics Memory Storage Technology	Lewis (CA)		$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Spray Technique Analysis and Research for Defense (STAR4D)	Braley	Grassley, Harkin	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Stand-off Chemical Detector for SOF Venture	Moran (VA)		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Strategic Bioterror Response for Battlefield Survival	Murphy, Patrick		$1,440,000
RDTE,DW	Strategic Materials and Silicon Carbide Optics		Inouye	$5,000,000
RDTE,DW	Superlattice Nanotechnology	Hayes	Burr	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Surface Enhanced Infrared Detection of Threats	Edwards		$2,640,000
RDTE,DW	Tactical SIGINT and Geo-location Cognitive Analysis	Cramer, Berry		$400,000
RDTE,DW	Technology Roadmapping and Strategic Investment Planning	Duncan		$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	Total Perimeter Surveillance (TPS)	Walberg	Levin, Stabenow	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	UAV Systems and Operations Validation Program (USOVP)	Pearce, Wilson (NM)	Bingaman, Domenici	$4,000,000
RDTE,DW	UCLA High Speed and High Volume Laboratory Network for Infectious Diseases	Pelosi, Waxman, Harman	Boxer, Domenici	$4,000,000
RDTE,DW	Ultra Low Power Electronics for Special Purpose Computers		Craig, Crapo	$1,040,000
RDTE,DW	Unattended SIGINT Node	Lewis (CA)		$3,200,000
RDTE,DW	University Materials Characterization and Metrology Center	Eshoo, Honda		$1,200,000
RDTE,DW	University Strategic Partnership	Wilson (NM)	Bingaman, Domenici	$3,200,000
RDTE,DW	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles		Stevens, Murkowski	$1,600,000
RDTE,DW	USJFCOM's Joint Warfighting Center (JWFC) Joint Training Blended Learning Initiative	Visclosky		$2,000,000
RDTE,DW	Vacuum Sampling Pathogen Collection and Concentration	Simpson	Craig	$3,200,000
RDTE,DW	Variable Distance Iris Identification on the Move	Markey	Kennedy	$3,200,000
RDTE,DW	Vehicle Fuel Cell and Hydrogen Logistics Program		Levin	$8,000,000
RDTE,DW	Virus Mutation and Virus Transfer from Humans to Animals	Slaughter	Clinton, Schumer	$3,000,000
RDTE,DW	Warfighter Personnel Decontamination	Clay		$800,000
RDTE,DW	Warrior Unmanned Ground Vehicle	Tierney	Kennedy, Kerry	$4,000,000
RDTE,DW	Waterway Threat Detection Sensor System	Murtha		$2,400,000
RDTE,DW	Zumwalt National Program for Countermeasures to Biological and Chemical Threats	Neugebauer		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	76mm Super Rapid Medium Caliber Gun System Explosives Safety Review	Brady (PA), McNulty	Clinton, Schumer	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Accelerating Fuel Cells Manufacturability and their Application in the Armed Forces	Slaughter	Clinton, Schumer	$2,750,000
RDTE,N	Acoustic Materials for Integral Bow Conformal Array	Crenshaw		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Airship Flying Laboratory	Wu	Smith, Wyden	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile (AARGM)	Kirk, Jones (NC), Ortiz		$3,500,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,N	Advanced Avionics Miniaturization Program	Tiahrt		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Combatant Materials Research	Murtha		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Composite Materials for Acoustic Window Applications	Taylor	Cochran, Lott	$6,400,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Fluid Controls for Shipboard Applications	Frelinghuysen, Garrett	Lautenberg, Menendez	$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Fouling and Corrosion Control Coatings	Pomeroy	Conrad, Dorgan	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Intercept & Ranging Systems	Frank, Kennedy, Meehan	Kerry, Reed	$3,200,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Linear Accelerator (LINAC) Facility	Hill	Bayh, Lugar	$3,000,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Logistics Fuel Reformer for Fuel Cells	DeLauro		$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Measurement Standards Development	Calvert		$3,200,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Motor-Propulsor Development and Testing		Craig	$4,000,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Navy Boat Lift (13,000 ? 24,000 lbs.) Research and Development	Dicks		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Panoramic Sensor Systems for UAV's	Doyle		$800,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Photovoltaic Material Integration Development	Camp, Knollenberg	Levin	$950,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System (APKWS)	Meehan, Ruppersberger, Pascrell, Sullivan	Dodd, Gregg, Inhofe, Kerry, Lautenberg, Lieberman, Menendez, Mikulski, Sununu	$6,000,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Propulsion for Gun Launched Projectiles and Missiles		Snowe	$800,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Radar Absorbing Tiles for Surface Ships	Cardoza, Radanovich	Feinstein	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Reinforced Materials and New Materials Research for Aircraft Tires	Ryan (OH), Goode	Voinovich	$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Repair Technology for the Expeditionary Navy	Capps		$800,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Research and Development of Hemostatic Agents	DeLauro	Dodd, Lieberman	$3,200,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Simulation Tools for Aircraft Structures Made of Composite Materials	Clay	Bond	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Steam Turbine	Hinchey, Kuhl	Clinton, Schumer	$4,000,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Video Processing Technologies (AVPT)	Boozman		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Volume Sensor System		Gregg, Sununu	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Advanced Wireless Encryption Module		Nelson (NE)	$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Aegis Combat Information Center (CIC) Virtualization/Common Presentation Layer Integration	Murtha		$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Affordable Weapon System	Hunter		$15,200,000
RDTE,N	Age Exploration Model Enhancement & Vibration Analysis/Precision Measurement Integration	Hoyer	Mikulski	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Agent-based Expeditionary Security System for Anti-Terrorism Afloat	Dicks, Davis (CA)		$800,000
RDTE,N	Agile Port and High Speed Ship Technology	Sanchez, Linda		$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Aging Evaluation of Advanced Materials Used for Military Aircraft	Tiahrt		$1,200,000
RDTE,N	Air Gun Ship Shock Testing of Naval Vessels	Nadler	Clinton, Schumer	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Airborne Mine Countermeasures (AMCM) ?Open Architecture? Technology Insertion	Davis, Tom		$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Airborne Tactical Server	Frelinghuysen, Rothman		$2,400,000
RDTE,N	All Weather Sense & Avoid for UAVs	Hoyer	Cardin, Mikulski	$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Amelioration of Military Hearing Loss		Baucus, Tester	$800,000
RDTE,N	AN/SSQ-137 (V) Ships Signals Exploitation Equipment Increment E	Moran (VA)		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Anti Torpedo Torpedo (ATT)	Perlmutter	Salazar	$2,400,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,N	Anti-Sniper Infrared Targeting System	Rogers (KY)	Bunning, McConnell	$5,000,000
RDTE,N	AN-USQ-155 Card Upgrade for Navy Voice over Internet Protocol Telephony	Davis, Tom		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Arc Fault Circuit Breaker with Arc Location System		Bennett	$800,000
RDTE,N	Assault Directed Infrared Countermeasures	Rothman, Pascrell		$4,000,000
RDTE,N	ASW Contact Management Mission Planning Improvement	Wamp		$2,800,000
RDTE,N	ASW Training Interoperability Enterprise Demonstration Test Bed	Dicks		$1,200,000
RDTE,N	Atmospheric Water Harvesting	Young (FL)		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Automated Fiber Optic Manufacturing Initiative	Drake, Meehan, Scott (VA)	Warner, Webb	$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Automated Identification and Data Capture (AIDC) Solutions Center	Bishop (GA)	Isakson	$2,800,000
RDTE,N	Automated Submarine Command and Control Center		Reed	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Automated Test and Re-Test	Moran (VA)		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Autonomous Anti-Submarine Vertical Beam Array	Miller (NC), Coble	Burr	$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Autonomous Marine Sensors and Networks for Rapid Littoral Assessment	Young (FL)		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Autonomous Maritime Navigation Program		Byrd	$4,800,000
RDTE,N	Autonomous Undersea Vehicle Applications Center	Shea-Porter	Collins, Gregg, Snowe, Sununu	$1,200,000
RDTE,N	Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV) Docking and Recharging Station	Pryce		$2,800,000
RDTE,N	Autonomous Unmanned Surface Vessel (AUSV)		Akaka	$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Autonomous Unmanned Undersea Vehicle (UUV) Delivery & Communications Demonstration	Dicks, Inslee	Murray	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Aviation Improvements—Low Observable Aircraft Sealants	Foxx	Burr	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Battlefield Sensor Netting	Young (FL)		$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Bio/Nano-MEMS for Defense Applications		McConnell	$3,200,000
RDTE,N	Biosensors for Defense Applications	Melancon	Landrieu, Vitter	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Blast and Impact Resistant Composite Structures for Navy Ships	Wicker	Cochran, Lott	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Carrier Plant Automation and Manning Reduction Technology Insertion (SBIR N05-051)	Brady (PA)		$800,000
RDTE,N	C-Band Active Array Radar System	Young (FL)		$4,000,000
RDTE,N	Cell-Based Sensors for Chemical Threats	Kingston	Isakson	$1,200,000
RDTE,N	Center for Deployment Psychology	Young (FL)	Domenici	$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Center for Detection and Neutralization of Electronically Initiated Improvised Explosive Devices	Emerson		$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Center for Hetero-Functional Materials	Conaway, Rodriguez		$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Center for Nanoscience and Nanomaterials	Watt		$1,200,000
RDTE,N	Chameleon Chemical Detection Armband	Drake		$2,500,000
RDTE,N	Circuit Breaker for Navy Shipboard Power Distribution Systems	Murphy, Tim	Specter	$600,000
RDTE,N	CISRT Enabling Materials Technology		Reid	$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Clustered Millimeter Wave Imaging Sensors	Castle	Biden, Carper	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Coastal Airship Surveillance Demonstrator	Shays, Butterfield	Dodd, Lieberman	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Collective Aperture Multi-Band Sensor System		Gregg, Sununu	$1,200,000
RDTE,N	Combat Control for Distributed Netted Systems		Reed	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Combustion Light Gas Gun Projectile		Byrd	$3,200,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,N	Commercialization of Advanced Technology (CAT)	Lewis (CA), Issa		$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Common Composite Island Concept		Cochran, Lott	$2,700,000
RDTE,N	Computer Forensics for Enhanced Maritime Domain Awareness	Boyd		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Condition Based Maintenance Enabling Technologies		Byrd	$2,700,000
RDTE,N	Controllable Shock Absorber for Advanced Submarines	Berkley	Ensign, Reid	$1,800,000
RDTE,N	Cooperative Engagement Capability	Young (FL)		$4,000,000
RDTE,N	Craft Integrated Electronic Suite (CIES)	Mollohan		$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Critical Composites Technologies for Enabling Special Operations Forces Medium Range Endurance Craft	Allen	Collins, Snowe	$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Cryogenic Power System for Unmanned Underwater Vehicles	Kaptur		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	CSTARS (Center for Southeastern Tropical Advanced Remote Sensing	Diaz-Balart, Mario	Nelson (FL), Martinez	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	DDG-51 Homopolar Hybrid Drive	Davis (CA)	Cochran	$5,500,000
RDTE,N	Deep Extended Echo Ranging (DEER)	Murphy, Patrick	Casey	$800,000
RDTE,N	Deep Water Acoustic Detection System		Lautenberg, Menendez	$3,200,000
RDTE,N	Defense Integrated Technical Data Center	Kaptur		$1,200,000
RDTE,N	Detecting Improvised Explosive Devices	Schiff		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Digital Data for Weapon System Readiness	Dicks		$800,000
RDTE,N	Digital Directed Manufacturing Project		McConnell	$1,280,000
RDTE,N	Digitization of NCIS Investigative Files		Byrd	$6,400,000
RDTE,N	Direct Motor Driven Waterjet	Altmire		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Distributed Common Ground System—Navy/AFATDS Interoperability	Souder	Lugar	$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Distributed Detection Classification and Localization (DCL)	Israel		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Distributed Maritime Surveillance System		Hutchison	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Distributed Multi-Platform Sensor Support System	Rehberg		$2,500,000
RDTE,N	Dual-Stage Ultra-Reliable Water Filtration Technology Development	Visclosky		$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Durability of Composite Materials and Structures	Wasserman Schultz, Wexler		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	EA-6B ALQ-99 Band 5/6 TWT Driver Modification	Dent	Casey, Specter	$1,000,000
RDTE,N	EFSS Projectile Technology Enhancements—USMC	Platts, Young (FL), Latham		$4,400,000
RDTE,N	Electrochemical Field-Deployable System for Potable Water Generation	Berkley	Ensign, Reid	$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Electromagnetic Signature Assessment System Using Multiple Autonomous Underwater Vehicles		Crapo	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Electronic Portal for Analysis and Surveillance of Medical and Preventive Health Records	Bishop (GA)	Isakson	$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Electronic Warfare Concept Demonstrator for the Littoral Combat Ship	McNerney, Lofgren		$800,000
RDTE,N	Energetics Technology Center/Energetics S&T Workforce	Hoyer	Cardin, Mikulski	$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Enhanced Tracking and Asset Control	Sessions; Johnson, Sam		$1,200,000
RDTE,N	Environmentally Sealed, Ruggedized Large Scale Display for Tactical Operations Centers	Barrett	Graham	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Environmentally-Sealed, Ruggedized Avionics Displays	Butterfield, Hayes		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	EP-3E Environmental Cooling System Upgrade	Edwards		$5,040,000
RDTE,N	Equipment Life Extension Project (ELEP)	Myrick		$1,200,000
RDTE,N	Evaluating ELF Signals in Maritime Environments	Sali	Craig, Crapo	$1,600,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,N	Excalibur		Warner, Webb	$800,000
RDTE,N	Expeditionary Craft		Murkowski, Stevens	$20,000,000
RDTE,N	Expeditionary Swimmer Defense System	Inslee, Larsen	Cantwell, Murray	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	F/A-18 Avionics Ground Support System	Peterson (PA)	Casey, Specter	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	F/A-18 Tactical Operational Flight Trainers Fidelity Upgrade		Cornyn	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	FA-18 Roadmap Procurement Plan Fidelity Upgrade	Barton		$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Field Programmable Processor Array (FPPA) for Space Based ?Reconfigurable? Wide Field of View Sensor	Holden		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Floating Area Network (FAN) Littoral Sensor Grid	Dicks		$4,000,000
RDTE,N	Flow Path Analysis Tool (FPAT)	Lewis (CA), McCarthy (CA), McKeon		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Force Protection Applied Research		Martinez	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Formable Textile for Complex Shaped Aerospace Composites		Collins, Snowe	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Fusion, Exploitation, Algorithm, Targeting, High-Altitude Reconnaissance (FEATHAR)		Bennett	$4,000,000
RDTE,N	Future Fuel Non-Tactical Vehicle Initiative		Clinton, Levin, Schumer, Stabenow	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Galfenol Energy Harvesting	Latham	Grassley, Harkin	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Gallium Nitride RF Power Technology	Coble, Watt	Burr, Dole	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Gateway System	Mica		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Global Personal Locator Beacon for Counter-narcoterrorism	Moran (VA)		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Granular Chitosan Clotting Agent for Anti-coagulated Hypothermic Blood	Hooley	Smith, Wyden	$1,200,000
RDTE,N	HALO ? 360 Degree Imaging for Submarines	Neal, Meehan, Olver	Leahy, Kerry	$1,000,000
RDTE,N	High Efficiency Quiet Electric Drive	Miller, Gary; Sanchez, Loretta		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	High Energy Conventional Energetics (Phase One)	Hoyer	Bingaman, Cardin, Domenici, Mikulski	$5,000,000
RDTE,N	High Performance Alloy Materials, Steel Castings		Bond	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	High Power Fiber Laser (HPFL)—Based Pod	Ellsworth	Lugar	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	High Power Free Electron Laser Development for Naval Applications	Davis, Jo Ann	Warner, Webb	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	High Power Lightweight Zinc-Air Battery	Kucinich, Emerson, Akin	Voinovich	$1,000,000
RDTE,N	High Power Lithium Battery	Baldwin	Kohl	$800,000
RDTE,N	High Speed Anti-radiation Demonstration (HSAD)	Davis, Tom; McKeon		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	High Speed Power Node Switching and Control Center	Murphy, Patrick; Brady (PA), Schwartz	Casey, Specter	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	High Temperature Super Conducting Magnetic Energy Storage	Moore (WI)		$400,000
RDTE,N	High Temperature Superconductor (HTS) Navy Propulsion Motor for DDG 1000	Olver, Meehan, McGovern	Kennedy, Kerry	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	High Temperature Superconductor AC Synchronous Propulsion Motor		Kennedy	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	High Toughness Aluminum Structures	Moran (VA)		$1,200,000
RDTE,N	Highly Integrated Optical Interconnects	Stupak	Levin, Stabenow	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	High-Power Microwave System for Vehicle Immobilization	Schiff		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	HTDV		Inouye	$10,000,000
RDTE,N	Implantable Middle-Ear Hearing System	Udall (CO)	Salazar	$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Improved Advanced Watertight Door (IAWD) for Navy Surface Ships	Shuster		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Improved Corrosion Protection for Electromagnetic Aircraft Launch System (EMALS) for CVN-21	LoBiondo, Smith (NJ)		$2,000,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,N	Improved Submarine Thin-Line Towed Array Handler	Kennedy	Reed	$3,200,000
RDTE,N	Improved Surface Vessel Torpedo Launcher		Reed	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Individual Chemical Alert System		Boxer	$800,000
RDTE,N	Information Sharing for ISRTE		Akaka	$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Infrared Materials Laboratories	Cole	Inhofe	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Innovative Methods for Ship-Building Affordability	Allen		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Integrated Advanced Communications Terminal (iACT)	Tierney		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Integrated Manufacturing Enterprise	McCrery	Landrieu, Vitter	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Integrated Power System Converter	Altmire; Doyle; Murphy, Tim	Casey, Specter	$800,000
RDTE,N	Integrated Warfighter Biodefense Program	Castle	Biden, Carper	$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Integration of Logistics Info for Knowledge Projection and Readiness		Byrd	$1,800,000
RDTE,N	Intelligence Gathering Uninhabited System (IGUS)	McHenry	Burr	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Intelligent Autonomy Technology Transition Program (IA)	Myrick		$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Intelligent Machining of Advanced Defense Materials	Jordan	Voinovich	$2,800,000
RDTE,N	Internet Protocol over Power Line Carrier Technology Integration with ICAS	McIntyre		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	JEOD Diver Situational Awareness System	Moran (VA)		$800,000
RDTE,N	Joint Integrated Systems for Advanced Digital Networking (JIST-NET)	Hunter		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Joint Stand Off Weapon RDT&E	Blunt, Akin	Bond	$4,800,000
RDTE,N	Kinetic Hydropower System (KHPS) Turbine	Inslee, Maloney, Engel	Clinton, Murray, Schumer	$3,200,000
RDTE,N	Laser Perimeter Awareness System		Coleman	$1,500,000
RDTE,N	Lasers for Navy Applications	Murtha		$2,000,000
RDTE,N	LCS Mission Package Enterprise	Murtha		$4,000,000
RDTE,N	Lightweight Composite Structure Development for Aerospace Vehicles	Sullivan	Inhofe	$1,200,000
RDTE,N	Lithium-Ion Cell Development		Bond	$3,000,000
RDTE,N	Littoral Battlespace Sensing (LBS) & Autonomous Underwater Vehicle System (UAV) Program	Boustany	Landrieu	$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) Networked Tactical Training System (NTTS)	Drake		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Long Range Synthetic Aperture Sonar (SAS) for Anti Submarine Warfare (ASW)	Moran (VA)		$800,000
RDTE,N	Long Wavelength Array		Bingaman, Domenici	$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Low Acoustic and Thermal Signature Battlefield Power Source		Baucus, Tester	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Low Cost, Expendable, Fiber Optic Sensor Array	Murtha		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Low Signature Modular Weapon Platform	Baird, Blumenauer, DeFazio, Hooley, Wu	Smith, Wyden	$2,400,000
RDTE,N	M2C2		Inouye	$3,200,000
RDTE,N	M65 Bismaleimide Carbon Fiber Prepreg	Tauscher, Aderholt, Bishop (UT), Larsen, Shays	Bennett, Hatch, Sessions	$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Magdalena Ridge Observatory (MRO)	Pearce, Wilson (NM)	Bingaman, Domenici	$6,500,000
RDTE,N	Magnetic Refrigeration Technology	Baldwin	Kohl	$3,200,000
RDTE,N	Manufacturing and Repair Cell	Conyers, Levin	Levin, Stabenow	$4,000,000
RDTE,N	Marine Air-Ground Task Force Situational Awareness		Akaka, Inouye	$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Marine Mammal Awareness, Alert and Response Systems (MMAARS)	Abercrombie	Akaka	$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Marine Mammals—Effects of Sound	Abercrombie		$800,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,N	Maritime Identification Surveillance Technology (MIST)	Moran (VA); Conaway: Davis, Jo Ann; LoBiondo		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Maritime Intelligence Integration for Shared Situational Awareness	Hoyer	Mikulski	$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Maritime Mobile Force Protection Program	Langevin	Reed, Whitehouse	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Massive Tissue Injury/Amputation Repair with Composite Tissue Transplantation	Ruppersberger	Cardin, Mikulski	$3,000,000
RDTE,N	Mast-mounted In-Port Video Force Protection Surveillance System	Moran (VA)		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	MEMS Microdetonator Packaging Technology	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson	$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Micro-munitions Interface for Tactical Unmanned Systems	Ehlers	Levin, Stabenow	$4,000,000
RDTE,N	Microwave Ferrites and Multifunctional Integrated Circuits	Capuano		$800,000
RDTE,N	Military Aircraft Loss of Control Training Research	Reynolds, Higgins	Clinton, Schumer	$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Military Dental Research	Kirk	Durbin	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Miniaturization, Systemization of Semiconducting Metal Oxide		Collins	$800,000
RDTE,N	Mission Deployable Surveillance Biometrics	Sires, Rothman	Lautenberg, Menendez	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	MK-48 Torpedo Post-Launch Communication System	Arcuri	Clinton, Schumer	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Mobile Ad Hoc Data Communications for Unmanned Systems:	Moran (VA)		$800,000
RDTE,N	Mobile Oxygen, Ventilation, and External Suction (MOVES)	Johnson, Sam; Granger	Cornyn	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Modular Advanced Helmet Vision System	Hastert	Durbin	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Modular Advanced Ultra Light Weapons System Prototype Mount	Obey	Coleman, Kohl	$4,000,000
RDTE,N	Modular Payload Systems	Murtha		$2,000,000
RDTE,N	MTTC/IPI and National Surface Treatment Center		McConnell	$3,200,000
RDTE,N	Multi-Colored Infrared Sensors		Gregg, Sununu	$3,200,000
RDTE,N	Multi-Fuel Combustor for Shipboard Fuel Cells	Lampson		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Multifunctional Oxide Materials, Their Application and Devices (MFMA)	Pryce	Warner, Webb	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Multivalent Dengue Vaccine Program	Brown (SC)	Graham	$3,000,000
RDTE,N	Nanotechnology Engineer & Manufacturing Operation (NEMO)	Hirono		$800,000
RDTE,N	National Center for Research on Evaluation, Standards, and Student Testing (CRESST) Skill Set Analysis (Note: Including $2M to support CRESST as a UARC for Educational and Training Technology Assessment)	Lewis (CA)		$2,400,000
RDTE,N	National Initiative for Applications of Multifuctional Materials	McCaul	Hutchison	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	National Item Identification Number Validation and Correction	Tancredo, Perlmutter	Allard, Salazar	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	National Security Training	Serrano		$2,000,000
RDTE,N	National Terrorism Preparedness Institute Counter-Terrorism Technology Development Training	Young (FL)		$2,400,000
RDTE,N	NAVAIR CPI Tech Manual Conversion and Support		Baucus	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Naval Aviation Technology Exploration Initiative		Cardin, Mikulski	$800,000
RDTE,N	Naval Flywheel Energy Storage System	Tierney, Meehan	Kennedy	$600,000
RDTE,N	Navy Special Warfare (NSW) Unattended Sensor Network	Murtha		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Navy Automatic Identification Technology (AID) Engineering Support		Cochran, Lott	$800,000
RDTE,N	Navy Condition Based Maintenance for Shipyard Facilities and Equipment	Peterson (PA)	Casey, Specter	$3,000,000
RDTE,N	Navy Science and Technology Outreach		Warner, Webb	$800,000
RDTE,N	Navy Submarine Hydraulic Oil Recycling and Waste Reduction	Frelinghuysen	Lautenberg, Menendez	$1,000,000
RDTE,N	ND Center for the Engineering of Oxide-Nitride Structures (CEONS)	Visclosky		$1,600,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,N	Network Expansion & Integration of Navy/NASA RDT&E Ranges & Facilities	Hoyer	Cardin, Mikulski	$4,100,000
RDTE,N	Neural Control of External Devices (artificial limb movement)		Bennett	$800,000
RDTE,N	New Payloads and Sensors Unmanned Surface Vehicle System		Cardin, Mikulski	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Next Generation Electronic Warfare Simulator (NGEWS)	McCarthy (CA)		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Next Generation Networking Electronic Medical Records Project		Cochran	$4,000,000
RDTE,N	NMSU Water Security Program		Domenici	$800,000
RDTE,N	Oblique Imaging and Software Tool for Marine Installations	Reynolds		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion to produce liquid hydrocarbon fuels from sea water	Abercrombie		$800,000
RDTE,N	ONAMI Nanoelectronics and Nanometrology Initiative	DeFazio, Blumenauer, Hooley, Wu	Smith, Wyden	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	On-Demand Custom Body Implants/Prosthesis for Injured Personnel	Dingell	Levin, Stabenow	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Open Architecture/Maintenance Free Operating Period	Moran (VA)		$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Optical Recognition Protocol for Biologics Detection	Abercrombie, Hirono		$800,000
RDTE,N	Organic Submarine Airborne ISRT Demonstration		Reed	$2,800,000
RDTE,N	Oxygen Generator	Frank, Murphy (CT)	Lieberman	$800,000
RDTE,N	Pacific Airborne Surveillance and Testing		Inouye	$15,000,000
RDTE,N	Pacific-Based Joint Info Tech Center		Inouye	$6,500,000
RDTE,N	Penn State Cancer Institute	Holden		$5,600,000
RDTE,N	Performance Enhancements for Information Assurance and Information Systems		Cochran, Lott	$6,100,000
RDTE,N	Permanent Magnet Motor System	Bartlett, Meehan, Murphy (CT), Olver	Dodd, Kennedy, Kohl, Lieberman	$9,000,000
RDTE,N	Phalanx Next Generation	McCaul, Eshoo, Everett	Bennett, Hatch, McConnell, Sessions	$6,800,000
RDTE,N	Phase I Clinical Trials for Infusible Hemostatic Agent	Price (NC)	Burr, Dole	$3,200,000
RDTE,N	Planar Solid Oxide Fuel Cell System Demonstration at UTC SimCenter	Wamp		$3,500,000
RDTE,N	PMRF Force Protection Lab		Inouye	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Point Mugu Electronic Warfare Lab Upgrade	Gallegly		$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Power Conversion Equipment for High Density Power Generation	Boren, Sullivan	Inhofe	$800,000
RDTE,N	Precision Terrain Aided Navigation	Young (FL)		$3,200,000
RDTE,N	Project Athena	Kennedy, Langevin	Reed, Whitehouse	$6,400,000
RDTE,N	Propulsor Manufacturing Technology Development	Taylor	Cochran, Lott	$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Protective Apparel Technology Systems		Inhofe	$800,000
RDTE,N	Puget Sound Anoxia Research	Dicks		$1,200,000
RDTE,N	Pure Hydrogen Supply from Logistic Fuels	Murphy, Patrick	Casey	$2,400,000
RDTE,N	QuIPS Integration with Undersea Warfare ? Decision Support System (USW-DSS)	Dicks		$800,000
RDTE,N	Radio Sensor Module (RASM)	Price (NC)	Burr	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Rapid Repair UV Curable Structural Adhesives		Reed, Whitehouse	$4,000,000
RDTE,N	Real-Time Measurement Weight and Balance System for C-130s	Inslee	Murray	$3,200,000
RDTE,N	Remote Multi-Mission Vehicle ASW Mission Module for LCS	Walsh		$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Reparative Core Medicine	Young (FL)		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Research Infrastructure for the Applied Physics Laboratory	Dicks, McDermott	Cantwell	$3,200,000
RDTE,N	Rotational Molded Double Wall for Un-Manned Patrol Boat		Coleman	$3,000,000

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,N	Rotor Blade Protection Against Sand and Water Erosion	Edwards		$800,000
RDTE,N	SCOUT Mk3	Young (FL)		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Secure Data Sharing for Digital Radiographic Imaging		Cantwell	$1,200,000
RDTE,N	Secure Infrastructure Technology Laboratory (SINTEL)	Rothman, Sires	Lautenberg, Menendez	$3,200,000
RDTE,N	Semi-Submersible UUV		Vitter	$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Sensor Arrays for Multiple Applications		Nelson (FL)	$1,500,000
RDTE,N	Shipboard Production of Synthetic Logistics and Aviation Fuel		Bennett, Hatch	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Silver Fox UAS	Giffords		$800,000
RDTE,N	Single Generator Operations Lithium Ion Battery		Reid	$5,000,000
RDTE,N	Skybus 80k and 130k LTA-UAS Multirole Technologies		Collins, Snowe	$1,800,000
RDTE,N	Smart Integrated Data Environment	Moran (VA)		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Smart Valve	Allen	Collins, Snowe	$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Smart Visor	Lowey	Clinton, Schumer	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	SmartLink Planar Scanner Antenna Modernization	Sherman		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Solid-State DC Protection System (SSDCP)	Moore (WI),Bartlett, Meehan, Murphy (CT)	Dodd	$400,000
RDTE,N	Somatic Cell Processing Program	Wasserman Schultz		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	SPAWAR System Center Information Technology Center (ITC)	Jindal, Jefferson	Landrieu, Vitter	$10,000,000
RDTE,N	Spherical Airship R&D	Bishop (GA)		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Stabilized Laser Designation Capability	Thompson (CA)		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Stand-off Biochemical Agent Detection	Edwards		$800,000
RDTE,N	Strategies to Mitigate Individual Stress Reactivity and Operational Stress Reactions in the Military	Davis (CA)		$1,200,000
RDTE,N	STRIKE RDT&E and Integration with Intelligence C2 Systems / CIHEP	Boyd		$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Strike Weapon Propulsion (SWEAP)	Barton		$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Structural Life Tracking		Warner, Webb	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Submarine Artificial Intelligence-Based Combat System Kernal		Reed, Whitehouse	$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Submarine Electronic Chart Updates		Nelson (FL)	$2,700,000
RDTE,N	Submarine Maintenance Automation and Communication System (SMACS)	Moran (VA)		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Submarine Targeting Agile Array with Rapid Zooming		Durbin	$1,320,000
RDTE,N	Support for Naval Ship Hydrodynamic Facilities	Van Hollen	Cardin, Mikulski	$5,000,000
RDTE,N	Surf Eagle Open Source Environmental Intelligence		Lott	$3,600,000
RDTE,N	Survivability Program	Simpson	Craig, Crapo	$1,500,000
RDTE,N	Sustainability of AN/SPS—49 Common Signal Data Processor	Obey	Kohl	$3,600,000
RDTE,N	Swimmer Detection Sonar Network	Shea-Porter, Allen, Hodes	Collins, Gregg, Snowe, Sununu	$1,200,000
RDTE,N	SWMA: Critical On Demand Information System for Shipboard Maintainers	Dingell	Levin, Stabenow	$1,200,000
RDTE,N	Tactical Compact Optical Interrogator (TCOI)	Abercrombie		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Tactical E-Field Buoy Development Program	Hunter		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Tactical Key Loader	Lewis (CA)	Allard	$3,200,000
RDTE,N	Technology Collaboration for Aerospace Engineering Programs	Lampson		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Texas Microfactory		Hutchison	$3,500,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
RDTE,N	Theater Undersea Warfare Initiative (TUSW)		Akaka, Inouye	$3,200,000
RDTE,N	Tomahawk Weapons Control System	Sestak	Casey, Specter	$1,280,000
RDTE,N	Total Ship Training System (TSTS) Support System	Moran (VA)		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Tractable Durable Net Complex Shaped Body and Extremity Armor	Wamp		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Transformational Satellite Communications (TSAT) upgrade to Navy Multi-Band Terminal (NMT)	Lowey		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Twinline Thinline Submarine Towed Array	Courtney	Dodd, Lieberman	$3,200,000
RDTE,N	U.S. Navy Mobile Condition Assessment System Pilot	Taylor	Cochran, Lott	$800,000
RDTE,N	U.S. Navy Nuclear Power Plant and Ship Propulsion Shaft Manufacturing Improvement Project	Dent		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	U.S. Navy Pandemic Influenza Vaccine Program	McHugh, Gillibrand	Clinton, Schumer	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	UGV Mobility & Coordination in Joint Urban/Littoral Environments	Carney	Specter	$800,000
RDTE,N	Ultra Stable Coherent Laser	Schiff		$800,000
RDTE,N	Ultrasonic Consolidation of Embedded Sensors	Dingell	Levin, Stabenow	$1,200,000
RDTE,N	Underground Coordination of Managed Mesh-networks	Visclosky		$800,000
RDTE,N	Undersea Launched Missile Study	Courtney, Langevin, Scott (VA)	Dodd, Lieberman, Reed	$5,000,000
RDTE,N	Undersea Perimeter Security Integrated Defense Environment	Kennedy	Reed	$2,800,000
RDTE,N	Underwater Acoustic Imaging for Maritime Domain Awareness	Young (FL)		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Unique Identification of Tangible Items	Wicker	Cochran	$8,500,000
RDTE,N	Universal Description, Discovery and Integration		Conrad, Dorgan	$2,800,000
RDTE,N	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Fuel Cell Power Source	Higgins	Clinton, Schumer	$2,000,000
RDTE,N	Unmanned Air Systems ?Open Architecture? Migration	Porter, Hoyer	Mikulski, Reid	$3,000,000
RDTE,N	Unmanned Aircraft Systems Optimization Technologies		Byrd	$2,800,000
RDTE,N	Unmanned Force Augmentation System	Burgess, Marchant, Sessions		$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Upward Looking Sonar (ULS)	Tiahrt		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Urban Operations Environmental Lab		Brownback, Roberts	$4,000,000
RDTE,N	USMC Logistics Analysis and Optimization	Bishop (GA)		$1,200,000
RDTE,N	Validation of Prognostic and Health Management Systems	Doolittle		$2,500,000
RDTE,N	Vertical Lift Center of Excellence—Institute of Maintenance, Science and Technology	Jones (NC)	Dole	$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Virtual Clinical Learning Lab and Center of Excellence	Ortiz		$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Virtual Onboard Analyst (VIRONA) for Multi-Sensor Mine Detection		Akaka, Inouye	$1,000,000
RDTE,N	VisualDx Image-Based Real-Time Clinical Decision Support	Slaughter		$2,400,000
RDTE,N	Warfighter Rapid Awareness Processing Technology for Distributed Operations		Akaka	$3,000,000
RDTE,N	Wide Area Sensor for Force Protection Targeting	Calvert		$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Wide-Band Gap Semiconductor Materials		Levin, Stabenow	$1,600,000
RDTE,N	Wireless Imaging and Sensor Network	Davis (CA)		$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Wireless Maritime Inspection System	Shuster	Casey	$1,000,000
RDTE,N	Wireless Sensors for Navy Aircraft		Leahy	$1,600,000
SCN	AGS Pallets		McConnell	$3,840,000
WP,N	ABL Facility Restoration Program		Byrd	$54,000,000

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Account	Project Name	Requesting Member		Amount
		House	Senate	
WP,N	Destroyer Modernization Weapons		McConnell	$8,000,000
WP,N	Coyote GQM-163A Supersonic Sea-Skimming Target	Tiahrt		$1,000,000
WP,N	MK 54 Torpedo Test Hardware	Dicks		$1,600,000
WP,N	MK-30 Mod2 Anti-Submarine Warfare Training System	Shea-Porter	Gregg, Sununu, Kennedy	$1,600,000
WP,N	Mk-48 ADCAP Torpedo Critical Component Production Restart	Dicks, Inslee		$3,200,000
WTCV,A	Watervliet—Arsenal Support Program		Clinton, Schumer	$9,600,000
WTCV,A	Base Security System	Rogers (MI)	Levin	$1,600,000
WTCV,A	Combat Vehicle and Automotive Advanced Technology for the Antiballistic Windshield Armor Project	Clyburn		$2,000,000
WTCV,A	Rock Island Arsenal—Arsenal Support Program	Hare	Durbin, Grassley, Harkin, Obama	$11,500,000
WTCV,A	USASOC M9 9mm Pistol	Hoyer	Cardin, Mikulski	
* DHP	Bone Marrow Failure Disorder Research	Matsui		$1,000,000
* DHP	Children's Hospital Integrated Patient Electronic Records System (CHIPERS)	Lee		$1,000,000
* DHP	Riverside General Hospital Program for the Treatment of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder	Jackson-Lee		$1,000,000
* DHP	Warrior Transition Unit Support for the 4/25th Airborne Brigade Combat Team		Stevens	$2,000,000
* GP	United States Olympic Committee (USOC) Paralympic Military Program	Langevin, Kennedy		$5,000,000
* OM,A	Warrior Transition Unit Support for the 4/25th Airborne Brigade Combat Team		Stevens	$1,000,000
* OM,DW	First Tee	Clyburn		$3,000,000
* OM,DW	Special Operations Forces Tele-Training Systems (SOFTS)	Walsh		$1,000,000
* OP,A	America's Future Soldier Trainer Acquisition Program	Lampson, Boyd		$2,000,000
* P,DW	Tactical Local Area Network (TACLAN) for SOCOM	Carter		$2,000,000
* RDTE,A	Advanced Composite Armor for Force Protection	Coble		$3,000,000
* RDTE,A	Advanced Wireless Technologies	Sestak, Ackerman	Casey, Clinton, Schumer	$500,000
* RDTE,A	Combat Wound Initiative at Walter Reed Army Medical Center	Kennedy	Reed	$2,000,000
* RDTE,A	Integrated Vehicle Health Monitoring System for UAVs	Kuhl	Clinton, Schumer	$4,000,000
* RDTE,A	Maine Institute for Human Genetics	Michaud		$500,000
* RDTE,A	Nano-enabled Ultra High Storage Density Non-volatile Memory for Next Generation Commander?s Digital	Doggett		$1,000,000
* RDTE,A	Targeted Radiation Therapy for Cancer Initiative	Smith (WA)	Cantwell, Murray	$1,000,000
* RDTE,A	University of Kentucky Robotic Surgery Research	Chandler		$2,000,000
* RDTE,A	University of Kentucky Tissue Repair Research	Chandler		$1,000,000
* RDTE,DW	Buoyancy Assisted Lift Air Vehicle	Sherman		$2,000,000
* RDTE,DW	Historically Black Colleges and Universities	Cummings	Landrieu	$20,000,000
* RDTE,N	Hampton University Cancer Treatment Initiative	Scott (VA)		$1,000,000
* RDTE,N	Low Cost—Laser Module Assembly for the Navy?s Acoustic Sensors (LC-LMA)	Sestak	Casey	$1,000,000
* RDTE,N	Remote Controlled Surveillance Sonar System (RCSSS)	Hodes	Sununu	$1,000,000

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 2008 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 2007 amount, the 2008 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 2008 follow:

[In thousands of dollars]

New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2007	$573,493,020
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2008[1]	639,100,933
House bill, fiscal year 2008	448,673,495
Senate bill, fiscal year 2008	452,467,500
Conference agreement, fiscal year 2008	460,303,497

Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2007	−113,189,523
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2008	−178,797,436
House bill, fiscal year 2008	+11,630,002
Senate bill, fiscal year 2008	+7,835,997

[1]Includes FY 08 Global War on Terror supplemental funding request

DIVISION B—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 2008

Division B of the conference agreement makes further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2008. No comparable provisions were included in the House or Senate versions of H.R. 3222.

In particular, division B amends the first fiscal year 2008 continuing resolution (Public Law 110–92) to extend its general expiration date to December 14, 2007 and to add additional provisions as follows. (In the following discussion, the section numbers cited refer to sections of Public Law 110–92 as they would be added by the conference agreement.)

New section 151 of the continuing resolution (as added by the conference agreement) extends authority through the general termination date of the continuing resolution for the National Dairy Promotion and Research Board (which is funded through producer assessments) to expend funds for foreign market development.

Section 152 provides an operating rate under the continuing resolution of $1,025,398,000 for the Census Bureau's Periodic Censuses and Programs account, in order to accommodate contracts and activities needed to be undertaken now to stay on schedule for 2010 decennial census and the economic censuses.

Section 153 provides an emergency designation for funds available under the first continuing resolution for the Department of Defense and that are not subsumed into the regular fiscal year 2008 Defense Appropriations Act.

Section 154 appropriates funds for the traditional payment to the heirs of the late Representative Jo Ann Davis.

Section 155 provides operating rates under the continuing resolution equal to the President's fiscal year 2008 budget request for accounts within the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Section 156 extends, through the general termination date of the continuing resolution, a provision of law limiting liability of air carriers for claims arising out of acts of terrorism. This provision was last extended by the fiscal year 2007 full-year continuing resolution and expired on September 30. It has been proposed to be extended in the House-passed and Senate Committee-reported FAA authorization bills. '

Section 157 makes a $500,000,000 emergency appropriation to the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management for emergency wildland fire suppression, wildfire risk reduction, reconstruction, and recovery activities in response to the catastrophic wildfire season of 2007. The conferees have included funds to repay other program funds borrowed during fiscal year 2007 to fund emergency wildfire suppression activities, provide additional suppression resources to offset the cost of fighting the devastating Southern California wildfires, and fund critical hazardous fuels and rehabilitation activities. The conferees direct the agencies and their partners to allocate hazardous fuels and mitigation funding to areas that face the greatest risk from wildfires as a result of population densities and excessive fuel loads. Funding has also been provided for urgently needed fire risk reduction projects on State and private lands using all authorities, available to the Forest Service. Rehabilitation funds shall be allocated to areas that face the greatest emergency stabilization and watershed protection needs based on values at risk.

Section 158 makes a $2,900,000,000 emergency appropriation to the Federal Emergency Management Agency: disaster relief fund, to provide the additional amounts estimated by the Department of Homeland Security to be needed for continued and anticipated disaster response and relief efforts for fiscal year 2008.

Section 159 makes a $3,000,000,000 emergency appropriation to the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Fund solely to alleviate a shortfall in the ''Road Home'' program to assist people whose homes were damaged by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. These amounts would be used exclusively to fund eligible claims, for the homeowners' program in Louisiana that were submitted by the program deadline but not covered by current program funding.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XXI, CI. 9 (HOUSE) AND WITH RULE XLIV (SENATE)

The following statement is submitted in compliance with clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, which require publication of a list of congressionally directed spending items (Senate), congressional earmarks (House), limited tax benefits, and limited tariff benefits included in the conference report, or in the joint statement of managers accompanying the conference report, including 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 conference report nor the statement of managers for this division contains any congressionally directed spending items (as defined in the Senate rule) congressional earmarks (as defined in the House rule), limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in the applicable House and Senate rules.

The following statement is submitted in compliance with House Resolution 491, which requires a listing of congressional earmarks in the conference report or joint statement of managers that were not committed to the committee of conference by either House, not in a report on a bill committed to conference, and not in a Senate committee report on a companion measure. Neither the conference report nor the statement of managers for this division contains any congressionally directed spending items (as defined in the Senate rule) or congressional earmarks (as defined in the House rule).

JOHN P. MURTHA,
NORMAN D. DICKS,
PETER J. VISCLOSKY,
JAMES P. MORAN,
MARCH KAPTUR,
BUD CRAMER,
ALLEN BOYD,
STEVEN R. ROTHMAN,
SANFORD D. BISHOP, Jr.,
DAVID OBEY,
BILL YOUNG,
DAVE HOBSON,
P. FRELINGHUYSEN,
TODD TIAHRT,
ROGER F. WICKER,
Managers on the Part of the House.

DANIEL K. INOUYE,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
PATRICK J. LEAHY,
TOM HARKIN,
BYRON L. DORGAN,
DICK DURBIN,
DIANNE FEINSTEIN,
BARBARA A. MIKULSKI,
HERB KOHL,
PATTY MURRAY,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3043, DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2008

Mr. OBEY. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 794, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 3043) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. TAUSCHER). Pursuant to House Resolution 794, the conference report is considered read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of November 5, 2007, at page 29413.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. OBEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include tabular and extraneous material on the conference report to accompany H.R. 3043.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. OBEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

I think everyone understands what the legislation is before us, and I urge adoption of the conference report.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALSH of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank my chairman, Mr. OBEY, for the hard work, the energy and the thought that went into this bill, and both the minority and the majority staff for the hard work that they did in preparing us for the culmination of this work.

But I have to say, Madam Speaker, as someone who supported both of

these bills that are contained in this conference report before us, I must admit to no small measure of frustration and disappointment with respect to where we stand today. I'm disappointed because this exercise embodies what is wrong with Washington.

By lancing these 2 bills together, we ensure a Presidential veto of both. By combining these bills, it makes certain that neither will advance in a timely fashion. And tying them together guarantees that we will further delay vital and noncontroversial spending for our veterans; funding to provide our wounded warriors needed health care; funding to reduce the backlog in the processing of claims benefits; and funding to invest in our veterans hospitals and defense facilities, both here at home and abroad.

I've said over and over, I can't figure out how anyone thinks that holding the veterans funding, which we all support, hostage to a bill that is going to be vetoed is good public policy. The fact is, everyone knows it's not good public policy; and, frankly, it's not even good politics. As former Appropriations Committee Chairman Bill Young asked, Give me one good government reason why joining these two bills makes sense.

I supported both the Labor-HHS and the Military Construction-Veterans Appropriations bills when they came to the House earlier this year. I think they're both good bills, and they're both well designed by the chairmen and the ranking members.

Chairman OBEY and I have worked shoulder to shoulder on the Labor-HHS bill for several months now, and I am satisfied with this bill as it has been produced over the last several weeks. I think it is a fair compromise. Knowing the President is not going to sign the bill, I am optimistic that he will negotiate with us in good faith in the coming weeks so that we can produce a final product that he can sign and we can pass that preserves the important bipartisan priorities this legislation seeks to address.

I am incredibly disappointed that leaders of this committee have been forced to yield to the political whims and flippant strategies of party leaders advancing this needless game of partisan one-upmanship.

Appropriations has always been a committee of principle, a committee of good governance. Appropriators have traditionally cast aside politics for policy. Tonight, Madam Speaker, this committee has become the primary sponsor of a partisan stand-off, and that's a shame.

My constituents sent me here to develop good policy. They sent me here to do the right thing. And the fact is that delaying vital funding for our veterans is not the right thing.

I regret that we're here discussing this. I regret that we haven't seen the Military Construction-Veterans bill go to the White House. It's a bill that could have been sent a month ago.

If the Senate sends the Labor-HHS bill back to us as a stand-alone conference report, I will vote for it. As importantly, I will be among the first to vote for a stand-alone Military Construction-Veterans conference report as soon as the House decides to appoint conferees, but the process that has been used to bring us to this point leaves a very bad taste in my mouth.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS), chairman of the Military Subcommittee.

Mr. EDWARDS. Madam Speaker, let me first respond to my colleague and friend, the last speaker, who is highly critical of Democrats having the gall to combine the VA appropriation bill with another bill. I must say, if that is a crime, then some of my Republican colleagues would be serving a life sentence, because in 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 they did exactly what they're criticizing tonight. They put the VA appropriation bill in other bills. And oh, by the way, they forgot to tell you, as they criticize us tonight for being 1 month late in passing the VA appropriation bill after Democrats have already led the charge to add $5.2 billion for veterans health care and benefits programs, they forgot to tell you they didn't pass a VA appropriation bill at all last year, not one month late, not two months late, not three months late, not four months late. They just simply didn't do it at all.

So I think it would be fair for an objective person to raise a question of credibility when some in this House say one thing and do another. And by the way, when they talk about how, under Democratic leadership, we're late, just over a month now, in passing the appropriation bill, they conveniently seem to forget, I call it ''politically convenient memory,'' maybe I should call it ''politically convenient loss of memory,'' they forget to say the last time under a Republican leadership they passed a VA appropriation bill on time wasn't 2005 or 2004 or 2003 or 2002 or 2001. It was 1996.

But let's talk about the substance of this bill under the new leadership in Congress, because that's what this debate is all about. And I'm proud of that substance.

This conference report sends a clear message to America's servicemen and women, their families, and our veterans that a grateful Nation deeply respects their service and sacrifice. This bill says to all who have served in uniform, just as you have kept your promise to our country, we intend to keep our promise to you.

For our veterans, this is a historic bill under Democratic leadership, without precedent. We increase VA discretionary spending by $6.6 billion, which is $3.7 billion above the President's request.

This bill represents the largest single increase in VA discretionary and health care funding in the 77-year history of the Veterans Administration, and our veterans have earned every dime through their service and sacrifice for our Nation.

What this bill means, this bill crafted under Democratic leadership, to our veterans is this: more doctors and nurses for improved medical care, shorter waiting times for doctors appointments. It means case managers for Iraq war veterans with traumatic combat wounds. For those suffering from combat-related PTSD and mental health care issues, it means better and more timely services. For members of the National Guard and Reserve forces in rural areas, it means quality health care closer to home. And for many of the 2,000 homeless veterans on the streets of our Nation tonight, this bill means the dignity of housing and hope for the future.

Let me mention seven major initiatives in this bill, Madam Speaker. First, we increase VA health care funding by $5.3 billion above last year's levels. It bears repeating this is the largest single increase in VA health care funding in our Nation's history.

□ 2130

When combined with the fiscal year 2000 continuing resolution passed under Democratic leadership and the 2007 Iraq supplemental bill passed earlier this year, listen to this my colleagues, this new Congress in less than 12 months under new leadership will have added $10.2 billion to improve millions of veterans' health care, and $11 billion in increase in VA discretionary spending, which includes health care and benefits.

For the first time in the 21-year history of the veterans service organizations independent budget, led by the DAV, the VFW, AMVETS and Paralyzed Veterans of America and 52 other organizations, under Democratic leadership we meet and exceed the independent budget to the Veterans Health Administration, the first time, and will require no less than $2.9 billion be invested in PTSD and mental health care treatment for veterans.

Our second initiative, and this is important, we had 1,800 new VA caseworkers to reduce unacceptable waiting times for VA benefits, waiting times that are averaging 6 months. Many of those veterans are combat wounded.

A third initiative, for the first time since 1979 when gasoline prices were 90 cents a gallon, we increased the mileage reimbursement for veterans from 11 cents to 28½ cents. That is $78 more for a 400-mile round trip for a veteran

to get the care he or she needs at a VA hospital. It may not be a lot of money to some, but to many of our Nation's veterans it might mean the difference between making that trip or not.

Fourth, for the first time in 5 years, we fund a real increase after inflation in VA medical research. That research will help millions of America's veterans live better, longer lives.

Fifth, we increase VA construction by $870 million. Why? Because we want to ensure that not one veteran, not one, ever has to live with the indignity that many of our Army soldiers had to face at Walter Reed Hospital Annex 18.

Six, under Democratic leadership, we recognize that our military spouses and children are truly the unsung heroes and heroines of our Nation's defense. They may not wear our Nation's uniform, but they sacrifice and serve every day. We take a new initiative, the military family initiative, in this bill, that I wish my Republican colleagues would join with us in voting for tonight, provide $130 million for 16 new day care centers to help 3,500 military children get the day care they need.

Seven, we fund $2.8 billion to continue growing the active Army and the Marines so that our Marines and Army soldiers can spend more time at home with the families they love and less time deployed overseas.

We spend $21.5 billion in military construction, support operations, training, quality of life improvements for our service men and women. This is a $5.2 billion increase over fiscal year 2007. The DAV, one of America's most respected veterans organizations, urges this House to vote for this bill. Our veterans, our service men and women deserve that vote tonight.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION - VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2008 (H.R. 2642)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2007 Enacted	FY 2008 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE						
Military construction, Army	2,017,321	4,039,197	4,070,959	3,928,149	3,950,383	+1,933,062
Rescission	-43,348	---	---	---	-8,690	+34,658
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28)	1,255,890	---	---	---	---	-1,255,890
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28). (By (transfer, Army Sec. 3309)	(6,250)	---	---	---	---	(-6,250)
Total	3,229,863	4,039,197	4,070,959	3,928,149	3,941,693	+711,830
Military construction, Navy and Marine Corps	1,130,821	2,104,276	2,125,138	2,168,315	2,220,784	+1,089,963
Rescissions	-27,500	---	-5,862	---	-10,557	+16,943
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28)	370,990	---	---	---	---	-370,990
Total	1,474,311	2,104,276	2,119,276	2,168,315	2,210,227	+735,916
Military construction, Air Force	1,083,000	912,109	927,428	1,048,518	1,159,747	+76,747
Rescissions	-2,694	---	-5,319	---	-10,470	-7,776
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28)	43,300	---	---	---	---	-43,300
Total	1,123,606	912,109	922,109	1,048,518	1,149,277	+25,671
Military construction, Defense-Wide	1,127,000	1,799,336	1,806,928	1,758,755	1,609,596	+482,596
Rescission	-110,229	---	-7,592	---	-10,192	+100,037
Total	1,016,771	1,799,336	1,799,336	1,758,755	1,599,404	+582,633
Total, Active components	6,844,551	8,854,918	8,911,680	8,903,737	8,900,601	+2,056,050
Military construction, Army National Guard	473,000	404,291	439,291	478,836	536,656	+63,656
Rescissions	-2,129	---	---	---	---	+2,129
Total	470,871	404,291	439,291	478,836	536,656	+65,785
Military construction, Air National Guard	126,000	85,517	95,517	228,995	287,537	+161,537
Military construction, Army Reserve	166,000	119,684	154,684	138,424	148,133	-17,867
Military construction, Navy Reserve	43,000	59,150	69,150	59,150	64,430	+21,430
Military construction, Air Force Reserve	45,000	26,559	39,628	27,559	28,359	-16,641
Rescission	---	---	-3,069	-3,100	-3,069	-3,069
Total	45,000	26,559	36,559	24,459	25,290	-19,710
Total, Reserve components	850,871	695,201	795,201	929,864	1,062,046	+211,175
Total, Military construction	7,695,422	9,550,119	9,706,881	9,833,601	9,962,647	+2,267,225
Appropriations	(6,211,142)	(9,550,119)	(9,728,723)	(9,836,701)	(10,005,625)	(+3,794,483)
Rescissions	(-185,900)	---	(-21,842)	(-3,100)	(-42,978)	(+142,922)
Emergency appropriations	(1,670,180)	---	---	---	---	(-1,670,180)
North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program	204,789	201,400	201,400	201,400	201,400	-3,389
Family housing construction, Army	579,000	419,400	419,400	419,400	424,400	-154,600
Rescission	---	---	---	---	-4,559	-4,559
Total	579,000	419,400	419,400	419,400	419,841	-159,159
Family housing operation and maintenance, Army	671,311	742,920	742,920	742,920	731,920	+60,609
Family housing construction, Navy and Marine Corps	305,000	298,329	298,329	288,329	293,129	-11,871
Family housing operation and maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps	505,472	371,404	371,404	371,404	371,404	-134,068
Family housing construction, Air Force	1,168,000	362,747	362,747	362,747	327,747	-840,253
Rescission	-18,000	---	---	---	-15,000	+3,000
Total	1,150,000	362,747	362,747	362,747	312,747	-837,253
Family housing operation and maintenance, Air Force	750,000	688,335	688,335	688,335	688,335	-61,665
Family housing construction, Defense-Wide	9,000	---	---	---	---	-9,000
Family housing operation and maintenance, Defense-Wide	49,000	48,848	48,848	48,848	48,848	-152
Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund	2,475	500	500	500	500	-1,975
Total, Family housing	4,021,258	2,932,483	2,932,483	2,922,483	2,866,724	-1,154,534

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION - VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2008 (H.R. 2642)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2007 Enacted	FY 2008 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Appropriations	(4,039,258)	(2,932,483)	(2,932,483)	(2,922,483)	(2,886,283)	(-1,152,975)
Rescissions	(-18,000)	---	---	---	(-19,559)	(-1,559)
Chemical demilitarization construction, Defense-Wide	131,000	86,176	86,176	104,176	104,176	-26,824
Base realignment and closure:						
Base realignment and closure account, 1990	252,279	220,689	270,689	320,689	295,689	+43,410
Base realignment and closure account, 2005	2,489,421	8,174,315	8,174,315	8,174,315	8,040,401	+5,550,980
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28)	3,136,802	---	---	---	---	-3,136,802
Total, Base realignment and closure	5,878,502	8,395,004	8,445,004	8,495,004	8,336,090	+2,457,588
Appropriations	(2,741,700)	(8,395,004)	(8,445,004)	(8,495,004)	(8,336,090)	(+5,594,390)
Emergency appropriations	(3,136,802)	---	---	---	---	(-3,136,802)
Total, title I	17,930,971	21,165,182	21,371,944	21,556,664	21,471,037	+3,540,066
Appropriations	(13,327,889)	(21,165,182)	(21,393,786)	(21,559,764)	(21,533,574)	(+8,205,685)
Rescissions	(-203,900)	---	(-21,842)	(-3,100)	(-62,537)	(+141,363)
Emergency appropriations	(4,806,982)	---	---	---	---	(-4,806,982)
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS						
Veterans Benefits Administration						
Compensation and pensions	38,007,095	41,236,322	41,236,322	41,236,322	41,236,322	+3,229,227
Readjustment benefits	3,262,006	3,300,289	3,300,289	3,300,289	3,300,289	+38,283
Veterans insurance and indemnities	49,850	41,250	41,250	41,250	41,250	-8,600
Veterans housing benefit program fund program account (indefinite)	66,234	17,389	17,389	17,389	17,389	-48,845
(Limitation on direct loans)	(500)	(500)	(500)	(500)	(500)	---
Credit subsidy	-100,000	-108,000	-108,000	-108,000	-108,000	-8,000
Administrative expenses	154,284	154,562	154,562	154,562	154,562	+278
Vocational rehabilitation loans program account	53	71	71	71	71	+18
(Limitation on direct loans)	(4,242)	(3,287)	(3,287)	(3,287)	(3,287)	(-955)
Administrative expenses	305	311	311	311	311	+6
Native American veteran housing loan program account	584	628	628	628	628	+44
(Limitation on direct loans)	(30,000)	---	---	---	---	(-30,000)
Total, Veterans Benefits Administration	41,440,411	44,642,822	44,642,822	44,642,822	44,642,822	+3,202,411
Veterans Health Administration						
Medical services	25,518,254	27,167,671	29,031,400	28,979,220	29,104,220	+3,585,966
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28)	466,778	---	---	---	---	-466,778
Medical administration	3,177,968	3,442,000	3,510,600	3,642,000	3,517,000	+339,032
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28)	250,000	---	---	---	---	-250,000
Medical facilities	3,569,533	3,592,000	4,100,000	4,092,000	4,100,000	+530,467
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28)	595,000	---	---	---	---	-595,000
Medical and prosthetic research	413,980	411,000	480,000	500,000	480,000	+66,020
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28)	32,500	---	---	---	---	-32,500
Medical care cost recovery collections:						
Offsetting collections	-2,329,000	-2,414,000	-2,414,000	-2,414,000	-2,414,000	-85,000
Appropriations (indefinite)	2,329,000	2,414,000	2,414,000	2,414,000	2,414,000	+85,000
Total, Veterans Health Administration	34,024,013	34,612,671	37,122,000	37,213,220	37,201,220	+3,177,207
Appropriations	(32,679,735)	(34,612,671)	(37,122,000)	(37,213,220)	(37,201,220)	(+4,521,485)
Emergency appropriations	(1,344,278)	---	---	---	---	(-1,344,278)
National Cemetery Administration						
National Cemetery Administration	160,747	166,809	170,000	217,709	195,000	+34,253
Total, National Cemetery Administration	160,747	166,809	170,000	217,709	195,000	+34,253
Departmental Administration						
General operating expenses	1,481,473	1,471,837	1,598,500	1,612,031	1,605,000	+123,527
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28)	83,200	---	---	---	---	-83,200
Information technology systems	1,214,000	1,859,217	1,859,217	1,898,000	1,966,465	+752,465
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28)	35,100	---	---	---	---	-35,100
Office of Inspector General	70,641	72,599	76,500	88,700	80,500	+9,859
Construction, major projects	399,000	727,400	1,410,800	727,400	1,069,100	+670,100
Construction, minor projects	198,937	233,396	615,000	751,398	630,535	+431,598
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28)	340,485	---	---	---	---	-340,485
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28) (Rescission)	-14,485	---	---	---	---	+14,485
Grants for construction of State extended care facilities	85,000	85,000	165,000	250,000	165,000	+80,000

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION - VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2008 (H.R. 2642)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2007 Enacted	FY 2008 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Grants for the construction of State veterans cemeteries	32,000	32,000	37,000	100,000	39,500	+7,500
Total, Departmental Administration	4,086,098	4,648,258	5,932,017	5,645,238	5,751,100	+1,665,002
Appropriations	(3,641,798)	(4,648,258)	(5,932,017)	(5,645,238)	(5,751,100)	(+2,109,302)
Emergency appropriations	(458,785)	---	---	---	---	(-458,785)
Rescissions (emergency appropriations)	(-14,485)	---	---	---	---	(+14,485)
Administrative Provisions						
Sec. 230 Mileage reimbursement, VA medical services	---	---	---	125,000	---	---
Sec. 230 Mileage reimbursement, VA medical administration	---	---	---	-125,000	---	---
Sec. 230 VA Medical Services (P.L. 110-28)	---	---	---	---	-66,000	-66,000
Sec. 230 Construction Major Projects (P.L. 110-28)	---	---	---	---	66,000	+66,000
Total, title II	79,550,522	83,903,751	87,696,839	87,501,280	87,595,142	+8,044,620
Appropriations	(77,761,944)	(83,903,751)	(87,696,839)	(87,501,280)	(87,595,142)	(+9,833,198)
Emergency appropriations	(1,803,063)	---	---	---	---	(-1,803,063)
Rescissions (emergency appropriations)	(-14,485)	---	---	---	---	(+14,485)
(Limitation on direct loans)	(34,742)	(3,787)	(3,787)	(3,787)	(3,787)	(-30,955)
Discretionary	38,265,337	39,416,501	43,209,589	43,014,030	43,107,892	+4,842,555
Mandatory	41,285,185	44,487,250	44,487,250	44,487,250	44,487,250	+3,202,065
TITLE III - RELATED AGENCIES						
American Battle Monuments Commission						
Salaries and expenses	37,000	42,100	43,470	45,600	44,600	+7,600
Foreign currency fluctuations account	5,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	+6,000
Total, American Battle Monuments Commission	42,000	53,100	54,470	56,600	55,600	+13,600
U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims						
Salaries and expenses	20,189	21,217	21,397	24,217	22,717	+2,528
Department of Defense - Civil						
Cemeterial Expenses, Army						
Salaries and expenses	30,000	26,892	30,592	31,865	31,230	+1,230
Armed Forces Retirement Home						
Operation and maintenance	55,991	55,724	55,724	55,724	55,724	-267
Capital program	1,236	---	---	---	---	-1,236
General fund appropriation	---	5,900	800	5,900	800	+800
Total, Armed Forces Retirement Home	57,227	61,624	56,524	61,624	56,524	-703
Total, title III	149,416	162,833	162,983	174,306	166,071	+16,655
Appropriations	(149,416)	(162,833)	(162,983)	(174,306)	(166,071)	(+16,655)
GENERAL PROVISIONS						
Sec. 411 Conventions (emergency appropriations)	---	---	---	100,000	---	---
Grand total	97,630,909	105,231,766	109,231,766	109,332,250	109,232,250	+11,601,341
Appropriations	(91,239,249)	(105,231,766)	(109,253,608)	(109,235,350)	(109,294,787)	(+18,055,538)
Rescissions	(-203,900)	---	(-21,842)	(-3,100)	(-62,537)	(+141,363)
Emergency appropriations	(6,610,045)	---	---	(100,000)	(66,000)	(-6,544,045)
Rescissions (emergency appropriations)	(-14,485)	---	---	---	(-66,000)	(-51,515)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION - VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2008 (H.R. 2642)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2007 Enacted	FY 2008 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP						
Scorekeeping adjustments:						
Emergency appropriations defense	-4,806,982	---	---	---	---	+4,806,982
Emergency appropriations non-defense	-1,788,578	---	---	-100,000	---	+1,788,578
ATB pay raise (Sec. 111 of P.L. 110-5) adjustment	-925	---	---	---	---	+925
Sec. 232 Rounding of benefits	---	---	---	15,000	---	---
Total, adjustments	-6,596,485	---	---	-85,000	---	+6,596,485
Total (including adjustments)	91,034,424	105,231,766	109,231,766	109,247,250	109,232,250	+18,197,826
Scorekeeping adjustments	(-6,596,485)	---	---	(-85,000)	---	(+6,596,485)
Prior year outlays	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total mandatory and discretionary	91,034,424	105,231,766	109,231,766	109,247,250	109,232,250	+18,197,826
Mandatory	(41,285,185)	(44,487,250)	(44,487,250)	(44,487,250)	(44,487,250)	(+3,202,065)
Mandatory (prior year)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mandatory (total)	(41,285,185)	(44,487,250)	(44,487,250)	(44,487,250)	(44,487,250)	(+3,202,065)
Discretionary	(49,749,239)	(60,744,516)	(64,744,516)	(64,760,000)	(64,745,000)	(+14,995,761)
Discretionary (prior year)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Discretionary (total)	(49,749,239)	(60,744,516)	(64,744,516)	(64,760,000)	(64,745,000)	(+14,995,761)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION - VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FY 2008 (H.R. 2642)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2007 Enacted	FY 2008 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
RECAP BY FUNCTION						
Mandatory	41,285,185	44,487,250	44,487,250	44,487,250	44,487,250	+3,202,065
Prior year outlays	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Mandatory	41,285,185	44,487,250	44,487,250	44,487,250	44,487,250	+3,202,065
General purpose discretionary:						
Defense	13,123,989	21,165,182	21,371,944	21,556,664	21,471,037	+8,347,048
Prior year outlays	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Defense	13,123,989	21,165,182	21,371,944	21,556,664	21,471,037	+8,347,048
Nondefense	36,625,250	39,579,334	43,372,572	43,203,336	43,273,963	+6,648,713
Prior year outlays	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Nondefense	36,625,250	39,579,334	43,372,572	43,203,336	43,273,963	+6,648,713
Subtotal, General purpose discretionary	49,749,239	60,744,516	64,744,516	64,760,000	64,745,000	+14,995,761
Prior year outlays	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total General purpose discretionary	49,749,239	60,744,516	64,744,516	64,760,000	64,745,000	+14,995,761
Grand total, Mandatory and Discretionary	91,034,424	105,231,766	109,231,766	109,247,250	109,232,250	+18,197,826
DISCRETIONARY 302B ALLOCATION						
GENERAL PURPOSE	49,749,239	60,744,516	64,744,516	64,760,000	64,745,000	+14,995,761
302B ALLOCATION	---	---	64,744,516	64,745,000	64,745,000	+64,745,000
OVER/UNDER	49,749,239	60,744,516	---	15,000	---	-49,749,239

Mr. WALSH of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in an attempt to set the record straight with respect to recent history of funding for these important veterans programs. Certain speakers over the past several days have made statements that have, in the least, inferred that the manner in which we are being asked to vote for the veterans portion of this package before us is consistent with past practice. This is simply not the case.

The facts of the matter are these: In 7 of 12 years of previous Republican control, funding for veterans was approved in stand-alone bills. In five of those cases, the conference report containing veterans funding was approved in September or October. In one case, the conference report was approved on November 8, and another was approved on November 18.

In 4 of the remaining 5 years, veterans funding was included in multiple omnibus bills. But in all but one of these cases, the House had approved the stand-alone veterans bill. In all but two cases, the Senate passed a stand-alone bill. In one case, fiscal year 2003, the election year in which the Senate switched its majority, neither body approved a stand-alone bill.

In every one of these 4 years, the omnibus bill that was finally approved was both fiscally responsible and negotiated openly by the House and the Senate bodies with full awareness and agreement of the executive branch. In the final circumstance, last year, the House approved a veterans bill before the beginning of the fiscal year and waited until the day before Congress adjourned for the Senate to appoint conferees.

Unfortunately, such appointment occurred too late to act. As we saw, when we had the majority in the House, there was a tremendous amount of frustration with the other body in closing some of these conferences out. I suspect my good friends on the other side of the aisle are experiencing similar frustration this evening.

Although funding for our veterans has found its way to these deserving Americans in more than one manner, the real point here is that not once in the past 12 years or even before that, as far as I am aware, has such funding for veterans been placed in jeopardy in the manner that it is being placed tonight. Never has it been paired with a bill that everyone is certain will be vetoed. Never has it been used as a pawn to force the President to choose veterans over other programs, no matter how important they may be.

Madam Speaker, as many of my friends are wont to say, people are entitled to their own opinions but not to their own facts. In the debate regarding the funding for our veterans, it is particularly important that the facts are not distorted for political purposes.

VETERANS FUNDING HISTORY UNDER REPUBLICAN CONGRESSES

FY 1996: Stand alone VA–HUD conference report passed in December. Subsequently vetoed, and wrapped into an Omnibus which passed the following Spring (4/25/96). House passed conference report 12/7/95. Senate passed conference report 12/14/95. President vetoed conference report 12/18/95. Enacted as part of the Omnibus 4/25/96.

FY 1997: Stand alone VA–HUD conference report enacted before the end of the fiscal year (9/26/06). House passed conference report 9/24/96. Senate passed conference report 9/25/96. President signed conference report 9/26/96.

FY 1998: Stand alone VA–HUD conference report enacted in October (10/27/97). House passed conference report 10/8/97. Senate passed conference report 10/9/97. President signed conference report 10/27/97.

FY 1999: Stand alone VA–HUD conference report enacted in October (10/21/98). House passed conference report 10/6/98. Senate passed conference report 10/8/98. President signed conference report 10/21/98.

FY 2000: Stand alone VA–HUD conference report enacted in October (10/20/99). House passed conference report 10/14/99. Senate passed conference report 10/15/99. President signed conference report 10/20/99.

FY 2001: VA–HUD conference report enacted in October with the Energy and Water attached (10/27/00). Energy and Water conference was previously vetoed and the revised E&W agreement was included within the VA–HUD conference agreement. House passed conference report 10/19/00. Senate passed conference report 10/19/00. President signed conference report 10/27/00.

FY 2002: Stand alone VA–HUD conference report enacted in November (11/26/01). House passed conference report 11/8/01. Senate passed conference report 11/8/01. President signed conference report 11/26/01.

FY 2003: Neither the House nor Senate passed a VA–HUD bill (nor did they pass 9 other appropriations bills). This was the year the Senate changed parties in the 2002 election. The omnibus which was enacted in February 2003 contained 11 of the 13 appropriations bills. House passed omnibus conference report 2/13/03. Senate passed omnibus conference report 2/13/03. President signed omnibus conference report 2/13/03.

FY 2004: Senate did not pass the VA–HUD bill until November 18, 2003. The bill was wrapped into an omnibus conference report which was filed one week after Senate passage (11/25/03) that included 7 of 13 appropriations bills.

The House passed the omnibus in December (12/8/03), however a filibuster in the Senate delayed passage of the omnibus conference report until January (1/22/04) and the omnibus was enacted the next day (1/23/04). House passed omnibus conference report 12/08/03. Senate passed omnibus conference report 1/22/04. President signed omnibus conference report 1/23/04.

FY 2005: Senate never passed the VA–HUD bill. The bill was wrapped into an omnibus which contained 9 of the 13 appropriations bills. The omnibus conference report was enacted in December (12/8/04). House passed omnibus conference report 11/20/04. Senate passed omnibus conference report 11/20/04. President signed omnibus conference report 12/08/04.

FY 2006: Stand alone Military Quality of Life–VA conference report enacted in November (11/30/05). House passed conference report 11/18/05. Senate passed conference report 11/18/05. President signed conference report 11/30/06.

FY 2007: Senate did not pass the Military Quality of Life–VA bill until November (11/14/06) and did not appoint conferees until December (12/06/06) due to objections over earmarks. The bill was wrapped into an omnibus continuing resolution enacted in February 2007 (2/15/07) which contained 9 of the 11 appropriations bills.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 15 seconds to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. EDWARDS. Madam Speaker, facts are a stubborn thing. These are the facts. In the last 5 years under Republican leadership, only 1 time, only 1 time under Republican House leadership did they send a VA appropriation bill to the President as a free-standing bill. And in 1 of those 5 years, they didn't send any bills at all. Those are the facts.

Mr. WALSH of New York. Madam Speaker, at this time, I yield 4 minutes to the member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON).

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise to say while I am pleased with many of the provisions in this bill, and I certainly want to commend the chairman particularly for a hard-fought negotiation with the other body on the issue of getting a toxic substance, mercury, out of the injections that we give little babies, I have to vote ''no'' on this conference report. I want to make very clear that there is an important, I think, distinction. There has been a lot of discussion back and forth about how we had combined appropriations bills in the past as the majority is doing today. At least my recollection of the facts in the past, we were forced to combine appropriations bills typically because there was a problem getting these bills through the other body because they wanted more spending and we wanted less spending.

The purpose of the combination here tonight is to achieve more spending. Now, I saw a poll recently, and it truly amazed me, if you asked the American people a question, do you think the Federal Government taxes and spends too much, you get about 85 percent of Americans agree with that statement. Indeed, a majority of Democrats feel that we tax and spend too much. This bill increases spending $21.2 billion over last year.

Now, the majority has been very quick to point out this is less than what we will spend in 2 months in Iraq and Afghanistan as if we can't deal with those problems and we can walk away from them. I think we have all agreed in this body, we have to try to see the war on terror and the challenges we have there through. But the important point with those conflicts is they will some day end; whereas, the money that is going in this bill will be incorporated in the baseline, and next

year, all of these dollars will be increased another, I don't know, what, 3, 4, 5 percent. Depending on how you do the calculations, this $21 billion of increased spending could be $200 billion in 7 years, 10 years, and in my opinion, we have a responsibility to make tough decisions. And this bill is an attempt to achieve additional spending over and above the President's request. In my opinion, it just goes too far.

I also want to just mention one other item. There are a lot of items in this bill. We cut the Department of Labor 20 percent that oversees our unions. When I first got on this committee, I have to say, I was shocked to see the loose degree of regulation and oversight that we have. The unions have to file a document called an LM–2, which details all their spending. And I saw a document from one union. It was a big union. They had taken in about $78 million. It was one page on one side. The reason it had gotten so bad is because, under the previous administration, oversight had been very, very lax. And this administration, because it is the union workers' money, and how it gets spent needs to be monitored because sometimes it is abused, and it is funneled into political operations inappropriately, this bill reduces that level of oversight. Now, I think that is taking us in a wrong direction.

While there are a lot of features in this bill I think are good, I am forced to vote ''no'' on the conference report.

Mr. OBEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I thank him for his leadership in bringing this important legislation to the floor. I commend Chairman OBEY for his leadership of the Appropriations Committee, particularly on the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Subcommittee on which I had the privilege to serve for a number of years. I commend the chairman of the Veterans Quality of Life Subcommittee, Mr. EDWARDS, for his extraordinary leadership on behalf of America's veterans.

Everyone who wants to honor our promises to our veterans, everyone who salutes their service to our country owes a deep debt of gratitude to you, Mr. EDWARDS, for your extraordinary leadership.

Madam Speaker, our national budget should be a statement of our national values. The legislation that we debate here today invests in America's correct priorities. It includes the largest increase in veterans benefits in the 77-year history of the Veterans Administration, and potentially life-saving biomedical research, and it does it all in a fiscally sound way.

Madam Speaker, I have a long speech this evening. But in the interest of time, I am going to submit it for the RECORD and just say two things, because the main focus of this legislation is on our veterans and the other is on the investments made by the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Subcommittee.

In the military, it is said that we leave no soldier behind on the battlefield, and when they come home, we promise here in this House that we will leave no veteran behind. This legislation fulfills that promise to our veterans. The President has said that he will perhaps veto this bill. I hope that he will have a change of heart and a change of mind in that regard because those who care about our veterans, and I believe that includes everyone, I know everyone in this Chamber and in the Senate, in the Congress and in the country wants them to have what they have earned and what they deserve.

In terms of the other aspects of the bill, I bring to the floor some deep concerns about the priorities that the President is criticizing in this bill. The President says he will veto any bill that is $1 more than what he has asked for in his budget. In this bill, we have $1.4 billion more for the National Institutes of Health. That isn't even enough to meet their needs, to meet the requests for grants that they have in any responsible way. But it is $1.4 billion more than what the President requests. And I can't help but juxtaposition the war in Iraq with this budget today. In the war in Iraq, we spend about 10, $12 billion a month, some of it unaccounted for, some of it in no-bid contracts, some of it in no-performance contracts, some of it the money has just disappeared. Democrats, in taking over the majority, have tried to hold the administration accountable. What we are finding is that it is hard to find some of that money. At the same time, consider this. As the President is spending 10 to $12 billion a month in Iraq, we spend 5 billion, $5½ billion a year on cancer research.

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In America, 550,000 people die of cancer each year. That doesn't count those who are diagnosed, those who are suffering with; I am just talking about 550,000 people who die of cancer. Wouldn't it be better for us to invest more money? Say we doubled the biomedical research for cancer research from $5.5 billion to $10 billion or $11 billion in a year. Think of the return that that could be in scientific advancement. We know the scientific opportunity is there.

The heads of the National Institutes of Health, the National Cancer Institute, the Centers for Disease Control, all the entities of government that deal with the health of the American people want more investments in their budgets; and yet their boss, the President of the United States, who has appointed them, has dismissed their professional judgment on these issues, and not only failed to fund, but threatened to veto if we in Congress try to meet those needs.

Across America, almost every family, certainly probably every family in this body, has been affected by cancer, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, diabetes, HIV/AIDS, you name it, the list goes on, all of which would benefit by a bigger, more robust investment in basic biomedical research in the budget of the National Institutes of Health. So that is why this bill is so important, because it directly relates to health and well-being of the American people and it directly relates to our national security and how we honor our commitment and our promises to our veterans.

I wish the President were here, and I wish the rules of this House would allow us to address him directly because it's a mystery to me and I wonder how anyone who might consider our national budget a statement of our national values could possibly say that although I know that hundreds of thousands of people in this country are dying of cancer, and although I know that scientific opportunity exists that we are ignoring. We have a moral responsibility to fund that opportunity, that scientific opportunity, but which we are ignoring by the President's call for a veto. How do you justify that?

So, my colleagues, I think it is really important that we send a message to the President in the only way that the rules allow us to do in this House, and that is to send it with this bill to the President's desk with a very, very strong vote, a vote for the health and well-being of the American people. How do you explain to your constituents that we cannot afford to find cures for cancer, Alzheimer's, diabetes, as I said, and the list goes on, but we can afford to spend $1 trillion in Iraq, much of it unaccounted for, and do that all at the same time?

I urge my colleagues to think about your friends, think about your neighbors, think about your families, think about your own responsibility to a healthy America when you make this vote, because you can make all the difference in the world. I think that we should vote as if the lives of our constituents depended upon this vote, because they certainly do. With that, I urge a ''yes'' vote on this important legislation and once again commend the presenters of this legislation for their great leadership.

Our budget is a statement of our values.

The legislation we debate today invests in American priorities: It includes the largest increase in veterans spending in the 77-year history of the VA, and potentially lifesaving medical research, and it does so in a fiscally responsible way.

These bills have passed the House and Senate with the strong bipartisan majorities they deserve.

The President has said he will veto these bills. But allow me to make the case that

these are investments that are necessary and right.

The Labor-HHS spending bill has been historically called the ''People's Bill.'' It is where Congress addresses the aspirations of the American people: The economic security of their families, the health and well being of their families, and the education of their children.

Today, this bill is once again the ''People's Bill.''

This is because it makes crucial investments in the health of all Americans: Every dollar spent on NIH research is returned to us manifold: in improved quality of life and millions of lives saved.

We should be proud that NIH supported researchers have made the United States the world leader in biomedical and behavioral research, creating thousands of jobs and new businesses in the process.

But in order to build upon past scientific achievements, address current medical needs, and anticipate future health challenges, we must make investments today.

We stand today on the precipice of countless scientific breakthroughs. For example, mapping of the human genome has greatly advanced our knowledge about the links between genetics and diseases.

Scientists are working right now to identify genetic changes that increase and decrease risk for cancer, to determine patterns of protein markers for very early detection of cancer, and to better treat and cure the disease.

By funding these critical investments, we can declare a national war on cancer—a disease that kills 550,000 Americans a year.

In my hometown, NIH is funding cutting edge research at the San Francisco VA Medical Center on the health of our veterans. Right now, scientists are breaking new ground in the diagnosis, prevention and management of disorders such as post-traumatic stress disorder, traumatic brain injuries and spinal cord injuries that result from combat.

No group of Americans has stood stronger and braver for our Nation than those who serve in the Armed Forces. From the bitter cold winter at Valley Forge to the boiling hot Iraqi terrain, our soldiers have courageously answered when called, gone where ordered, and defended our Nation with honor. They have done everything asked of them.

How we repay that service speaks volumes about our national character.

I want to thank all of our veterans and military service organizations who have long advocated for the funding contained in this bill.

I also want to thank Chairman SPRATT, Chairman OBEY, and Chairman EDWARDS for their leadership and their dedication to those who have worn our Nation's uniform.

This bill provides $6.6 billion more than last year and $3.7 billion more than the President's budget. These are dollars well-invested.

For example in this bill:

We provide quality healthcare to 5.8 million America veterans, including 263,000 who have fought in Iraq and Afghanistan.

We ensure that the veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan—one third of whom will be suffering from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and 300,000 who are expected to suffer from Traumatic Brain Injury—get the best treatment possible. We will ensure the polytrauma centers and Centers of Excellence for Mental Health and PTSD are fully operational.

For our veterans living in rural areas, this bill will increase the travel reimbursement rates for those who travel long distances to the nearest VA facility.

These benefits have been earned. These are the benefits our veterans deserve.

Madam Speaker, on this coming Monday, our Nation will honor its veterans with Veterans Day. But in this body, every day should be Veterans Day. On the battlefield, the military pledges to leave no soldier behind. As a Nation, let it be our promise that when they return home, we leave no veteran behind.

Today, we are delivering on that promise.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. WALSH of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), the distinguished ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Madam Speaker, I appreciate my colleague yielding me this time and rise simply to say that one of the most important things for all of us to recognize on both sides of the aisle is that the American public is absolutely sick and tired of seeing us doing purely partisan battle in the name of serving the public.

Over the years, if there's an arena where we have come together in a totally nonpartisan way, it has been in support of our veterans. To hear my friend, my colleague from Texas, this evening painting veterans affairs programs in partisan terms, as though this is a partisan political game, would cause our colleague Sonny Montgomery to turn over in his grave. Absolutely he would find this style unacceptable.

Our veteran service organizations know an awful lot better than we do how important it is that we strike a nonpartisan tone. In this arena we have the opportunity to come together, Democrats and Republicans, on behalf of the American people. I urge us to get back to that pattern that says this is not a partisan game. We all, Democrats and Republicans, support our veterans. The record has already been laid out that will make that very, very clear to anybody who would but take the time to read it.

Above and beyond that, Madam Speaker, it is very likely that this package will be vetoed by the President, largely because the President is trying to strike a tone which says you don't solve every problem that faces the American public by way of simply throwing money at those problems. There are those who think that government is the only solution and the only way to get to an end is by throwing mud at the wall and hoping some will stick.

In the arena that involves fundamental and basic research leading to better health care for all Americans, when we played a nonpartisan role, we have gotten very, very positive results. I think the public recognizes that the sooner we can get this House to come together and bring our people together, the more progress we are going to make. It's long past due that we recognize that we do our best work by going to the subcommittee level and setting aside partisan politics, knowing full well that our Appropriation Committee works extremely well with the give-and-take and compromise that happens at the subcommittee level. Some way this year in this House we have gotten away from this. If we continue on this pattern, I predict that we are going to destroy the Appropriations Committee as we know it.

Now, one more thing. The President will veto this bill. I predict his veto will be sustained. Then this House will come back and hopefully in a nonpartisan way, I say to my friend from Texas, in a nonpartisan way pass a bill that reflects all of our support for America's veterans.

Mr. OBEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS).

Mr. EDWARDS. Madam Speaker, I would like to respond to my colleague Mr. LEWIS's comments. He said he doesn't like partisan politics. I agree. Let me tell you what is partisan politics on this bill. Partisan politics is having the Republican majority in this house for 12 years and not passing a VA appropriation bill on time since 1996, and then coming to the floor of this House on a bill I worked with the Republicans on a bipartisan basis on, come to the floor of this House and say it is shameful that we are now 1 month late in passing a VA appropriation bill, while ignoring the fact that under Democratic leadership we have already added more money for VA health care funding and benefits this year, $5.2 billion, than the Republicans ever passed. That is partisan politics.

I will tell you what partisan politics is, Madam Speaker. It is members of the Republican Caucus in this House coming to this floor and chastising Democrats for having the audacity to put the VA appropriation bill with another appropriation bill, when the ugly fact is they don't want to admit that in four of the last five years they did exactly what they are criticizing tonight. Mr. LEWIS, that is what partisan politics is.

What is good for veterans is what the DAV has said is on this floor tonight, what the Disabled American Veterans have said should be passed in this House. I would urge my Republican colleagues to join with us and vote together on a bipartisan basis for the largest increase in the history of VA health care funding.

Democrats promised a new direction for veterans, and tonight and all this year we have delivered on that promise. When we came into the majority in

January of this year, under Republican leadership they had frozen VA health care funding and our VA hospitals were struggling to keep up with care for Iraq and Afghanistan war veterans. What did we do? We increased VA health care and benefits funding by $5.2 billion, and then we passed a budget resolution to provide an additional $6.6 billion in increased funding for veterans health care and for other veterans benefits, including benefits to combat wounded veterans. I am disappointed that every Republican who spoke on the floor tonight about wanting to support veterans and wanting to be bipartisan voted against the budget resolution led by Democrats to provide an unprecedented increase in veterans spending.

So, yes, Madam Speaker, there has been partisan politics played with this bill. But at the end of the debate, I hope my colleagues, Republicans and Democrats alike, will listen to the words of the Disabled American Veterans and pass what in their words is the best bill that has ever been provided for veterans, the largest increase for veterans health care spending in our Nation's history.

Mr. WALSH of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself just a few brief moments, but first I would like to ask the chairman if he has any additional speakers.

Mr. OBEY. I have one remaining speaker—me.

Mr. WALSH of New York. In that case I will wrap up.

I would just like to express to my good friend and colleague, the chairman of the Military Construction and Veterans' Affairs Committee, that I envy him the ability to say tonight that he has provided, his subcommittee bill has provided, the greatest increase in the history of veterans spending, because I was able to do that 4 times myself, and it is a great feeling. It is a credit to the subcommittee.

I do believe that is a good bill. I think it is just really unfortunate that we had to put these two bills together and put them both at risk.

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

Mr. OBEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 18¼ minutes.

Mr. OBEY. First of all, Madam Speaker, I will not take the full time, but I simply want to rise to thank the staff that has helped to put these bills together: Cheryl Smith, Sue Quantius, Nicole Kunko, Teri Bergman, Andria Oliver, Beth Chaney, Rob Nabors, David Reich, Kirstin Brost, Lesley Turner, John Daniel, Christina Hamilton, Steve Crane, Anne Marie Goldsmith, Ron Anderson, all the associate staff and the staff on both sides of the aisle.

I also want to express my appreciation to Mr. WALSH. He is a good man and I think he understands these issues very thoroughly.

Having said that, I would like to spend just a few moments to talk about what this debate is really about, because, so far, it has skirted around the edges.

The fact is that last November the public sent two messages to Washington. The first is that they wanted a change in Iraqi policy and the second is that they wanted a change in priorities here at home.

The President has decided to stiff the American public and reject both of those messages. First, what he is saying to the American people is forget what message you thought you were sending in the last election. I am the great decider and we are going to do things my way. That is what is happening here.

The President isn't just stiffing the Congress when he says that he will veto any appropriation bill that departs from his budget ceiling by one dollar. He is also stiffing the American people, who made it quite clear that they thought very little of his budget and foreign policy priorities.

Since that time, since the election, the President had said ''stay the course'' in Iraq, and in addition to the gargantuan defense budget that he has asked for, he is also asking for $200 billion in additional spending just to deal with the war that he started.

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He is also saying stay the course when it comes to the $60 billion we are providing this year in tax cuts for people who make a million dollars a year. But at the same time, Madam Speaker, he is saying oh, tut, tut, tut, we cannot afford to invest here at home, so he sends the Congress a budget which cuts $16 billion out of education, out of health care, out of science, out of law enforcement and other critical domestic national priorities. And then he threatens to veto any appropriation bill that departs from his great wisdom.

Well, let's walk through where this bill would be and what it would look like tonight if we had followed the President's budget advice. If this bill did what the President wanted to do in his budget, it would be cutting vocational education by 50 percent. Is there anybody on either side of the aisle who is shortsighted enough to think that is a good idea?

If we had followed his instructions, we would have eliminated every student aid program on the books except Work-Study and Pell Grants.

In the area of handicapped education, there are a number of Members on the Republican side of the aisle who have made that their number one priority. They want to raise funds for special education. The President suggested we cut $300 million out of that program. Even the Republican Party objected in the House to that, and they raised the money that I had provided in the chairman's mark above the mark that we had provided, and we restored a significant amount of money to that program.

The President wanted us to cut mental health services by $100 million. He wanted us to cut funds that teach medical personnel how to deal with illness in children's hospitals by 63 percent. The President wanted us to cut rural health programs by 54 percent. He wanted us to cut the Low-Income Heating Assistance Program by 18 percent. We have rejected those cuts, and this House on a bipartisan basis provided 53 Republican votes for this bill as it left the House.

Now some people say this bill spends too much. This bill is a billion dollars less than it was when it left the House because we cut that in a concession to our minority party Members.

We have also in the bill respected a good many Republican priorities and respected a good many Republican initiatives, and in the process we have cut $1 billion.

Surely, surely at a time when we are spending $200 billion or close to it in Iraq, surely we can spend the equivalent of what we spend in Iraq in 6 weeks in order to meet high-priority domestic needs in the education, health, and job training areas.

Now our Republican friends cry newly found crocodile tears because we are also marrying this bill up with the military construction bill. Well, it seems to me if we can't agree on the advisability of the war, at least we ought to be able to agree how we feel about the warriors. And what we are doing in this bill is adding $3.5 billion for veterans health care. And we paid for it. We paid for it by making an identical reduction in the Defense appropriation bill, but that didn't suit the President. He said you have to pay for it again, and so he has issued this dictate that we pay for this increase in veterans health care twice by now going in and cutting other domestic programs by $3.5 billion. And that is why we are marrying these two bills together, because we want the public to see what the specifics are. We want the public to see what the domestic priorities are that would have to be cut if the President wants us to double pay for the bill we have already paid for in increasing veterans health care by $3.5 billion.

Now the President says he is going to veto any bill we send him, and the House Republican leadership says they already have the votes to sustain any veto the President makes. So we have a choice. We can sit here like potted palms and do nothing and supinely roll over to the President's dictation; or we can try to make it as uncomfortable as possible for him to be irresponsible and

unnecessarily confrontational. And that's what we are trying to do.

We are sending these bills to the Senate because it is the right thing to do. And as the gentleman from Texas points out, when the minority says that this is an unprecedented act, that is absolute nonsense, because they did the same thing four times themselves; nary a peep from anybody on that side of the aisle then.

I would simply make one last point. We have heard the slogan ''better late than never.'' Well, last year the Republicans decided rather than being late, they chose never. And they delivered not one dollar, not one dollar in additional expenditures for veterans health care, and it fell to us after they shut this Congress down and went home without appropriating a single dollar in veterans health care. It was left to us to fix that mess and to add over $3.5 billion in new funding for veterans. We did it last year. We are doing it again this year. We have made it our number one priority.

But that isn't what the boys and the girls on the other side of the aisle want to talk about. They want to obscure a few facts. And here they are:

In health care, the President cut funding for the primary Federal agencies responsible for increasing health care access in this country. This conference report rejects those cuts and provides $1.5 billion above the President's request to provide programs to improve health care access for the millions of Americans that don't have it. We do that at the cost of 5 days of what we spend in Iraq.

On education, the President cut funding for the Department of Education by $1.2 billion. This conference report rejects those cuts. We invest $4.5 billion above the President's request to the Department of Education, roughly the cost of 2 weeks in Iraq. And by doing that, we provide strong increases for Pell Grants, Head Start and various other education programs.

In job training, the President cut the largest job training in vocational education programs by $1.2 billion. This conference report rejects those cuts and invests $1.3 billion above the President's request, roughly the cost of 4 days of the war in Iraq.

In medical research, the President cut funding for medical research at the National Institutes of Health by $480 million. I have never had anybody in my life come to me and say, ''Obey, why don't you guys in Washington get together and cut cancer research.'' But that's what the previous Congress did in each of the last 2 years. They cut 1,100 grants out of the National Institutes of Health with the complicity of this President. We are saying no way. Let's have an end to that nonsense. We reject those cuts. We invest $1.4 billion above the President's request, roughly the cost of 3 days of fighting in Iraq.

For economic development, in helping to alleviate poverty, the President slashed those programs by over a billion dollars. We rejected those cuts, costing roughly 4 days of what we spend in Iraq.

Lastly, the Low-Income Heating Assistance Program. The President comes from an oil State. He knows energy prices have skyrocketed, but he has cut LIHEAP by $380 million in his budget. We have rejected those cuts and invested $630 million more than the President's request, roughly the cost of 2 days of activity in Iraq.

So we are left with this. We are left with two arguments. We hear some of our Republican friends say we are going to vote ''no,'' we are going to vote against the Labor-Health-Education bill because we don't like the fact that the bill also contains the veterans funding. And we hear others say we are going to vote ''no'' on the Military Construction bill because we don't like the fact that it contains too much for education and health. Those are two beauties as reasons for voting against this bill.

I want to see whether the minority party Members of this House, I want to see whether they are going to be following the wishes of their constituents or whether they have their votes tied once again lock, stock and barrel to the President's desk. I want to see if they came here to represent their constituents or be another set of lemmings jumping off the cliff once again for this President. We will find out on that vote tonight. I hope we see the right vote.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Conference Report on the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and Military Construction/Veterans Affairs Appropriations bills. This bill begins to correct key deficits in biomedical research, elementary and secondary education, job training, and health care for veterans and civilians alike, and sets out a clear, sustainable vision for the future. I want to thank and congratulate Chairman OBEY, Ranking Member WALSH, the Conferees and their staff for putting together such an excellent bill, one which will bring needed relief to so many of our constituents.

The President, of course, has vowed to veto this bill, because he believes it costs too much, that we can't afford to make these investments in cancer research, in Head Start, in economic development. Meanwhile, the President is asking us to spend an additional $200 billion this year alone in his misguided war in Iraq. The amount by which this bill exceeds the President's request, $9.8 billion, would pay for approximately 1 month of that war. Instead, this bill would use that money to help States provide health coverage to people with pre-existing conditions, help college-ready low-income students afford higher education, and help low-income individuals and their families keep their homes warm in the wintertime—a wintertime that could well feature oil at costs in excess of $100 a barrel.

The President says we can't afford to make these investments; I believe we can't afford not to. These are investments which pay dividends over time, investments which will keep America strong, competitive, and healthy. While I strongly support this Conference Report, I would be remiss if I didn't express my concern that this bill includes a $27.8 million increase for abstinence education programs, which research has shown to be ineffective, and worse, often medically inaccurate. Since 2001, we have spent more than $1 billion on these programs, some of which tell our children that using condoms is ''like Russian Roulette,'' and that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through skin-to-skin contact.

Madam Speaker, teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections are serious problems that demand serious solutions. Of course we should want to delay the onset of sexual activity in our children—what parent of a teenager wouldn't want that? But we cannot let that desire blind us to the very real fact that teenagers, despite our best intentions, will and do have sex, and that our wanting them not to does not absolve us of our obligation to protect them and keep them safe.

Pretending that sexual activity among teenagers does not exist will not reduce the number of new sexually transmitted infections; it will not reduce the number of teenage girls who become pregnant; and it will not reduce the number of abortions performed every year.

I want to thank Chairman OBEY for including language in this Conference Report to ensure that programs will not be funded that are medically inaccurate. I hope that in the future, we can continue to work together to ensure that our children receive high quality, science-based, age-appropriate sex education that is medically sound and free from ideological or religious bias. Despite my concerns about this program, Madam Speaker, I am proud to support this important bill and urge my colleagues to do the same, so that we can get needed funds to these critical programs as soon as possible.

Mr. CARDOZA. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this conference report and want to single out one provision that is vital if we are going to protect our children.

I want to thank Chairman OBEY for including language in this conference report adopted by the Senate which includs $500,000 for a feasibility study for a National Registry of Substantiated Cases of Child Abuse or Neglect, as described in the Adam Walsh Child Protection Act. I also want to thank my home state colleague, Senator DIANNE FEINSTEIN, who was instrumental in getting the Senate to adopt this important provision.

The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act was signed into law in July of 2006. This landmark piece of legislation served to reform the Federal standards for sex offender registration, enhances criminal penalties for sex offenders, creates and amends various grant programs to protect children, and called for the creation of a National Child Abuse Registry to further protect America's children.

Unfortunately, child abuse is a huge problem and the statistics tell a troubling story. Each week, child protective services, CPS, agencies throughout the United States receive more than 50,000 reports of suspected child

abuse or neglect. In 2002, 2.6 million reports concerning the welfare of approximately 4.5 million children were made.

In over two-thirds of these cases, an assessment or investigation followed. As a result of these investigations, approximately 896,000 children were found to have been victims of abuse or neglect—an average of more than 2,450 children per day.

As the parent of two children adopted from foster care, I am particularly concerned about the number of children in the foster care system who have been physically abused.

People who work in the foster care system estimate that the percentages of boys and girls in foster care who have been physically abused is as high as 75 percent. Many came into foster care initally because of physical abuse and others are children who were revictimized while in foster care.

This is unconscionable. All children, no matter what their background, deserve to grow up in a stable and loving home.

The Adam Walsh Act addresses this problem by directing the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish the National Registry which would be available to child protection authorities for use as a resource in tracking previous instances of child maltreatment in order to enable child protection workers to be better equipped with relevant information in assessing cases.

Each State already collects information on substantiated cases of abuse and neglect, but once an investigation is under way, adult perpetrators need only to move to another State to escape detection and punishment. This National Registry will address this loophole and ensure that violators, no matter where they live, can be brought to justice.

Unfortunately, the Registry has not come to fruition. This legislation would require the Department of Health and Human Services to complete the study on the feasibility of establishing the Registry within a year of enactment.

The President should sign this conference report and enact this vital provision. We must do a better job of protecting our Nation's most vital resource, our children, and this money will help us in that effort.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, thank you to Chairman OBEY and Ranking Member WALSH and their staffs for their hard work in crafting this bill.

This conference report goes a long way towards addressing the current and future needs of millions of Americans and their families.

It provides relief for families that desperately need child care and afterschool programs; for teachers anxious to receive classroom training or professional development; for students who won't be able to attend college without an increase in the maximum Pell Grant; and for the elderly who depend on LIHEAP to help pay for the rising cost of home heating oil.

What some of my friends on the other side of the aisle who intend to vote against this conference report don't seem to understand is that the programs funded in this bill literally make a life-or-death difference in the lives of millions of American families who are struggling to make ends meet.

We find a way to pay $12 billion every month for the war in Iraq, yet some of you will fight tooth and nail against the additional $9.8 billion in this bill that will help 436,000 more disadvantaged children receive math and reading assistance; or 130,000 more children receive afterschool care; or support 600 additional research grants at NIH; or provide 1.2 million uninsured Americans access to healthcare at community health centers.

It is outrageous, and it is unconscionable.

Chairman OBEY should be commended for what he accomplished in this bill, and I urge every member in this body to support the conference report.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this bill.

The conference report includes funding for many important programs and I recognize that the conferees had a challenging task in shaping the report because of budget constraints. Overall, I think the report is a good one and I hope that the President will change his mind and sign it.

This conference report funds our military construction needs and keeps our commitment to veterans, with the largest single funding increase in the history of the Department of Veterans Affairs. The report provides needed funding for veterans' medical care—both for VA hospitals and clinics as well as for research into conditions such as Traumatic Brain Injury and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, both of which are common problems facing Iraq and Afghanistan veterans. The report also includes funding to provide 1800 new claims processors to address the 400,000 benefit claims backlog.

I am pleased that key funding for Colorado installations and facilities has also been included in this report.

The report includes $7.3 million for a new F–16 facility for the 140th Air Wing of the Colorado Air National Guard at Buckley Air Force Base (AFB). I led the Colorado delegation this year in securing this funding, which will help the Guard replace an outdated facility that can no longer provide proper security and communications to support one of its key missions—to fly F–16s in support of homeland defense. The soldiers and airmen of the Colorado National Guard who are activated and deployed to support our homeland defense deserve this safe and modern facility.

The report also includes $61.3 million for the Fitzsimons Veterans Hospital, another key priority for the Colorado delegation. The funding will enable construction to begin on the facility's parking structure and energy plant. Denver's current Veterans Hospital is fifty years old, is at full capacity and does not meet the needs of our veterans. As Colorado's service members continue to be placed in harm's way, it is essential that we be prepared to meet their needs when they return home. This funding will put us on a path toward making the new campus at Fitzsimons a reality.

The conference report also includes an amendment, passed overwhelmingly in the House in June and later passed in the Senate, that prohibits the Pentagon from taking the first steps toward expanding the Army's Pinon Canyon training site.

After meeting with community members in La Junta and Trinidad in September, it is even more clear to me that the Pentagon has failed to convince Coloradans of a pressing military need for the Army to acquire an additional 418,000 acres at this particular location. I hope the Army hears the strong message Congress is delivering today that we will ensure that the livelihoods and property of Colorado citizens are respected and protected.

Another key provision for southern Colorado is the inclusion of $35.1 million for the construction of on-site chemical destruction facilities at the Pueblo Chemical Depot.

We need to continue to do all we can to safely and expeditiously remove the mustard agent remaining at the Pueblo depot. The sooner we clean up these weapons, the sooner the surrounding communities will be safe—and a clean-up by the Chemical Weapons Convention treaty deadline of 2012 will come at a lower cost to taxpayers.

The conference report also includes nearly $170 million to support Fort Carson as it expands because of the stationing of two new brigades and the new headquarters of the Fourth Infantry Division. This includes $53 million for new barracks; $18 million for an addition to Evans Army Hospital and a dental clinic; $8.3 million for a Defense Access Road to allow personnel and equipment to deploy easily from Peterson Air Force Base; $4.9 million for a new indoor range; $72 million for new unit operation facilities; and $13.5 million for construction of new facility support operations for the 13th Air Support Operations Squadron.

The conference report also includes $24.5 million for an Air and Space Integration Facility at Schriever Air Force Base and $15 million to upgrade academic facilities at the Air Force Academy.

This conference report also provides funding for the Department of Health and Human Services, one of the most vital agencies in our government. This report will increase funding by $4.4 billion over the fiscal year 2007 budget—a 6.9 percent increase and one that I strongly support. This funding will be important both to Colorado and to our country.

This report provides funding for a broad range of important projects, from increasing funding for essential research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to increasing health care access in rural areas. I strongly support include the 3.8 percent increase in funding for the NIH. This increase will be pivotal in jump starting a reinvestment in important medical discoveries.

Included in the report is important funding for Children's Hospital of Denver. Funding obtained to build the North Campus Ambulatory Surgery Center will broaden access to pediatric care in the north Denver metro area. This new development will also add more convenient alternative to patients, families, pediatricians, and physicians while also decreasing the burden on other health centers in the Denver metro area.

Making our health care system safe and more efficient is a goal of this Congress and I am happy to announce that Avista Hospital will contribute to that goal. Avista has been a leader in the Electronic Medical Record field and will continue to implement a cutting edge system thanks to funding included in the report.

The report provides for increases in the Center for Disease Control (CDC) which will fund important public health programs such as

children's immunizations, environmental health and cervical and breast cancer screenings.

Our nation's youth are our greatest resource, and we must do all that we can to prepare them to lead our country in future years. This report would provide very important funding for the Department of Education to further the education of our children.

I supported the passage of the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act in 2001 because we need to create higher academic standards and accountability in our education system and close the so-called achievement gap in this country. However, NCLB has been underfunded since it was first passed, meaning that local school districts do not have the resources available to try to meet these new standards. This report takes a step in the right direction by increasing funding for NCLB over both the fiscal year 2007 budget and the President's request. I am also pleased to see increases in funding for the Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA). IDEA provides resources to meet the unique challenges in educating children with disabilities.

In an increasingly competitive global marketplace, higher education is more important than it has ever been. Yet skyrocketing tuitions are making college education increasingly difficult for many students and families to afford. Just a few weeks ago, the College Board announced that the average tuition at four-year schools in my home state of Colorado had increased 16 percent from last year. Pell Grants are one important and effective way that the federal government helps students and families afford college. The conference report will increase the maximum Pell Grant award to $4,925.

I am encouraged that the report includes an increase in funding for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). LIHEAP is a critical program that helps many Colorado families, who are struggling to get by, avoid having to make choices between paying their heating bill and putting food on the table. The conference report will increase funding for this program by $250 million over the fiscal year 2007 budget.

I am pleased the labor provisions of this report reflect a new direction and commitment to expanding job training and enhancing the safety of workers, by increasing funding for a number of employment, education, and protection programs for the American workforce.

With that said, I am disappointed the conference report does not include my amendment to increase the funding for the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB). The board plays a vital role in labor-management relations. While funding is not the only problem that faces the NLRB I am concerned that without the additional funding, there is a danger they will have to layoff some of their staff in order to pay for their required overhead, including salaries.

The funding for programs included in this report is a cause for celebration, not a veto. The President suggested underfunding for many of these programs and has threatened to veto the report in its current form. I request that the President reconsider his veto threat and sign this conference report.

In summary, Madam Speaker, this is a good report that provides funding for many important purposes. It is good for Colorado and good for the country, and it deserves approval.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, colleagues, appropriations bills are moral statements. They document the direction that we as a Congress desire our Nation to go. With our vote on H.R. 3043 today, we once again have an opportunity to show Americans that the 110th Congress is committed to taking our Nation in a New Direction—putting the needs of the American people first and making long-delayed investments in our future.

Unfortunately, this commitment to improving the lives of our soldiers, veterans and ordinary Americans seems not to be shared by the President. The Administration apparently feels that while it is necessary to spend $12 billion a month in Iraq, the Federal Year 2008 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations bill is just $9.8 billion too expensive and needs to be vetoed. He believes that an extra $10 billion to provide grants to low-income children for after school programs, increasing the purchasing power of Pell Grants, fund job training programs for dislocated workers and helping families facing rising energy prices with the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program is just wasteful spending.

The President, in an attempt to burnish his credentials as a bona fide fiscal conservative, now seems to know the cost of everything and the value of nothing. I wonder where this conservatism was from 2001 through 2006, when the Republican-led Congress went on a deficit financed spending spree with our national treasury taking the United States from a $5.6 trillion, 10–year surplus to a $2 trillion, 10-year deficit.

By passing H.R. 3043, which combines the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education FY 08 Appropriations bill and the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs FY 08 Appropriations bill, we will be making the largest investment in veterans' health care in history and making long overdue investments in education, worker safety and health care for our citizens.

If the President is truly concerned with how his legacy will read, I urge him to listen to the overwhelming bi-partisan majority in Congress that supports H.R. 3043. Mr. Bush, help us reverse the sharp rise in college costs that continue to be a barrier to millions of low- and middle-income students by increasing the Pell Grant from $4,050 to $4,435. Help us increase access to Head Start programs so that more disadvantaged children have access to preschool. Provide a 10.1 percent increase for community health centers, an increase that will serve an additional 1 million uninsured people. Stand with the strong bipartisan majority that passed both these bills this summer. Mr. President, approve this bill and help us make America stronger.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I first want thank the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, DAVID OBEY—who also chairs the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education—for his hard work and vision in putting this appropriations conference report together.

I also want to thank the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs—Congressman EDWARDS of Texas—for his outstanding work on this conference report and his unwavering dedication to our Nation's veterans.

This is an excellent, fiscally responsible conference report that makes vital investments in expanding access to health care for our people, in educating our children, in job training, in medical research, and in providing the largest single increase in the 77-year history of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Simply put, this conference report deserves the overwhelming support of members—just as the individual bills did when they were considered in both the House and Senate.

Recall, we passed the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill on a bipartisan vote of 276 to 140, with 53 Republicans joining a nearly unanimous Democratic caucus.

The Senate passed its own version of this bill 75 to 19.

And, both chambers passed the Military Construction-Veterans Affairs Appropriations bill by overwhelming margins—409 to 2 in the House, and 92 to 1 in the Senate.

This conference report demonstrates our democratic priorities—as well as the President's misguided, shortsighted budget proposals, which would cut funding for Labor, Health and Education programs by $3.6 billion below the enacted funding level in fiscal year 2007.

If the President had his way, he would cut vocational education; eliminate all student aid other than work study and Pell Grants; cut medical research; cut law enforcement grants; cut education for children with disabilities; cut rural health programs; cut clean water programs; and cut the Low-Income Heating Assistance Program. The American people do not support such a proposal. And neither do Democrats.

Thus, this conference report provides $9.8 billion above the President's request for Labor, Health and Education programs—which barely keeps pace with inflation and population growth.

Through this conference report, 1.2 million more Americans would have access to community health centers, and we would increase funding for programs that help parents pay for college, for No Child Left Behind programs, for vocational education and Job Corps, and for medical research into life threatening diseases.

Through this conference report, we also will keep our commitment to our Nation's veterans, providing $3.7 billion more than the President requested for veterans' medical care, claims processing personnel, and facility improvements.

The President has said such funding is unnecessary.

We absolutely disagree.

The idea that we cannot find the funds necessary to invest in health care, education and medical research, and in medical care of the men and women who have sacrificed for this country is patently absurd—and it must be rejected.

How is it that the President can demand that this Congress spend another $200 billion of taxpayers' dollars for his failing policy in Iraq while he seeks to shortchange critical programs at home?

His vain attempt to try to claim the mantle of fiscal responsibility by threatening to veto

this conference report—particularly in light of his disastrous and irresponsible fiscal policies—will fool no one.

Madam Speaker, this is an excellent conference report that reflects the priorities of the American people, and rejects the President's misguided proposals.

Finally, let me say that Mr. OBEY effectively dispensed yesterday—in his speech at the National Press Club—with the Republican complaint that this conference report threatens enactment of the Military Construction-Veterans Affairs bill.

Only once in the last 5 years did the Republican Majority send the President a free-standing Military Construction conference report. Three times you packaged that bill with others. And last year, you failed to even enact a Military Construction-Veterans Affairs bill.

I urge my colleagues: Vote for this fiscally responsible conference report, which makes critical investments in our Nation, our people and our future.

Mr. WAXMAN. Madam Speaker, I am deeply disappointed that this bill increases the amount of money going to abstinence-only programs.

In 2004 I asked my staff to look at the curricula most popular among federally funded grantees in this abstinence-only program. We found that most contained significant scientific and medical errors. Kids were being taught that HIV can be spread through tears and sweat. They were taught that condoms didn't help prevent STD transmission. And they were taught that pregnancy occurs one in every seven times a couple uses condoms.

But these findings didn't lead to change—instead the administration and other defenders of this kind of program dug in their heels. They insisted there was no problem, without taking seriously the fact that flawed public health information was being provided to American teens with taxpayer dollars. In 2006, GAO found that HHS still wasn't reviewing the medical accuracy of curricula used in the biggest Federal abstinence-only programs.

It would be one thing if these programs actually worked. If they helped kids make healthier decisions, then maybe it would make sense to go in and try to deal with some of the accuracy issues. But abstinence-only programs don't work. In 2007, HHS released the results of an independent study it had requested on the effectiveness of federally funded abstinence-only programs. This was a randomized, controlled study—the gold standard of research. The researchers found that compared to the control group, abstinence-only programs had no impact at all on whether participants had sex. They had no impact on the age of first sex. They had no impact on the number of partners. And they had no impact on rates of pregnancy or sexually transmitted disease.

There is no evidence to support these programs, and they should get no Federal funding. It is an outrage that instead they are receiving an increase.

Defenders of abstinence-only like to claim that parents support abstinence education. It's true that surveys show parents want programs to promote abstinence as the healthiest choice for young people. We all want that. But the surveys also show that parents overwhelmingly want a full range of age-appropriate information taught, so that youth are best prepared to stay healthy.

Parents care more about the health of their children than about politics or ideology. I think that's probably why they understand that the abstinence-only programs we've been funding are a mistake. They contain serious misinformation and, most importantly, are not effective in improving adolescent health. After putting more than a billion Federal dollars into these programs, we have seen no results.

I know it's critical that we pass this appropriations bill. But it's wrong to spend scarce dollars on programs that we know don't work. It's wrong to put our children at risk of health problems and unwanted pregnancies because we've withheld essential health information. And it's indefensible to use adolescents as political pawns instead of taking an honest, evidence-based look at their health and well-being.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report accompanying the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill funding the Departments of Labor, HHS, and Education, as well as Military Construction and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

On the domestic side, this legislation makes important investments in our health care and education programs. After many years of flat funding and small increases that have resulted in funding reductions when taking inflation into account, the National Institutes of Health would receive a 4 percent increase over current funding levels. This legislation provides $30 billion for life-saving medical research, much of which is performed in my back yard at the Baylor College of Medicine, the MD Anderson Cancer Center, UT Health Science Center, and many other impressive research facilities located in the Texas Medical Center.

I am also pleased that the bill provides a 35 percent increase for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program. The $2.4 billion in LIHEAP funding that this bill provides will better ensure that LIHEAP funding is more equitably distributed among cold weather and hot weather states. By providing LIHEAP funding above the threshold of $1.975 billion, this legislation ensures that the funding will be sufficient to meet the historical needs of cold weather states while also recognizing the unmet needs of hot weather states, which experience higher levels of weather-related deaths.

I would also like to thank the conference committee for retaining House-passed funding for two projects in our district. The conference committee generously provided funding for Gateway to Care, the community health care access collaborative in Harris County. Gateway to Care will utilize this funding to help coordinate the deployment of health information technology among the county's health care clinics. The bill also provides much-needed funding for the Harris County Hospital District's Diabetes Program, which offers a culturally-sensitive, interdisciplinary, and educational approach to the treatment of diabetes in our community, which experiences higher than normal rates of this devastating disease.

As Veterans' Day approaches, we should also highlight the significant funding increases made in the Military Construction/VA portion of the bill. The conference agreement provides a total of $109.2 billion for veterans' affairs and military construction programs, roughly $18 billion more than the current level and $4 billion more than the president's request. For the last 11 months, this Congress has demonstrated its commitment to fulfilling the promises made to our veterans, and this bill reaffirms that commitment in the strongest terms by providing the largest funding increase in VA history. With the current wars in Iraq and Afghanistan creating hundreds of thousands of new veterans, this level of funding reassures our veterans, our troops, and their families that this Congress will fulfill the promises we made to those who fight for our country, even after they are done with their service.

I would also like to offer my thanks for the inclusion of funding for a new fire station at Ellington Field. I have supported this project for several years, and am glad to see it funded in this bill. The existing fire station at Ellington field is in a rapidly deteriorating condition and does not meet OSHA or Air Force Standards. Roof leaks and lack of insulation have resulted in equipment being destroyed and extremely high operating costs. New firefighting apparatus must be parked outside the station because they will not fit into the truck bays. This fire station supports all flying operations at Ellington Field including Air National Guard, Army National Guard, US Coast Guard, NASA, and civilian aircraft. Construction of the new fire station at Ellington is critical for the Texas Air National Guard and all units stationed at Ellington Field, and I am pleased funding for this project was included.

Madam Speaker, I again urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this conference report.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, I wish to express my support of H.R. 3043, the Fiscal Year 2008 Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Military Construction-Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act.

I have increasingly heard grave concerns from Rhode Islanders about the cuts and limitations in critical domestic programs over the past 6 years. Currently, one in six Americans is without health insurance, our schools are in desperate need of resources to meet the standards set in No Child Left Behind, and the recent housing slump and credit crunch have left our economy in trouble. Our safety net programs are more important than ever, as Americans work hard to keep their families healthy and their finances in order.

This legislation takes important steps to address the problems faced by so many Americans and prioritizes funding for those programs that have suffered the most under cuts by the Republican leadership in recent years. I am proud that Democrats have crafted a bill that will increase funding for Community Health Centers and Title VII programs, designed to increase access to health services for the medically underserved. This measure will also improve education by targeting resources toward special education and Title I grants to help low-income students and by increasing the maximum Pell Grant from $4,310 to $4,925, making college more affordable for many students. And it rejects the President's

proposed cuts for medical research at the National Institutes of Health by supplying a level of funding that will sustain existing, cutting-edge research into diseases like cancer, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and heart disease. Finally, it provides $2.4 billion for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program—$250 million more than the current level—offering much-needed relief to the residents of Rhode Island, who are now facing the highest prices for home heating oil on record.

The Democratic leadership has also addressed the challenges facing our veterans by restoring accountability and oversight to ensure they receive the care they deserve. H.R. 3043 provides the biggest increase in veterans benefits in over 75 years, and the need could not be more urgent. This legislation includes an increase of $18 billion above the current level for military construction and veterans affairs, and is also $3.8 billion above the President's request. I am also pleased that this bill recognizes the concerns and reflects the advice of our veterans, by not only meeting, but exceeding the independent budget request, a needs estimate published by four veterans' service groups. This increase is critical to meet the needs of the many returning veterans who are suffering from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder or Traumatic Brain Injury and require better care to successfully rebuild their lives. Additional funding will help alleviate the backlogged claim process and provide much-needed maintenance for VA health care facilities. The support shown by this Congress is a testament to the priority all of us place on our veterans.

In closing, I want to express my thanks to Chairman OBEY for reconciling so many diverse needs to craft a fair and fiscally responsible package, and reiterate my support for H.R. 3043.

Mr. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, today the House will vote on a conference report which includes the 2008 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations bill and the 2008 Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations bill. I rise in support of this legislation because I believe that this legislation will fund programs families in the 15th District need and rely on—quality education, strong health care, jobs that are safe for its workers and secure retirement plans.

I am disappointed that the President has threatened to veto this legislation. I find it extremely irresponsible that he finds it acceptable to fund another $200 billion for the war in Iraq, but has issue with an increase of $9.8 billion for education, health and workforce programs and an increase of $4 billion for veterans' health care.

Specifically this legislation will:

Provide $37.2 billion to VA hospitals and clinics, and traumatic brain injury and post traumatic stress disorder research, over $2.6 billion more than the President requested.

Invest $124.2 million into VA claims processors to address the backlog of 400,000 benefit claims.

Increase education funding to $60.7 billion, funding that will be dedicated to Title I grants to help low-income children, teacher quality and after school programs, IDEA grants and Pell grants.

Dedicate $12 billion to dislocated worker training, Job Corps, and worker protection efforts at the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the National Institutes for Occupational Safety and Health.

Through this legislation we will fund all these programs, while only spending enough money equal to the cost of 2 months in Iraq. Let me be clear that it is not the goal of this Congress to withhold funding for our troops; however, it is important that Congress give this administration the message that our domestic programs should not be forgotten at the expense of a poorly handled and mismanaged war in Iraq.

Madam Speaker, the annual appropriations process is never easy, but this Congress we have an opportunity to pass a good piece of legislation that is also fiscally responsible. As Members of Congress, it is our duty to our constituents to fund programs that will improve their quality of life, which is why I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the FY 2008 Labor-HHS Conference Report which—together with this year's Military Construction-Veterans Affairs spending bill—announces an important new direction regarding the Nation's priorities.

We start with our most basic investment: education. Today's conference report increases education funding by $4.5 billion over the President's request—including an additional $254 million for Head Start so more children can access a high quality early childhood education; $600 million more for No Child Left Behind to improve teacher quality, enhance after school programming and deploy 21st century classroom technology; an $800 million boost for special education; and a new $2 billion investment for higher education which will enable us to significantly increase the current value of the maximum Pell Grant from $4,310 to $4,925. Additionally, I am very pleased that the final conference report contains $12 million for Teach for America, one of our Nation's premiere teacher training programs.

Because we are competing in a rapidly changing global economy, and because education is in truth a lifelong process, this conference report also makes responsible investments in job training and vocational education—$609 million over the President's request for workforce development; another $606 million for vocational education; and $98 million on top of the President's request for Job Corps and the vital training, placement and support services it provides.

On health, today's legislation wisely rejects the President's proposed $480 million cut at the National Institutes of Health, NIH, in favor of a $1.4 billion increase over the President's budget so that the NIH can continue its cutting edge research into deadly scourges like cancer, Alzheimer's and heart disease. This additional funding—representing the cost of just 3 days in Iraq—will fund over 1,400 more research grants into these and other life-threatening illnesses. Furthermore, in an effort to address the plight of the Nation's 47 million uninsured, this legislation enhances health care access by investing $1.5 billion into community health centers, state health care access initiatives and high risk insurance pools. Together, these investments will serve over 1.5 million citizens without health care coverage in the coming year.

Finally, Madam Speaker, Sunday is Veterans Day. With our Nation at war, this conference report honors our brave men and women in uniform by proposing the largest single increase for the Department of Veterans Affairs in the institution's 77-year history. The $43.1 billion this legislation appropriates will enable us to provide quality care to 5.8 million patients, add 1,800 processors to tackle the outstanding backlog of 400,000 claims, and invest in needed treatment for increasingly prevalent conditions like traumatic brain injury, TBI, and post-traumatic stress disorder, PTSD. It is the least we can do—and now is the time for us to do it.

Madam Speaker, these two bills both passed the House with strong, bipartisan majorities. Together, they set the right priorities for America. They comply with our five-year balanced budget plan. And they deserve our support today.

Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this conference report, including the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education appropriations bill and the Military Construction/Veterans appropriations bill.

I am here to represent the 4th district of Minnesota—that's my job. And my district has made it very clear to me that investing in our communities is a priority.

In fact, most members of the House of Representatives have said they support both of these bills. But there has been a lot of complaining about the process.

I'm a former civics teacher. Part of my work was to teach my students about the separation of powers between the legislative and executive branches of our government.

For those watching today, I want to be very clear about the issues in this debate and the procedure that got us here.

We are in this position because the Administration has adopted a ''my way or the highway'' approach to governing. The President has steadfastly refused to recognize the constitutional role of Congress in setting our Nation's budget priorities.

And he has ignored the clear message sent by the American people in the last election.

Democrats disagree with the President's priorities. The President proposed to cut education funding. His budget cut special education, teacher training, and Head Start. It also eliminated several programs targeted for at-risk students.

Democrats have rejected those cuts and proposed a modest increase in order to keep our students competitive in a global economy.

The President's budget cut funding for health care. We do not agree with reducing opportunities to find life saving cures through research or reducing access to quality care for American families.

The President proposed cuts to job training and vocational education. Democrats understand that our economy is changing, and that investing in our greatest resources—working families (including veterans)—is important today and tomorrow.

Madam Speaker, the amount of money that separates the President's budget and the

Democrats' proposal is approximately what we spend in 1 month in Iraq—and all of that is on a credit card.

In addition, this bill includes the largest increase in veterans' health care since the beginning of the Veterans Administration.

If we say we value families and communities—and veterans—in America, then surely we can agree that a modest investment in our future is reasonable.

Let's put politics aside, let's listen to the American people, and let's pass this bill. Let's do our jobs.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Conference Report on the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and Military Construction/Veterans Affairs Appropriations bills. This bill begins to correct key deficits in biomedical research, elementary and secondary education, job training, and health care for veterans and civilians alike, and sets out a clear, sustainable vision for the future. I want to thank and congratulate Chairman OBEY, Ranking Member WALSH, the Conferees and their staff for putting together such an excellent bill, one which will bring needed relief to so many of our constituents.

The President, of course, has vowed to veto this bill, because he believes it costs too much, that we can't afford to make these investments in cancer research, in Head Start, in economic development. Meanwhile, the President is asking us to spend an additional $200 billion this year alone in his misguided war in Iraq. $9.8 billion, the amount by which this bill exceeds the President's request, would pay for approximately 1 month of that war. Instead, this bill would use that money to help States provide health coverage to people with pre-existing conditions, help college-ready low-income students afford higher education, and help low-income individuals and their families keep their homes warm in the wintertime—a winter-time that could well feature oil at costs in excess of $100 a barrel.

The President says we can't afford to make these investments; I believe we can't afford not to. These are investments which pay dividends over time, investments which will keep America strong, competitive and healthy.

While I strongly support this Conference Report, I would be remiss if I didn't express my concern that this bill includes a $27.8 million increase for abstinence education programs, which research has shown to be ineffective, and worse, often medically inaccurate. Since 2001, we have spent more than $1 billion on these programs, some of which tell our children that using condoms is "like Russian Roulette," and that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through skin-to-skin contact.

Madam Speaker, teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections are serious problems that demand serious solutions. Of course we should want to delay the onset of sexual activity in our children—what parent of a teenager wouldn't want that? But we cannot let that desire blind us to the very real fact that teenagers, despite our best intentions, will and do have sex, and that our wanting them not to does not absolve us of our obligation to protect them and keep them safe.

This money does not exist merely on paper—it is real money which we are borrowing from countries whose interests are inimical to our own, countries that have accumulated sovereign wealth funds at alarming rates over the past 6 years. And we are leaving this legacy of fiscal wreckage to our children, and our children's children, mortgaging away their future at a rate of more than $15,000 per second.

Since 2001, China's accumulation of foreign reserves, mostly U.S. dollars, have increased from $46.6 billion to $1.066 trillion—that is, every new dollar we borrow adds leverage to China—which has profoundly different strategic aims than we do.

The idea that this is a preferable alternative to a bill that would help 95 percent of the people who felt any impact from its passage is unconscionable. The idea that we should sacrifice the futures of our children and our grandchildren in order to have our cake and eat it too, to continue giving enormous tax preferences to the richest of the rich in this country is morally bankrupt and fiscally unsound.

Madam Speaker, income is income. Even if we accept that there should be a distinction between the taxation of labor and capital income, income received as payment for the service of investing other people's money is not capital income under even the loosest of possible understandings. The idea that a hedge fund manager earning $500 million a year should be taxed at a lower rate than his secretary, who earns $40,000 a year is preposterous in both moral and economic terms and should embarrass us all. I know it embarrasses me, and that it embarrasses my constituents.

This bill is about making a choice between what is right and what is easy. I applaud Chairman RANGEL for standing firm in the face of overwhelming pressure to do the easy thing, for drawing a line in the sand and demanding that we pass a bill which is true to our principles. We were not elected to make easy choices—we were elected to do right by our constituents, their children, and their children's children. I am proud to support this bill today, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mrs. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this conference report, which keeps our commitments to our veterans and invests in critical domestic priorities to strengthen our Nation. By putting the needs of the American people first, we are moving in a new direction to make overdue investments in education, health care, and jobs. We're doing this in a bipartisan way: both pieces of the bill originally passed the House with strong bipartisan support.

I would like to thank Chairman OBEY again for working with Representative WELDON to secure an important provision that Representative WELDON put forward in today's LHHS conference report that will ban the use of funds from being used to administer a mercury-containing flu vaccine to children under the age of three. This provision implements the policy advocated by the American Academy of Pediatrics, the U.S. Public Health Service, and vaccine manufacturers. Providing our children with safe vaccines is long overdue.

In addition to making vaccines safer, helping families pay for college, funding job training and providing for groundbreaking medical research, this bill helps the heroes of 9/11 who have become sick because of their work at Ground Zero. These are police officers, fire fighters, cleanup workers and others who risked their lives in the hours after the planes hit and risked their health in the weeks and months that followed, laboring in the toxic dust and fumes. For the first time, funding for 9/11 health needs is being included in regular spending. The $52.5 million included in the conference report will go a long way in providing medical monitoring and treatment for everyone exposed to the toxins of Ground Zero.

I have to emphasize again the "everyone." I have always said that it shouldn't matter what hat you were wearing after 9/11, because everyone was exposed to the same toxins. Provisions in the bill recognize that reality; for the first time residents, area workers and school children who were exposed to the deadly toxins will move toward having the same high quality care that responders have. We've been fighting for residents for a long time, and this is a giant first step in taking care of them. I want to sincerely thank Chairman OBEY and his outstanding subcommittee staff for their hard work.

It is critical that the Federal Government step up to the plate and fulfill its responsibility to all the victims of the attacks of September 11. New Yorkers know it, people from everywhere else in the Nation know it, and this spending measure shows that Congress knows it, as well. The President should sign this bill to keep our commitment to our veterans and invest in crucial domestic priorities, so that we can show all Americans we're serious about putting the people's priorities first and ensuring that the heroes and heroines of 9/11 get the care they need and deserve. It is the least we can do as a grateful Nation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. PUTNAM. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. PUTNAM. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. OBEY. Madam Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. OBEY. Are we participating in Little League politics or doing the country's business tonight?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is not stating a parliamentary inquiry.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 158, nays 248, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 1049]

YEAS—158

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachmann
Baker
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Emerson
English (PA)
Fallin
Feeney
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Hall (TX)
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hobson
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Keller
King (IA)
Kingston
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Lamborn
Latham
LaTourette
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul (TX)
McCrery
McHenry
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Murphy, Tim
Musgrave
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Poe
Porter
Price (GA)
Putnam
Rehberg
Renzi
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Sali
Saxton
Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shays
Shimkus
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Sullivan
Taylor
Terry
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walsh (NY)
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wu
Young (FL)

NAYS—248

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Braley (IA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Burgess
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Castle
Castor
Chabot
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Lincoln
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doyle
Edwards
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gillibrand
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (NY)
Kirk
Klein (FL)
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McIntyre
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Platts
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reichert
Reyes
Reynolds
Richardson
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Space
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden (OR)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Weller
Wexler
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn

NOT VOTING—26

Berkley
Brady (PA)
Butterfield
Buyer
Carson
Chandler
Costa
Cubin
Ferguson
Fossella
Gordon
Hulshof
Jindal
LaHood
McNulty
Oberstar
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pryce (OH)
Tancredo
Waters
Westmoreland
Wilson (OH)
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining in the vote.

□ 2233

Messrs. MELANCON, HINOJOSA and HINCHEY changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. BILBRAY changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2008

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 269, nays 142, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 1050]

YEAS—269

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Castle
Castor
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Lincoln
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doyle
Edwards
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fortenberry
Frank (MA)
Frelinghuysen
Gerlach
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gillibrand
Gonzalez
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hayes
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Hulshof
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (NY)
Kirk
Klein (FL)
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McIntyre
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Platts
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (NC)
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reichert
Reyes
Reynolds
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rogers (MI)
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Space
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Wexler
Wilson (NM)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

NAYS—142

Aderholt	Forbes	Mica
Akin	Foxx	Miller (FL)
Alexander	Franks (AZ)	Miller, Gary
Bachmann	Gallegly	Moran (KS)
Bachus	Garrett (NJ)	Musgrave
Baker	Gingrey	Myrick
Barrett (SC)	Gohmert	Neugebauer
Bartlett (MD)	Goode	Nunes
Barton (TX)	Goodlatte	Pearce
Bilbray	Granger	Pence
Bishop (UT)	Hall (TX)	Petri
Blackburn	Hastert	Pickering
Blunt	Hastings (WA)	Pitts
Boehner	Heller	Poe
Bonner	Hensarling	Price (GA)
Bono	Herger	Putnam
Boozman	Hobson	Radanovich
Boustany	Hoekstra	Rehberg
Brady (TX)	Hunter	Renzi
Broun (GA)	Inglis (SC)	Rogers (AL)
Brown (SC)	Issa	Rogers (KY)
Burgess	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Burton (IN)	Jordan	Ros-Lehtinen
Calvert	Keller	Roskam
Camp (MI)	King (IA)	Royce
Campbell (CA)	Kingston	Ryan (WI)
Cannon	Kline (MN)	Sali
Cantor	Knollenberg	Schmidt
Carter	Lamborn	Sensenbrenner
Chabot	Latham	Sessions
Coble	LaTourette	Shadegg
Cole (OK)	Lewis (CA)	Shimkus
Conaway	Lewis (KY)	Shuster
Crenshaw	Linder	Smith (NE)
Culberson	Lucas	Smith (TX)
Davis (KY)	Lungren, Daniel E.	Souder
Davis, David	Mack	Sullivan
Davis, Tom	Manzullo	Terry
Deal (GA)	Marchant	Thornberry
Diaz-Balart, L.	McCarthy (CA)	Tiahrt
Diaz-Balart, M.	McCaul (TX)	Tiberi
Doolittle	McCotter	Walberg
Drake	McCrery	Wamp
Dreier	McHenry	Weldon (FL)
Duncan	McKeon	Weller
Fallin	McMorris Rodgers	Whitfield
Feeney		Wicker
Flake		Wilson (SC)

NOT VOTING—22

Brady (PA)	Gordon	Pryce (OH)
Butterfield	Jindal	Tancredo
Buyer	LaHood	Westmoreland
Carson	McNulty	Wilson (OH)
Chandler	Oberstar	Yarmuth
Cubin	Pastor	Young (AK)
Ferguson	Paul	
Fossella	Payne	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 2250

Mr. WHITFIELD changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALTMIRE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

13 IS THE NUMBER BEFORE US

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, unlucky or not, 13 is the number before us. That's how many predominantly Sunni nations in the Middle East have declared in the past year that they want nuclear power. We know that Iran is building a nuclear capacity which it claims will be used solely for power generation. Iran is predominantly a Shiite nation. While both are Muslim, Sunni and Shiite are different. At the grass-roots level, everyday people intermarry and get along just fine, until the governments in power decide they want religious ideology to govern everyone.

Sunni-Shiite dominance was behind the Iran-Iraq war two decades ago when Don Rumsfeld went to Iraq to pledge U.S. support to Saddam Hussein. Today the Iraq war has inflamed Sunni-Shiite passions and U.S. forces are in the middle of it, fighting and dying in a fight that we shouldn't be in. There's been a lot in the news about Iran's nuclear program, including threats by the Vice President that Iran will never be permitted to acquire nuclear capacity. In other words, the administration's international diplomacy with Iran begins with an order from the U.S. military to lock and load. A military strike directly ordered by the administration, or indirectly sanctioned by the administration, is considered a foregone conclusion by many in the Middle East.

Given this, let's renew the bidding, because 13 other nations in the Middle East are not being threatened by the administration. In fact, quite the opposite is true. A recent article in the Christian Science Monitor lays out the fact. I submit it for the RECORD.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 1, 2007]

MIDDLE EAST RACING TO NUCLEAR POWER—SHIITE IRAN'S AMBITIONS HAVE SPURRED 13 SUNNI STATES TO DECLARE ATOMIC ENERGY AIMS THIS YEAR

(By Dan Murphy)

CAIRO.—This week Egypt became the 13th Middle Eastern country in the past year to say it wants nuclear power, intensifying an atomic race spurred largely by Iran's nuclear agenda, which many in the region and the West claim is cover for a weapons program.

Experts say the nuclear ambitions of majority Sunni Muslim states such as Libya, Jordan, Yemen, and Saudi Arabia are reactions to Shiite Iran's high-profile nuclear bid, seen as linked with Tehran's campaign for greater influence and prestige throughout the Middle East.

''To have 13 states in the region say they're interested in nuclear power over the course of a year certainly catches the eye,'' says Mark Fitzpatrick, a former senior nonproliferation official in the U.S. State Department who is now a fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. ''The Iranian angle is the reason.''

But economics are also behind this new push to explore nuclear power, at least for some of the aspirants. Egypt's oil reserves are dwindling, Jordan has no natural resources to speak of at all, and power from oil and gas has grown much more expensive for everyone. Though the day has not arrived, it's conceivable that nuclear power will be a cheaper option than traditional plants.

But analysts say the driver is Iran, which appears to be moving ahead with its nuclear program despite sanctions and threats of possible military action by the U.S. The Gulf Cooperation Council, a group of Saudi Arabia and the five Arab states that border the Persian Gulf, reversed a longstanding opposition to nuclear power last year.

As the closest U.S. allies in the region and sitting on vast oil wealth, these states had said they saw no need for nuclear energy. But Fitzpatrick, as well as other analysts, say these countries now see their own declarations of nuclear intent as a way to contain Iran's influence. At least, experts say, it signals to the U.S. how alarmed they are by a nuclear Iran.

''The rules have changed on the nuclear subject throughout the whole region,'' Jordan's King Abdullah, another U.S. ally, told Israel's Haaretz newspaper early this year. ''Where I think Jordan was saying, 'We'd like to have a nuclear-free zone in the area,' . . . [now] everybody's going for nuclear programs.''

Though the U.S. has been vociferous in its opposition to Iran's nuclear bid, particularly since the country says it's determined to establish its own nuclear fuel cycle, which would dramatically increase its ability to build a nuclear bomb, it has generally been tolerant of the nuclear ambitions of its friends in the region.

''Those states that want to pursue peaceful nuclear energy . . . [are] not a problem for us,'' State Department spokesman Sean McCormack said in response to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's announcement on Monday.

Henry Sokolski, executive director of the Nonproliferation Policy Education Center in Washington and a former Defense Department official focused on containing the spread of nuclear weapons, says he finds that hands-off approach of the Bush administration alarming.

''I think we're trying to put out a fire of proliferation with a bucket of kerosene,'' he says. He said he recently spoke with a senior administration official on the matter, who argued that it was better for the U.S. to cooperate with Egypt and other countries since, in the official's view, nuclear power in these countries is ''inevitable'' and it's better to be in a position to influence their choices and monitor the process.

Egypt has had an on-again, off-again nuclear program since the 1950s. In the 1960s, Egypt threatened to develop a bomb largely out of anger over Israel's nuclear pursuit. Under Mr. Mubarak, who has ruled since 1981, the country has been consistent in saying it does not want nuclear weapons, and Egypt has been at the forefront of diplomatic efforts to declare the region a nuclear-weapons-free zone—a strategy it uses to target Israel's nuclear weapons.

Today, the country has a 22-megawatt research reactor north of Cairo that was built by an Argentine company and completed in 1997. A drive to develop a power plant in the 1980s stalled after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in Russia.

In a nationally televised speech Monday, Mubarak said nuclear power is an ''integral part of Egypt's national security'' while also promising that the country would not seek the bomb. Other Egyptian officials say the

country is planning on having a working reactor within a decade, though analysts say that's an optimistic time line.

Egypt's nuclear plans have been reinvigorated in recent years, with Mubarak's son, Gamal, widely seen in Egypt as his father's favored successor, calling for the building of a reactor. Mubarak discussed nuclear power cooperation on state visits to Russia and China last year.

''They feel politically threatened by Iran's nuclear program, they've pointed out rightly that Israel [hasn't been] a member of [nonproliferation] treaties for many years,'' says Jon Wolfsthal, a nonproliferation expert at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. ''Of course there is economic logic: If they can sell whatever oil they have for $93 a barrel instead of using it, that's attractive . . . but it shouldn't be assumed that it's all benign.''

For Egypt, the allure of nuclear power is apparent. Its oil consumption is growing and electricity demand is growing at about 7 percent a year.

''Egypt can absolutely make a legitimate case for nuclear energy,'' says Mr. Fitzpatrick. ''Its reserves are dwindling, it needs the oil and gas for export, and it needs to diversify its energy resources.''

Even major oil producers such as Saudi Arabia are, along with Iran, arguing that they need nuclear power. They say it's better to sell their oil than to burn it at home.

But some analysts argue that nuclear power remains an economic loser. Mr. Sokolski says that when state subsidies to nuclear power are removed, nuclear plants are not economically viable. ''If it was, private banks would be financing nuclear plants without loan guarantees. They can't do it and make money yet.''

Of course whenever the topic of nuclear power comes up, particularly in the Middle East, concerns about the possible spread of nuclear weapons are not far behind. Experts who follow the nuclear weapons question say assurances of only pursuing peaceful objectives, as have been given by all the countries pursuing nuclear power, Iran included, shouldn't be taken at face value.

''Although Egypt does not feel directly threatened by Iran, it does feel its own power and influence in the region threatened by a resurgent nuclear armed Iran,'' says Fitzpatrick.

''There are a lot of countries in the region who have expressed interest in nuclear power, and I think there are good reasons to be concerned about this interest and the timing of this interest,'' says Mr. Wolfsthal. ''Nuclear power has had economic arguments in its favor for a decade, but the fact is these programs are only coming to a head in light of the Iranian program.''

Wolfsthal says the key issues in the coming years will be whether Egypt contracts a turn-key plant from a foreign company—which would minimize the amount of skill and technology transferred to Egyptian engineers—or if it will pursue nuclear partnerships that broaden its knowledge and skills bases.

Will they pursue their own nuclear fuel cycle, which, he says, would make little economic sense and would be a clear ''red flag'' of intent to develop a weapon, or will they buy nuclear fuel from abroad? ''If you are interested in having the capability of building a nuclear weapon, the best way to start is by building up your nuclear power infrastructure,'' he says. ''The same people that help you design and build nuclear reactors have many of the skill sets you will need if you are going to build a nuclear weapon.''

Fitzpatrick agrees that if Egypt promises not to develop a nuclear fuel cycle and would agree to more intrusive inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency, there would be little reason for concern, though he doubts those commitments will be made. ''Egypt won't take those steps because it says its hands can't be bound anymore while Israel's hands are unbound. They already resent the nuclear asymmetry with Israel, and a nuclear armed Iran on top of that adds too much for them.''

The conclusion is clear: a nuclear Iran is not acceptable, but a nuclear Israel, a nuclear Egypt, a nuclear India, a nuclear Pakistan, a nuclear Yemen, a nuclear Saudi Arabia and nuclear all the others, well, that's a different story.

There was a time when world leaders hoped for a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East. Instead, while we try to shoot our way to peace in Iraq, other world leaders are watching the creation of a nuclear excess zone in the Middle East. We threaten Iran, while we encourage the others.

The President has used two terms to implement a nuclear double standard. Today's U.S. friends can have nuclear power because they really only intend to use it for power generation. But today's U.S. foes must be stopped from acquiring nuclear power because they might use it in a bad way.

Today's friend is the President's standard for supporting the proliferation of nuclear capacity in the world.

Timing is everything. Not many years ago, Iran was our friend. Under the Shah of Iran, maybe they should have started their nuclear work sooner because that would have met the President's definition for a nation deserving of nuclear power.

But let's not forget Rumsfeld's meeting with Saddam. He may not have been our friend that day, but we sure acted like it.

Today Pakistan is in political crisis. And we know they have nuclear weapons, not just nuclear power. What will the President do about it? His State Department spokesman said the other day the administration doesn't have a problem with nations developing peaceful nuclear energy. That's diplomatic-speak for today's U.S. friends get to develop nuclear energy, while today's U.S. foes get threatened with bunker-buster bombs. The administration has been drumbeating for months against Iran, but how much have we heard about the other 13 nations who intend to develop nuclear capacity?

A double standard is no standard at all. And history shows that in the Middle East, today's friend can be tomorrow's foe. What kind of policy is that?

The President has destroyed the philosophy, the practicality, and the prudence of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. Instead he has embarked on a new policy that will guarantee, that will guarantee, that we live in a much more dangerous world.

So much for security from this administration.

□ 2300

PAKISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, all eyes are watching the nation of Pakistan. And I rise today to acknowledge that the people of Pakistan are friends of the United States.

Over the last decade or so, they have been moving toward democracy, a growing middle class, a desire for education for the boys and girls of Pakistan, and a real commitment to fighting the Taliban and terrorists in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. President Musharraf has shown leadership and commitment on these issues.

But today we see a raging Pakistan, a collapse of democracy, the calling of emergency rule, and the complete lacking of sensitivity to the needs of the Pakistan people. So today I am calling on President Musharraf to lift the emergency rule, to restore constitutional order, and to put Pakistan back on track. There is a definitive need for free and honest elections, and he should make an announcement that the elections should be called as of November 15 and that they should be held on January 16, 2008.

Why return Pakistan back to a period when democracy did not reign? It is a Muslim country. It is a democratic country. And it has flourished under the concept of democracy.

Dissidents should be allowed to dissent. Political prisoners and the lawyers of Pakistan should be released. There should be an independent judiciary. And the United States should show its leadership by immediately dispatching a diplomatic team from the Defense Department and State Department in order to negotiate directly with President Musharraf. Pakistan has a great future if it will maintain civility and democracy and freedom of speech and association.

It is important for President Musharraf to allow the judiciary to a decide his fate, to possibly seek another opportunity for election. But the most important part is that we, as an ally of Pakistan, must not abandon the people of Pakistan. It does have nuclear capacity. We must ensure that that nuclear capacity falls not in the wrong hands but is used only for civilian purposes and to provide the necessary energy resources. We can only do that if democracy is restored and if America insists that its friend Pakistan and the people of Pakistan fight and are protected in their fight to preserve democracy and the constitution.

We hope over the next couple of days that we will begin that kind of approach and as well that the present

funding that Pakistan receives, it should be made very clear that even though those moneys may not presently be in jeopardy that those moneys will be subject to the scrutiny of determining whether human rights, constitutional rights, and democracy and order are restored to Pakistan. This is the only way to save Pakistan for its people and to allow its people to flourish in democracy and to grow as a prosperous middle class and for the children of Pakistan to see a bright future.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. YARMUTH (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of business in the district.

Mr. FOSSELLA (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today after 5 p.m. on account of personal reasons.

Mr. WESTMORELAND (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of illness in the family.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MCDERMOTT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. CUMMINGS, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WATERS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MCDERMOTT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HOLT, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PRICE of Georgia) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. POE, for 5 minutes, November 13.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina, for 5 minutes, November 13.

Mr. GINGREY, for 5 minutes, November 7.

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at her own request) to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1347. An act to amend the Omnibus Indian Advancement Act to modify the date as of which certain tribal land of the Lytton Rancheria of California is deemed to be held in trust and to provide for the conduct of certain activities on the land; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Ms. Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2546. An act to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Asheville, North Carolina, as the ''Charles George Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center''.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, November 7, 2007, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4013. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Oriental Fruit Fly; Addition and Removal of Quarantined Areas in California [Docket No. APHIS-2006-0151] received October 29, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4014. A letter from the Chief Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Flood Elevation Determinations — received October 29, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4015. A letter from the General Counsel, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Member Inspection of Credit Union Books, Records, and Minutes (RIN: 3133-AD33) received October 29, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4016. A letter from the General Counsel, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Management Official Interlocks Threshold Change — received October 29, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4017. A letter from the General Counsel, NCUA, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Share Insurance Appeals; Clarification of Enforcement Authority of the NCUA Board — received October 29, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4018. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Safety Standard for Automatic Residential Garage Door Operators — received October 29, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4019. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — December 2006 Wassenaar Arrangement Plenary Agreement Implementation: Categories 1, 2, 3, 5 Part I, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Commerce Control List; Wassenaar Reporting Requirements; Definitions; and Statement of Understanding on Source Code [Docket No. 070105004-7050-01] (RIN: 0694-AD95) received October 31, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4020. A letter from the Associate Director, PP&I, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Sudanese Sanctions Regulations — received October 29, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4021. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, Department of Defense, transmitting the Secretary's recommended authorization of the Site 1 Impoundment, Palm Beach County, Florida, ecosystem restoration project; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4022. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Administration's certification that the level of screening services and protection provided at the Gallup Municipal Airport and Roswell Industrial Air Center will be equal to or greater than the level that would be provided at the aiport by TSA Transportation Security Officers; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

4023. A letter from the Chairman, Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, transmitting the Board's Third Quarterly Report on the Status of Significant Unresolved Issues with the Department of Energy's Design and Construction Projects, pursuant to Public Law 109-702, section 3201; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1119. A bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to revise the congressional charter of the Military Order of the Purple Heart of the United States of America, Incorporated, to authorize associate membership in the corporation for the spouse of a recipient of the Purple Heart medal; with amendments (Rept. 110–428). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2884. A bill to assist members of the Armed Forces in obtaining United States citizenship, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110–429). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LANTOS: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H.R. 3887. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2008 through 2011 for the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, to enhance measures to combat forced labor, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 110–430 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. RANGEL: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 3996. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend certain

expiring provisions, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110–431). Referred to the committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Ms. MATSUI: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 801. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3688) to implement the United States-Peru Trade Production Agreement (Rept. 110–432). Referred to the House Calendar.

Ms. CASTOR: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 802. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3355) to ensure the availability and affordability of homeowners' insurance coverage for catastrophic events (Rept. 110–433). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MURTHA: Committee of Conference. Conference report on H.R. 3222. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes (Rept. 110–434). Ordered to be printed.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII, the committee on Energy and Commerce discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3887.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL PURSUANT TO RULE XII

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 3887. Referral to the Committee on the Judiciary extended for a period ending not later than November 9, 2007.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. POMEROY (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. ALLEN):

H.R. 4082. A bill to improve the quality of, and access to, long-term care; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WAXMAN (for himself and Mr. ALLEN):

H.R. 4083. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for the amendment or repeal of monographs, to expand the Food and Drug Administration's authority to regulate drug advertising, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HALL of New York:

H.R. 4084. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require a study on the Department of Veterans Affairs schedule for rating disabilities, to provide for the treatment of claims under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in the case of the death of a claimant, to require an annual report on the workload of the Court of Appeals for Veteran Claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KLEIN of Florida:

H.R. 4085. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the penalty-free distributions from retirement plans to individuals called to active duty and the election to include combat pay as earned income for purposes of the earned income tax credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KLEIN of Florida:

H.R. 4086. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the tax-free distributions from individual retirement plans for charitable purposes and the deduction for State and local sales tax, and to extend the residential energy efficient property credit, the above the line deduction for eligible educator expenses, and the deduction for qualified tuition and related expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina:

H.R. 4087. A bill to amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to extend the authorized time period for rebuilding of certain overfished fisheries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SHULER (for himself, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. GORDON, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. BARROW, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. SPACE, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. ROSS, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. BOYD of Florida, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. HILL, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BERRY, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. TANNER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. COOPER, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. BOREN, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, Ms. BEAN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. HODES, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. WAMP, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. RENZI, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. POE, Mr. HAYES, Mr. HUNTER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. SHUSTER, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. GOODE, and Mr. GINGREY):

H.R. 4088. A bill to provide immigration reform by securing America's borders, clarifying and enforcing existing laws, and enabling a practical employer verification program; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Ways and Means, Education and Labor, Oversight and Government Reform, Armed Services, Agriculture, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FILNER (for himself, Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. LATOURETTE):

H.R. 4089. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the collective bargaining rights and procedures for review of adverse actions of certain employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 4090. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt motor vehicle donations to certain charities from the limitations on such donations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COOPER (for himself, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. OBERSTAR, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. ELLISON, Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, Mr. SOUDER, and Ms. BERKLEY):

H.R. 4091. A bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to promote the adoption of children with special needs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEAL of Georgia:

H.R. 4092. A bill to establish the Mountaintown National Scenic Area in the Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. WU, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Ms. HOOLEY):

H.R. 4093. A bill to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to provide for penalties and enforcement for intentionally taking protected avian species, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. FORBES (for himself and Mr. TERRY):

H.R. 4094. A bill to amend the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 to modify the minimum standards required for the electronic monitoring units used in the pilot program for monitoring sexual offenders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOEKSTRA:

H.R. 4095. A bill to direct the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to conduct a rulemaking regarding the use of aspheric outside mirrors on passenger cars, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H.R. 4096. A bill to facilitate the ability of private property owners and local communities that manage public land to clear brush or make other modifications to their property for the purpose of creating fire breaks in order to protect human lives and property; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MEEK of Florida:

H.R. 4097. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to prohibit the disposal by the Department of Defense of surplus military items designated as Identification Friend or Foe items, to amend title 18, United States Code, to make it a misdemeanor to possess or traffic in Identification Friend or Foe items, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 4098. A bill to revise the composition of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian

Institution so that all members are individuals appointed by the President from a list of nominees submitted by the leadership of the Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SALI (for himself, Ms. BERKLEY, and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 4099. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the rules relating to coins and bullion that may be held by individual retirement accounts and certain other individually-directed accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself, Mr. HARE, Mr. GORDON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. HONDA, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 4100. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish an instructional level assessment pilot program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. SHEA-PORTER (for herself and Mr. HAYES):

H. Con. Res. 246. Concurrent resolution honoring the United States Marine Corps for serving and defending the United States on the anniversary of its founding on November 10, 1775; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Mr. KIRK, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. HONDA, Ms. LEE, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. WATT, and Mr. RUSH):

H. Con. Res. 247. Concurrent resolution expressing support for advancing vital United States interests through increased engagement in health programs that alleviate disease and poverty, and reduce premature death in developing nations, especially through programs that combat high levels of infectious disease, improve children's and women's health, decrease malnutrition, reduce unintended pregnancies, fight the spread of HIV/AIDS, encourage healthy behaviors, and strengthen health care capacity; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN:

H. Con. Res. 248. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States Fish and Wildlife Service should incorporate consideration of global warming and sea-level rise into the comprehensive conservation plans for coastal national wildlife refuges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. KUCINICH:

H. Res. 799. A resolution impeaching Richard B. Cheney, Vice President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATHAM (for himself, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. KUHL of New York, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. ISSA, Mr. HUNTER, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. KELLER, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. BAKER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. DREIER, Mr. WALSH of New York, Mr. SHAYS, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. WICKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. BILBRAY, Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. SHULER, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mrs. SCHMIDT):

H. Res. 800. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the issuance of State driver's licenses or other government-issued photo identification to illegal aliens; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. HARE, Mr. HOLT, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. CARDOZA, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. COURTNEY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. WELCH of Vermont):

H. Res. 803. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the House has lost confidence in the performance of Consumer Product Safety Commission Chairwoman Nancy Nord, and urging the President to request her resignation; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. HOOLEY (for herself, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. HOLT, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MURTHA, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. FILNER, Mr. NADLER, Ms. LEE, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. STARK, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. WYNN, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. FARR, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. WU, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. REYES, Mr. BACA, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. WATERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. KANJORSKI, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. MICHAUD):

H. Res. 804. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the House has lost confidence in the performance of Consumer Product Safety Commission Chairman Nancy Nord, and urging the President to request her resignation; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STEARNS (for himself, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. WOLF, Mr. PENCE, Mr. PITTS, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. COBLE, Mr. GINGREY, and Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina):

H. Res. 805. A resolution honoring the life of Dr. D. James Kennedy; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

211. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 156 encouraging the Congress of the United States and the Department of Agriculture to implement food policies that promote healthy food, farms, and communities by encouraging local production of fruits and vegetables by specialty crop farmers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

212. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 183 memorializing the Congress of the United States to continue exempting returning workers from the cap on H2B visas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

213. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 175 memorializing the Congress of the United States to reestablish medical care for certain veterans whose income and disability status disqualified them for Department of Veterans Affairs medical care as of January 17, 2003; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California introduced a bill (H.R. 4101) for the relief of Christopher Freking; which was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 60: Mr. RODRIGUEZ.

H.R. 74: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H.R. 89: Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.

H.R. 135: Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 178: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 542: Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 627: Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H.R. 690: Mr. MCCOTTER.

H.R. 726: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 821: Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, and Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H.R. 840: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 871: Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 882: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.

H.R. 887: Mr. ISRAEL and Mr. ETHERIDGE.

H.R. 897: Mr. TOWNS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. ALTMIRE.

H.R. 953: Mr. ALTMIRE.

H.R. 971: Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 1000: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. WEINER, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 1014: Mr. LOBIONDO.

H.R. 1078: Ms. ESHOO, Ms. MATSUI, and Ms. LEE.

H.R. 1091: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 1102: Mr. UDALL of Colorado.

H.R. 1112: Mr. DREIER.

H.R. 1198: Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 1222: Mr. WALZ of Minnesota and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1223: Mr. WALZ of Minnesota and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1237: Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. MEEK of Florida, and Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 1286: Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 1293: Mr. KLEIN of Florida.

H.R. 1304: Mr. KLEIN of Florida.
H.R. 1314: Mr. YOUNG of Florida.
H.R. 1363: Mr. WU.
H.R. 1422: Mr. CARDOZA and Mrs. CAPPS.
H.R. 1440: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.
H.R. 1456: Mr. ROYCE.
H.R. 1576: Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, and Mr. DELAHUNT.
H.R. 1582; Mr. MITCHELL and Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 1590: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 1608: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 1643: Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.
H.R. 1738: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 1746: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. RAMSTAD, and Mr. KIRK.
H.R. 1829: Mr. FEENEY, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. REYNOLDS.
H.R. 1881: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut and Mr. SOUDER.
H.R. 1884: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. LAMBORN.
H.R. 1919: Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 1992: Mr. BERRY, Mr. HOLT, Mr. ORTIZ, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 2012: Mr. BACHUS.
H.R. 2014: Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 2032: Mr. GORDON, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. STUPAK.
H.R. 2049: Mr. WEINER and Mr. HIGGINS.
H.R. 2054: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
H.R. 2070: Mr. GORDON and Mr. KLEIN of Florida.
H.R. 2075: Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 2123: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. HIGGINS.
H.R. 2164: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 2266: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina and Mr. GILCHREST.
H.R. 2303: Mr. BOYD of Florida and Mr. ORTIZ.
H.R. 2321: Ms. MATSUI, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, and Mrs. TAUSCHER.
H.R. 2332: Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. REGULA, Ms. FOXX, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. WELLER.
H.R. 2425: Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 2464: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan.
H.R. 2488: Mr. WHITFIELD.
H.R. 2489: Mr. SHAYS.
H.R. 2514: Ms. WATSON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 2548: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 2567: Mrs. CUBIN.
H.R. 2620: Mr. STARK.
H.R. 2651: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
H.R. 2668: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. CHANDLER, and Mr. BOUCHER.
H.R. 2702: Mr. UDALL of Colorado.
H.R. 2749: Mr. ALLEN.
H.R. 2762: Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. POE, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. HARE, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. HELLER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. MEEK of Florida, and Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 2802: Ms. DEGETTE and Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 2880: Mr. LOBIONDO.
H.R. 2892: Ms. SCHWARTZ.
H.R. 2894: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. KIND, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. STEARNS, Ms. WATSON, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. CARTER, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. WAMP, Mr. CLAY, Mr. PENCE, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. GORDON, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, and Mr. MEEKS of New York.
H.R. 2927: Mr. ROSKAM.
H.R. 3026: Mr. ALEXANDER.
H.R. 3028: Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3042: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 3080: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 3090: Mr. MCCOTTER.
H.R. 3099: Mr. DENT, Mr. GERLACH, and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3151: Mr. KING of New York.
H.R. 3167: Mr. MCNERNEY and Mr. WYNN.
H.R. 3175: Mr. PAYNE and Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 3219: Mr. NADLER and Mr. WEINER.
H.R. 3249: Mr. ALTMIRE.
H.R. 3289: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 3326: Mr. CAPUANO.
H.R. 3331: Mr. WELCH of Vermont.
H.R. 3357: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
H.R. 3360: Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. LEVIN, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 3369: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3402: Mr. SESTAK.
H.R. 3453: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 3456: Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H.R. 3507: Mr. WELCH of Vermont.
H.R. 3508: Ms. FOXX, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 3533: Mr. BECERRA.
H.R. 3544: Mr. INSLEE, Ms. BERKLEY, and Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 3547: Mr. MITCHELL and Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 3548: Mr. LANTOS.
H.R. 3609: Mr. FILNER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. WYNN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 3616: Mr. DOYLE.
H.R. 3689: Mr. ROSS.
H.R. 3691: Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. REYES, and Mr. MEEKS of New York.
H.R. 3700: Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 3706: Mr. STARK.
H.R. 3713: Mr. WEINER.
H.R. 3738: Mr. EHLERS, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. PETRI, and Mr. SHAYS.
H.R. 3757: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 3781: Mr. LATHAM.
H.R. 3793: Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. SCHWARTZ, and Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 3797: Mr. HODES and Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 3812: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
H.R. 3818: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. RENZI, Mr. CANNON, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. DEAL of Georgia.
H.R. 3819: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 3820: Mr. CAMP of Michigan.
H.R. 3837: Mr. BACA, Mrs. BIGGERT, and Mrs. CAPITO.
H.R. 3842: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 3845: Mr. GERLACH.
H.R. 3846: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. WEINER, and Ms. CLARKE.
H.R. 3850: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 3861: Mr. HERGER.
H.R. 3882: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. COHEN, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. SNYDER, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HOLT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CARNEY, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, and Mr. BISHOP of Utah.
H.R. 3910: Mr. BACA and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 3915: Mr. LATOURETTE and Ms. GIFFORDS.
H.R. 3947: Ms. BERKLEY.
H.R. 3981: Mr. CHANDLER and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 3989: Mr. KING of New York.
H.R. 3995: Ms. SHEA-PORTER and Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 4042: Mr. SOUDER.
H.R. 4044: Mr. KIRK, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. SUTTON, and Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 4054: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HOLT, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. GORDON, Mr. WEINER, and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.
H.R. 4060: Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.
H.R. 4063: Mr. WYNN and Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H.R. 4065: Mrs. BLACKBURN.
H.R. 4074: Mr. BACA.
H.J. Res. 54: Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. HASTERT, and Mr. HOLT.
H. Con. Res. 154: Mr. TERRY.
H. Con. Res. 162: Mr. MITCHELL and Mr. HODES.
H. Con. Res. 163: Ms. SUTTON and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
H. Con. Res. 214: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. COHEN, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
H. Con. Res. 223: Ms. BERKLEY.
H. Con. Res. 235: Mr. GERLACH and Mr. BAKER.
H. Con. Res. 237: Mr. MCDERMOTT and Mr. MCNULTY.
H. Res. 111: Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. TERRY, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BURGESS, and Mrs. DRAKE.
H. Res. 163: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.
H. Res. 493: Mr. WALSH of New York, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. ROYCE, and Mr. GALLEGLY.
H. Res. 556: Mr. POE and Mr. LAMBORN.
H. Res. 690: Mrs. EMERSON, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. SIRES, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. ELLSWORTH.
H. Res. 695: Mr. COHEN.
H. Res. 705: Mr. MCCAUL of Texas and Mr. GALLEGLY.
H. Res. 711: Mrs. TAUSCHER.
H. Res. 743: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. WEINER.
H. Res. 760: Mr. PUTNAM.
H. Res. 769: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.
H. Res. 771: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.
H. Res. 783: Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. TURNER, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. PICKERING.
H. Res. 784: Mrs. DRAKE, Mr. KUHL of New York, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. NUNES, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. HAYES, Mr. HELLER, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. PETRI, Mr. TERRY, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. WAMP, Mr. FEENEY, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mrs. BONO, Mr. MACK, Mr. KINGston, and Mr. SHUSTER.
H. Res. 786: Mr. HALL of Texas, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. PETRI, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. COLE of Oklahoma, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr.

SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. RENZI, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. NUNES, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. HAYES, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. ISSA, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. PUTNAM, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. HERGER, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. CARTER, Mrs. CUBIN, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mrs. BONO, Mr. MACK, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. WELLER, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. LINDER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. DENT, Mr. GOODE, Mr. GOHMERT, and Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

H. Res. 787: Mr. MCINTYRE.

H. Res. 795: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. HONDA.

H. Res. 796: Ms. FOXX.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 3355

OFFERED BY: MR. MANZULLO

AMENDMENT NO. 1: Page 15, line 2, strike ''and''.

Page 15, line 5, strike the period and insert ''; and''.

Page 15, after line 5, insert the following new paragraph:

(6) the qualified resinsurance program and the State authorizing the program are not delinquent, as determined by the Secretary, with respect to any payment due under any loan previously made under this Act or under any other loan provided by any agency or establishment of the Federal Government to the program or the State for assistance in connection with a natural or other major disaster.

H.R. 3355

OFFERED BY: MS. CASTOR

AMENDMENT NO. 2: Page 21, after line 25, insert the following new subparagraphs:

(C) limit new development and increases in density, intensity, or range of use allowances in zoning and planning programs in coastal and other areas subject to a higher risk of catastrophic financial loss from natural disasters and catastrophic events, as such areas are determined in accordance with standards established by the Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and other appropriate agency heads;

(D) limit rebuilding of substantially demolished structures after catastrophic events to current density, intensity, use, and structural limits;

Page 22, line 1, strike ''(C)'' and insert ''(E)''.

Page 22, line 5, strike ''(D)'' and insert ''(F)''.

Page 22, line 12, strike ''(E)'' and insert ''(G)''.

H.R. 3355

OFFERED BY: MR. CAMPBELL OF CALIFORNIA

AMENDMENT NO. 3: Page 2, line 5, before ''Homeowners' '' insert ''Business Owners' and' ''.

Page 6, line 15, before ''homeowners'' and insert ''business owners and''.

Page 13, lines 5 and 6, strike ''**HOMEOWNERS**''.

Page 13, line 13, before ''homeowners' '' insert ''property and''.

Page 18, line 9, strike ''personal real''.

Page 20, line 25, insert ''property and'' after ''all''.

H.R. 3355

OFFERED BY: MR. MATHESON

AMENDMENT NO. 4: Page 8, line 24, before the period insert the following: '', and the first such annual report shall include an assessment of the costs to States and regions associated with catastrophe risk and an analysis of the costs and benefits, for States not participating in the Consortium, of such nonparticipation''.

H.R. 3355

OFFERED BY: MR. SHAYS

AMENDMENT NO. 5:

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 ''Commission on Natural Catastrophe Risk Management and Insurance Act of 2007''.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings.
Sec. 3. Establishment.
Sec. 4. Membership.
Sec. 5. Duties of the Commission.
Sec. 6. Timing.
Sec. 7. Powers of the Commission.
Sec. 8. Commission personnel matters.
Sec. 9. Termination.
Sec. 10. Authorization of appropriations.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) catastrophic hazards, including tornadoes, earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, tsunamis, flooding, and hurricanes, directly affect hundreds of millions of people each year;

(2) during the 1990s, 2,800 natural disasters killed more than 500,000 people and directly affected 1,300,000,000 people worldwide;

(3) property damage from natural catastrophes has dramatically increased in recent decades, roughly doubling every seven years—a 14-fold increase over the past 40 years;

(4) risk costs have particularly soared in coastal areas, where hurricane frequency and severity has significantly increased, along with home values and building costs;

(5) increased risk costs are being reflected in increased catastrophe insurance and reinsurance costs;

(6) an inefficient legal and regulatory environment in some States has further exacerbated insurance cost increases, including through ineffective price controls, restrictions on capital movement, sub-optimal solvency regulation, and duplicative or unnecessary regulation;

(7) consumers further suffer from temporary rate and availability volatility after major catastrophes while the marketplace adjusts to the losses;

(8) government catastrophe mitigation requirements have been sub-optimal, sometimes ineffective, and uncoordinated;

(9) some State efforts to reduce insurance prices in catastrophe-prone areas have sometimes reduced long-term availability and competitive affordability of coverage, as well as subsidized excessive development in environmentally sensitive areas at the expense of taxpayers;

(10) several proposals have been introduced in the Congress to address the affordability of natural catastrophe insurance, but there is little consensus on the appropriate role of the Federal Government in facilitating the private insurance marketplace while avoiding cross-subsidies; and

(11) therefore, an efficient and effective approach to assessing natural catastrophe risk management and insurance is to establish a nonpartisan commission to study the management of natural catastrophe risk, and to require such commission to report to the Congress on its findings before the next hurricane season begins.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT.

There is established a nonpartisan Commission on Natural Catastrophe Risk Management and Insurance (in this Act referred to as the ''Commission'').

SEC. 4. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) APPOINTMENT.—The Commission shall be composed of 16 members, of whom—

(1) 2 members shall be appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate;

(2) 2 members shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate;

(3) 2 members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(4) 2 members shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives;

(5) 2 members shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

(6) 2 members shall be appointed by the Ranking Member of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

(7) 2 members shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(8) 2 members shall be appointed by the Ranking Member of the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(b) QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Members of the Commission shall be appointed under subsection (a) from among persons who—

(A) have expertise in insurance, reinsurance, insurance regulation, policyholder concerns, emergency management, risk management, public finance, financial markets, actuarial analysis, flood mapping and planning, structural engineering, building standards, land use planning, natural catastrophes, meteorology, seismology, environmental issues, or other pertinent qualifications or experience; and

(B) are not officers or employees of the United States Government or of any State government.

(2) DIVERSITY.—In making appointments to the Commission—

(A) every effort shall be made to ensure that the members are representative of a broad cross section of perspectives within the United States; and

(B) each member of Congress described in subsection (a) shall appoint not more than 1 person from any single primary area of expertise described in paragraph (1)(A) of this subsection.

(c) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each member of the Commission shall be appointed for the duration of the Commission.

(2) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(d) QUORUM.—

(1) MAJORITY.—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a

quorum, but a lesser number, as determined by the Commission, may hold hearings.

(2) APPROVAL ACTIONS.—All recommendations and reports of the Commission required by this Act shall be approved only by a two-thirds vote of all of the members of the Commission.

(e) CHAIRPERSON.—The Commission shall, by majority vote of all of the members, select 1 member to serve as the Chairperson of the Commission (in this Act referred to as the ''Chairperson'').

(f) MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet at the call of its Chairperson or a majority of the members.

SEC. 5. DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission shall examine and report to the Congress on the natural catastrophe insurance marketplace, including the extent to which insurance costs and availability are affected by the factors described in section 2, which factors the Federal Government can and should address to increase catastrophe insurance availability and competitiveness, and which actions the Federal Government can undertake to achieve this goal without requiring a long-term cross-subsidy from the taxpayers. In developing its report, the Commission shall consider—

(1) the current condition of, as well as the outlook for, the availability and affordability of insurance and reinsurance for natural catastrophes in all regions of the United States;

(2) the current ability of States, communities, and individuals to mitigate their natural catastrophe risks, including the affordability and feasibility of such activities;

(3) the impact of Federal and State laws, regulations, and policies (including rate regulation, market access requirements, reinsurance regulations, accounting and tax policies, State residual markets, and State catastrophe funds) on—

(A) the affordability and availability of catastrophe insurance;

(B) the ability of the private insurance market to cover losses inflicted by natural catastrophes;

(C) the commercial and residential development of high-risk areas; and

(D) the costs of natural catastrophes to Federal and State taxpayers;

(4) the benefits and costs of—

(A) a national, regional, or other pooling mechanism designed to provide adequate insurance coverage and increased underwriting capacity to insurers and reinsurers, including private-public partnerships to increase insurance capacity in constrained markets, including proposed Federal natural catastrophe insurance programs (specifically addressing the costs to taxpayers, tax equity considerations, and the record of other government insurance programs, particularly with regard to charging actuarially sound prices);

(B) improving Federal and State tax policy to allow insurers or individuals to set aside catastrophe reserves;

(C) directing existing Federal agencies to begin selling catastrophe insurance to individuals;

(D) creating a consortium of Federal and State officials to facilitate state catastrophe bonds and reinsurance purchasing as well as providing temporary Federal disaster loans to the States for insurance purposes;

(E) expanding the Liability Risk Retention Act of 1986 to allow businesses to pool together to buy insurance and set up their own insurance funds;

(F) providing temporary Federal assistance to low-income individual homeowners whose catastrophe insurance rates have increased beyond a certain level after a major disaster, with the possibility that the assistance would be repaid upon sale of the underlying home;

(G) providing for limited Federal development and oversight of the sale of catastrophe insurance in high-risk areas during periods of relative unavailability; and

(H) facilitating further growth of the catastrophe bond marketplace and other competitive alternatives to the traditional insurance and reinsurance marketplace;

(5) the present and long-term financial condition of State residual markets and catastrophe funds in high-risk regions, including the likelihood of insolvency following a natural catastrophe, the concentration of risks within such funds, the reliance on post-event assessments and State funding, the adequacy of rates, and the degree to which such entities have been actuarially solvent in comparison to comparably sized private insurers;

(6) the need for strengthened land use regulations and building codes in States at high risk for natural catastrophes, and methods to strengthen the risk assessment and enforcement of structural mitigation and vulnerability reduction measures, such as zoning and building code compliance;

(7) the ability of the private insurance market in the United States—

(A) to cover insured losses caused by natural catastrophes, including an estimate of the maximum amount of insured losses that could be sustained during a single year and the probability of natural catastrophes occurring in a single year that would inflict more insured losses than the United States insurance and reinsurance markets could sustain; and

(B) to recover after covering substantial insured losses caused by natural catastrophes;

(8) the impact that demographic trends could have on the amount of insured losses inflicted by future natural catastrophes;

(9) the appropriate role, if any, for the Federal Government in stabilizing the property and casualty insurance and reinsurance markets; and

(10) the role of the Federal, State, and local governments in providing incentives for feasible risk mitigation efforts.

SEC. 6. TIMING.

Before the beginning of the 2008 hurricane season, which for purposes of this section shall be considered to be June 1, 2008, the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate a final report containing—

(1) a detailed statement of the findings and assessments conducted by the Commission pursuant to section 5; and

(2) specific and detailed recommendations for legislative, regulatory, administrative, or other actions at the Federal, State, or local levels that the Commission considers appropriate, in accordance with the requirements of section 5.

SEC. 7. POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) MEETINGS; HEARINGS.—The Commission may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission considers necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. Members may attend meetings of the Commission and vote in person, via telephone conference, or via video conference.

(b) AUTHORITY OF MEMBERS OR AGENTS OF THE COMMISSION.—Any member or agent of the Commission may, if authorized by the Commission, take any action which the Commission is authorized to take by this Act.

(c) OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any provision of section 552a of title 5, United States Code, the Commission may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States any information necessary to enable the Commission to carry out this Act.

(2) PROCEDURE.—Upon request of the Chairperson, the head of such department or agency shall furnish to the Commission the information requested.

(d) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

(e) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES.—Upon the request of the Commission, the Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Commission, on a reimbursable basis, any administrative support services necessary for the Commission to carry out its responsibilities under this Act.

(f) ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS.—The Commission may accept, hold, administer, and utilize gifts, donations, and bequests of property, both real and personal, for the purposes of aiding or facilitating the work of the Commission. The Commission shall issue internal guidelines governing the receipt of donations of services or property.

(g) VOLUNTEER SERVICES.—Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, the Commission may accept and utilize the services of volunteers serving without compensation. The Commission may reimburse such volunteers for local travel and office supplies, and for other travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(h) FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949.—Subject to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, the Commission may enter into contracts with Federal and State agencies, private firms, institutions, and individuals for the conduct of activities necessary to the discharge of its duties and responsibilities.

(i) LIMITATION ON CONTRACTS.—A contract or other legal agreement entered into by the Commission may not extend beyond the date of the termination of the Commission.

SEC. 8. COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.

(a) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission.

(b) SUBCOMMITTEES.—The Commission may establish subcommittees and appoint members of the Commission to such subcommittees as the Commission considers appropriate.

(c) STAFF.—Subject to such policies as the Commission may prescribe, the Chairperson may appoint and fix the pay of such additional personnel as the Chairperson considers appropriate to carry out the duties of the Commission. The Commission shall confirm the appointment of the executive director by majority vote of all of the members of the Commission.

(d) APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.—Staff of the Commission may be—

(1) appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service; and

(2) paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that an individual so appointed may not receive pay in excess of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for GS–15 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of that title.

(e) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—In carrying out its objectives, the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services of consultants and experts under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals which do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for GS–15 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of that title.

(f) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—Upon request of the Chairperson, any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Commission to assist in carrying out the duties of the Commission—

(1) on a reimbursable basis; and

(2) such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

SEC. 9. TERMINATION.

The Commission shall terminate 90 days after the date on which the Commission submits its report under section 6.

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission, such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act, to remain available until expended.

H.R. 3355

OFFERED BY: MR. ROSKAM

AMENDMENT NO. 6: Page 21, strike lines 21 through 25.

Page 22, line 1, strike ''(C)'' and insert ''(B)''.

Page 22, line 5, strike ''(D)'' and insert ''(C)''.

Page 22, line 12, strike ''(E)'' and insert ''(D)''.

Page 22, line 17, strike ''and''.

Page 22, after line 17, insert the following new paragraph:

(7) develops, maintains, and enforces best practices in building codes that the Secretary deems adequate to address the natural disaster exposures of the State, taking into consideration the geography, catastrophe risk, and building patterns in the State; and

Page 22, line 18, strike ''(7)'' and insert ''(8)''.

H.R. 3355

OFFERED BY: MR. PRICE OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT NO. 7: Page 24, line 7, strike ''section 301'' and insert ''section 301 and has been certified by the Secretary of the Treasury that it does not significantly reduce or displace private sector competition''.

H.R. 3355

OFFERED BY: MR. PRICE OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT NO. 8: Page 18, after line 14, insert the following new subsection:

(g) LIMITING FEDERAL LOANS TO ONLY CATASTROPHIC EVENTS.—Notwithstanding subsections (d) and (e), the Secretary shall not make any subsidized loans under this section unless it determines that a natural disaster, or series of natural disasters, has occurred causing homeowners insurance losses that either—

(1) exceed the capacity of the insurance industry for that region; or

(2) exceed the amount equal to such losses projected to incur from a natural disaster event or events having losses of a magnitude such that the event or events occur once every 100 years in the United States for homeowners insurance with respect to the covered peril.

H.R. 3355

OFFERED BY: MR. PRICE OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT NO. 9: Page 24, after line 14, insert the following new section:

SEC. 303. REQUIREMENT OF OFFSETS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No amounts made available by this Act, authorization of appropriations made by this Act, or any other provision of this Act that results in costs to the Federal Government shall be effective except to the extent that this Act provides for offsetting decreases in spending of the Federal Government, such that the net effect of this Act does not either increase the Federal deficit or reduce the Federal surplus.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms ''deficit'' and ''surplus'' have the meanings given such terms in the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.).

Page 24, line 15, strike ''**SEC. 303.**'' and insert ''**SEC. 304.**''

H.R. 3355

OFFERED BY: MR. ROSKAM

AMENDMENT NO. 10: Page 17, line 2, strike ''and'' and insert a comma.

Page 17, line 8, before the period insert the following: '', and that the qualified reinsurance program has retained sufficient losses in excess of the amount of losses that would result from a single event of a catastrophic peril covered by the program of such magnitude that it has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any year, as determined by the Secretary''.

H.R. 3355

OFFERED BY: MR. PUTNAM

AMENDMENT NO. 11: Page 20, line 12, after the period insert the following: ''No Federal funds of any kind or from any source (including any disaster or other financial assistance, loan proceeds, and any other assistance or subsidy) may be used to repay any loan made under this title.''

H.R. 3355

OFFERED BY: MS. GINNY BROWN-WAITE OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 12: Page 22, line 11, strike ''and''.

Page 22, after line 17 insert the following new subparagraph:

(F) prohibit price gouging in any disaster area located within the State; and

Page 24, after line 3 insert the following new paragraph:

(3) PRICE GOUGING.—The term ''price gouging'' means the providing of any consumer good or service by a supplier related to repair or restoration of property damaged from a catastrophe for a price that the supplier knows or has reason to know is greater, by at least the percentage set forth in a State law or regulation prohibiting such act (not withstanding any real cost increase due to any attendant business risk and other reasonable expenses that result from the major catastrophe involved), than the price charged by the supplier for such consumer good or service immediately before the disaster.

Page 24, line 4, redesignate paragraph (3) as paragraph (4).

Page 24, line 8, redesignate paragraph (4) as paragraph (5).

Page 24, line 10, redesignate paragraph (5) as paragraph (6).

H.R. 3355

OFFERED BY: MR. ROSKAM

AMENDMENT NO. 13: Page 17, line 2, strike ''and'' and insert a comma.

Page 17, line 8, before the period insert the following: '', and that the qualified reinsurance program has retained losses in excess of the amount of losses that would result from a single event of a catastrophic peril covered by the program of such magnitude that it has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any year, as determined by the Secretary''.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE 2007 INDUCTEES TO THE UPS CIRCLE OF HONOR

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor George David, Jr. of Western Springs, Charles Cech of Burbank, Carl Sandrik of Oak Lawn, and William Stevens of Chicago for their induction into the United Parcel Service Circle of Honor.

In 1955, UPS created the elite Circle of Honor award to commend its safest employees. Circle of Honor drivers, who now number more than 4,500, are recognized only after completing 25 years without accidents. On October 2, 2007, UPS inducted 785 new drivers into the Circle of Honor. These extraordinary employees were honored with a ceremony as well as an advertisement in USA Today.

I am proud to report that among this year's inductees were 4 residents of my district. These 4 individuals are exemplars of responsible and conscientious driving habits, and as such contribute greatly to the safety of our Nation's roads and highways and all those who use them.

I rise today to join UPS in congratulating Mr. David, Mr. Cech, Mr. Sandrik, and Mr. Stevens for their wonderful 25-year achievement. I applaud their successful efforts to make safety a top priority while they perform their jobs and wish them a safe journey on the miles ahead.

TRIBUTE TO STUDENTS OF BUFORD INTERMEDIATE CENTER IN MT. VERNON, ILLINOIS

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor, not only our courageous men and women in uniform, but the students at Buford Intermediate Center in Mt. Vernon, IL, for their contributions to our service men and women.

The pupils at Buford personally welcomed home Zach Wood, Brian Gibson, and Tony Mays, all National Guard soldiers, from a 15-month deployment in Iraq. Along with welcoming home soldiers, the students are raising money for gift cards for soldiers who will be serving during the holidays. In addition, the students send care packages and letters to the soldiers to become acquainted with them.

After their welcome home, the soldiers took time to answer questions from the students ranging from fast food opportunities to the deaths of fellow soldiers to help students and faculty better empathize with the soldiers and their struggles.

Now, more than ever, our service men and women need the encouragement demonstrated by the students at Buford Intermediate School to show they are in our thoughts and prayers. We must demonstrate our support and admiration for their work and I thank these students for the example they have set for us.

I applaud the students at Buford Intermediate School for their service to our men and women serving in Iraq. May God bless them for their efforts and may He continue to bless America.

IN HONOR OF BORBA FARMS AS THE 2007 AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Borba Farms of Riverdale, California for receiving the 2007 Agricultural Business of the Year Award from the Greater Fresno Area Chamber of Commerce.

Borba Farms began in 1919 when A.J. Borba emigrated from the Azores Islands off Portugal and started a dairy farm in Riverdale with 40 cows and 120 acres of land. Eventually, A.J.'s sons, Ross, Sr. and Darril diversified their farming operation by expanding into cotton, tomatoes, and other row crops. The sons of Ross Borba, Sr. and his wife Justina, Mark and Ross Borba, Jr., now farm about 8,600 acres of crops that include lettuce, cotton, tomatoes, garlic, onions, alfalfa, sugar beets, wheat and almonds. The success of the Borba family's farming operation is evident in the quality of these crops, which often garner high praise from chefs, and appear in Farmer's markets around the State.

Also, the Borbas have been active in addressing water, marketing and political issues important to the industry, serving as leaders in the National Cotton Council, Westlands Water District, the California Leadership Program and other organizations. This involvement further emphasizes the Borba's commitment to their trade and their strong ties to California's San Joaquin Valley.

Borba Farms is a model institution and a shining example for other industry professionals. It is with great pride that I congratulate Borba Farms on receiving this distinguished award, and I wish them success in their future endeavors.

HONORING THE 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF GENE AND CHARLOTTE GRAY

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Gene and Charlotte Gray on their 50th wedding anniversary.

Married in 1957 at Sacred Heart Church, the Grays are long-time Chicago residents and the proud parents of 4 children. Gene worked as a machinist before starting his own corporation, G7G, Inc. and owning the Family Pride Laundromat in Summit, Illinois. After their children were grown, Charlotte returned to work and eventually retired from the Tootsie Roll industry.

Gene and Charlotte have been active members of their community, where together they have served as coaches in the Clear Ridge Baseball Association as well as treasurers of the Southwest Senior Citizens Program. I will always think of Gene as "coach" because he was my coach when I played baseball in Clear Ridge Little League. As a program manager for the Community Economic Development Association, Gene has been instrumental in assisting low-income senior citizens throughout the district to receive gas and electric services. Gene has also ably served the community of Chicago as a volunteer in my district office for a number of years.

It is my honor to recognize Gene and Charlotte Gray and provide my heartfelt congratulations to them on this wonderful event in their lives. Together they exemplify the ideals of strong family and community involvement. I would like to extend my best wishes to the Grays as they and their family celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the St. Joseph's Church in Olney, Illinois as they celebrate their 150-year anniversary.

The St. Joseph's Church in Olney, was established in 1857 by Father Laughren and celebrated its 150-year anniversary on October 7, 2007. It was Bishop Junken, who was appointed as the first Bishop of the Alton Diocese by His Holiness Pope Pius IX in 1857, who selected Father Laughren as the founding Pastor of St. Joseph's Church. The first church was built in 1861 on property that was

donated by Thomas Lily at the corner of Fair and Butler Streets. The church was then moved on rollers to its present location to Elliot and Chestnut Streets.

A prominent family of the time, that of Dr. George Weber, was very influential in establishing St. Joseph's school do to the fact he wanted to provide his own children with a Catholic education close to home. When the school was completed in 1907, Weber strove to bring the Ursuline Sisters of Paola, Kansas, who taught from 1907–1914, to the school. It grew to 70 students by the fall of 1908.

Construction of the present day church began in 1937 and was dedicated on Thanksgiving Day in 1938. The exterior of the church remains basically unchanged to this day, and the parish is presently serving about 700 families. The first and smaller parish house was purchased from the estate of C.P. Porter in 1953 and originally served as the sister' covenant. A larger and more modern structure was then built and became known as the Parish House but was then demolished in 1997 to make room for a more spacious building to enhance the parish facilities.

I salute St. Joseph's Church as it is an icon in the city of Olney and has provided a sense of stability and constancy as it has endured many tests during the course of the last 150 years. Members of the church and community equally have had this pillar of strength given to them by the church, which is something that will expectantly remain important for the city of Olney for at least an additional 150 years.

HONORING NAT DIBUDUO AS THE 2007 AGRICULTURIST OF THE YEAR

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Nat DiBuduo, President of Allied Grape Growers in Fresno, for receiving the 2007 Agriculturist of the Year Award from the Greater Fresno Area Chamber of Commerce. His service and commitment to various agricultural organizations is worthy of respect and admiration. Some of these include The Big Fresno Fair, Fresno City Planning Commission, United Cerebral Palsy, the Bulldog Foundation at Fresno State, and the University's Viticulture and Enology Industry Advisory Board.

A native of California's San Joaquin Valley, Nat attended California State University, Fresno where he earned a B.S. in Plant Science/Viticulture and a minor in Business. Nat is also a graduate of the California Ag Leadership Program. Over thirty years ago his family pioneered the wine grape industry in California's San Joaquin Valley.

Nat has been able to glean valuable experience in wine grape production and processing through his involvement with his family's local winery. Nat holds a Certified Pest Control Advisor's license as well as a Department of Real Estate sales license. Nat's wide range of work experience has also contributed to his extensive knowledge in the agricultural field. One of his previous positions involved overseeing the farm management of 24,000 acres of winegrapes, nuts, and vegetables. He holds extensive exposure to regional wine growing in the Central San Joaquin Valley, and throughout other wine producing regions of the state.

Nat's proficiency is virtually unmatched. He was hired in May of 2000 to replace the outgoing president of Allied Grape Growers of Fresno, an organization which represents 500 grape growing members throughout the state of California. Together they annually produce 200,000 to 250,000 tons of wine grapes.

The leadership and commitment Mr. DiBuduo has shown in Fresno County, where he and his wife Marilyn live, has never wavered. He personifies a man of great principle and integrity. Nat is a role model for all of us, especially our Valley's upcoming generation of agricultural professionals. It is with great pride that I congratulate him for receiving this distinguished award and I wish him continued success in his future endeavors.

HONORING THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS McDONALD-LINN CHICAGO RIDGE POST 177 ON ITS 85TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the VFW McDonald-Linn Chicago Ridge Post 177 as they celebrate their 85th Anniversary. Through their dedicated and unwavering service to their community and their country, the veterans of the McDonald-Linn Chicago Ridge Post continue a strong tradition of patriotism and duty.

Named in memory of two World War II servicemen killed in 1945, the McDonald-Linn Chicago Ridge Post 177 has undergone many changes. The Post was originally chartered in November 1922 as the Joseph J. Lucas VFW Post 1671 and has since merged with other VFW Posts throughout the area. Charged with the purpose of promoting patriotism, aiding war veterans, and assisting the community, the veterans of Post 177 have distinguished themselves with their patriotic spirit and devotion to the community.

Throughout its long history, the McDonald-Linn Chicago Ridge Post has endured its share of hardships. In 1974, an electrical fire destroyed the inside of the Post building. As a testament of the strong will of these veterans and the strength of their community, donations from VFW members enabled the veterans of the Post to rebuild the VFW building with their own hands. The McDonald-Linn Chicago Ridge Post on Ridgeland Avenue continues to serve today as a community landmark and a place of camaraderie for our nation's heroes.

The extraordinary level of community involvement of the veterans of Post 177 has been a great source of pride for its members. As sponsors of the Voice of Democracy Scholarship Competition for high school students, they promote the values of patriotism while helping provide scholarships to enable high school students continue their education. The members of Post 177 are always ready to assist fellow veterans when they are in need, visiting sick veterans at home, in hospitals, or nursing homes.

I rise today to recognize the VFW McDonald-Linn Chicago Ridge Post 177 on their 85th anniversary. Through their staunch patriotism and outstanding contributions to their community, the veterans of the McDonald-Linn Post nobly continue the legacy of service they began when they first answered the call of duty. I commend them for their ongoing community work and their courageous service to our country in time of war. I am honored that my district is home to such an exceptional organization, and I am proud to congratulate them on their 85th anniversary.

IN HONOR OF THE HOUSATONIC VALLEY REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ENVIROTHON TEAM

HON. CHRISTOPHER S. MURPHY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, today I take great pride in recognizing five extraordinary students from Housatonic Valley Regional High School in Falls Village, CT who won this year's International Envirothon competition.

They started off their quest last fall by training for Connecticut's Envirothon, sponsored by the State's five conservation districts and the State's Department of Environmental Protection. The Envirothon, started in 1992 by Connecticut's Soil and Water Conservation Districts, now includes teams from 50 schools from around the State. Through this event, both students and teachers have benefited by meeting people working in a broad range of environmental careers and have experienced both professional and academic growth.

In preparation for the competition, each team, led by a teacher or advisor, receives curriculum materials and is invited to a series of training workshops. All of this extensive training culminates in a field day competition—this May, it was held in Farmington, CT. The hard-working students from Housatonic Valley Regional were the top-scoring team in four out of the five subject areas and garnered particularly high scores in Clean Renewable Energy, Wildlife, and Soils.

Their preparation paid off yet again as they competed in the extremely competitive Canon North American Envirothon, which took place in upstate New York. While competing against teams from over 40 States as well as a few Canadian provinces, Team Connecticut secured another first place victory—making them the Envirothon's international champion.

A particularly impressive accomplishment was Team Connecticut's Oral Presentation. With only 10 hours to prepare, in which they responded to a challenge to design and create a clean renewable school building, Team Connecticut scored 156 out of a possible 200 points. Team Connecticut's teamwork and talent shows how truly committed they are to a future founded on clean renewable energy and innovative ideas to keep our environment sustainable.

The students, Linnea Palmer Paton of Sharon, Andrew Alquesta of East Canaan, Sunny Kellner of Warren, Arlen Kleinsasser of Falls Village, and Jeremy Kleinsasser of Falls Village, will each be receiving $5,000 in scholarships from the Canon North American Envirothon. I commend the students and their teachers for all of their hard work, as well as the Northwest Conservation District for encouraging their growth. I wish them the best of luck in their future endeavors and ask all the Members of the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating their great accomplishment.

TRIBUTE TO MIKE KESSLER

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. STARK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mike Kessler, who died on October 4, 2007 after a short illness. Mike was an active member of his community and a zealous political activist. I will always be thankful to Mike and his wife, Lillian, because they encouraged me to run for Congress.

Mike, a longtime political activist, was born in the College Point area of Brooklyn, New York on September 9, 1916. He married Lillian Hecht in 1941 and was drafted into the U.S. Army in 1942 where he served until 1945.

In the late 1940's Mike and Lillian moved to the west coast, where he earned a degree in Education, started a family, and worked as a furniture sales representative. Despite their active personal and professional lives, he and Lillian always found time to champion the civil rights and social justice causes important to them.

Mike achieved many impressive and diverse goals while working as a political activist. As part of the Hayward Demos' response to incidents of racial discrimination, Mike campaigned for adoption of the ''No Room for Racism'' resolution. Because of his efforts, the ''No Room for Racism'' placard is now proudly displayed in many cities and schools throughout California. He challenged the Patriot Act, which he said was not only racist but would curb the rights of many citizens. He also advocated for a U.S. stamp in recognition of Paul Robeson. Most recently, Mike was an outspoken advocate for a single payer health care system.

Mike was a lifelong Democrat and was never shy about his politics or seeking justice for those forgotten members of the community who could not advocate for themselves. His intensity, while sometimes overwhelming, did not obscure his sincerity and desire to help create a better world for all, regardless of race or creed.

Mike Kessler's constant activism and dedicated efforts to make a difference will be missed and long remembered. On November 17, 2007, Mike's family and friends will gather to celebrate his life. It was a life well lived where he provided hope, promise and recognition to many. He left his mark on the world and his light will continue to shine.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. W. TODD AKIN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. AKIN. Madam Speaker, I was unable to participate in the following votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: November 5, 2007: rollcall vote No. 1034, on motion to close portions of the Conference on the FY2008 Department of Defense Appropriations, I would have voted ''aye''; rollcall vote No. 1035, on motion to suspend the rules and pass, as amended, H.R. 513—National Heroes Credit Protection Act, I would have voted ''aye''; rollcall vote No. 1036, on motion to suspend the rules and agree, H. Res. 744—Recognizing the contributions of Native American veterans and calling upon the President to issue a proclamation urging the people of the United States to observe a day in honor of Native American veterans, I would have voted ''aye.''

HONORING VICTOR DAVIS HANSON, PH.D.

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Victor Davis Hanson upon being honored with the 2007 ''Friend of Israel'' Award. Dr. Hanson is to be honored at the annual dinner for the Republican Jewish Coalition of Central California on November 4, 2007 in Fresno, California.

Dr. Hanson grew up as a Central Valley farmer. He graduated from the University of California, Santa Cruz with a Bachelors Degree in Classics in 1975. He attended the American School of Classics Studies in 1978 and 1979 and received his Ph.D. in Classics from Stanford University in 1980. He was a full-time farmer on his tree and vine farm before joining the staff at California State University, Fresno in 1984 to initiate a classics program. In 1991, he was awarded an American Philological Association Excellence in Teaching Award. This award is given annually to the country's top undergraduate teachers of Greek and Latin.

Victor Davis Hanson has been honored with many achievements and awards. In 1992–1993 he was a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow at the Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavior Sciences and he was a visiting professor of classics at Stanford University in 1991–1992. He has been the recipient of the Eric Breindel Award for opinion journalism (2002) and an Alexander Onassis Fellow (2001). Further, Dr. Hanson was named as alumnus of the year for the University of California, Santa Cruz in 2002. From 2002–2003 he was the visiting Shifrin Chair of Military History at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. He was honored with the Manhattan Institute's Wriston Lectureship in 2004 and the 2006 Nimitz Lectureship in Military History at the University of California, Berkeley.

Dr. Hanson has authored about 170 articles, book reviews, newspaper editorials and essays that discuss Greek, agrarian, domestic policy, military history and contemporary culture. He has written or edited 16 books. He has been published by the University of California Press, Routledge, Free Press, Cassell, Doubleday, Encounter and Random House. Dr. Hanson has had editorials published in the New York Times, Wall Street Journal, Los Angeles Times, International Herald Tribune, New York Post, National Review and Washington Times along with numerous others. Dr. Hanson has used these different outlets, in his writings and speeches, to place a focus on the importance of Israel, while keeping the priority on the United States. Dr. Hanson has been a champion of the cause to keep Israel in mind with the United State's foreign policy.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate Victor Davis Hanson upon being awarded with the 2007 ''Friend of Israel'' Award. I invite my colleagues to join me in wishing Dr. Hanson many years of continued success.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Madam Speaker, unfortunately yesterday, November 5, 2007, I was unable to cast my vote on Closing Portions of H.R. 3222, H.R. 513, and H. Res. 744 and wish the record to reflect my intentions had I been able to vote.

Had I been present for rollcall No. 1034 on Closing Portions of the Conference on H.R. 3222, Making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes, I would have voted ''aye.''

Had I been present for rollcall No. 1035 on suspending the rules and passing H.R. 513, the National Heroes Credit Protection Act, I would have voted ''aye.''

Had I been present for rollcall No. 1036 on suspending the rules and passing H. Res. 744, Recognizing the contributions of Native American veterans and calling upon the President to issue a proclamation urging the people of the United States to observe a day in honor of Native American veterans, I would have voted ''aye.''

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. WELLER of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to enter into the RECORD votes I would have cast had I been present for rollcall votes 961 through 971. I was absent on Monday, October 29th through Friday, November 2nd due to an illness in the family.

If I were present I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall vote 1010, ''yea'' on rollcall vote

1011, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 1012, ''nay'' on rollcall vote 1013, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 1014, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 1015, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 1016, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 1017, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 1018, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 1019, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 1020, ''nay'' on rollcall vote 1021, ''nay'' on rollcall vote 1022, ''nay'' on rollcall vote 1023, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 1024, ''nay'' on rollcall vote 1025, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 1026, ''nay'' on rollcall vote 1027, ''nay'' on rollcall vote 1028, ''nay'' on rollcall vote 1029, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 1030, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 1031, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 1032, ''nay'' on rollcall vote 1033, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 1034, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 1035, and ''yea'' on rollcall vote 1036.

IN HONOR OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DANBURY CHAPTER OF THE NAACP

HON. CHRISTOPHER S. MURPHY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, throughout America, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP, has worked tirelessly to ensure our Nation's creed, ''that all men are created equal,'' rings true.

Recently, Connecticut's Greater Danbury Chapter of the NAACP celebrated its 50th anniversary. I rise to honor the efforts and contributions of those who have been instrumental in the development of this local chapter over the years and commend them for their support and dedication to the community.

During the height of the civil rights movement, the Danbury chapter of the NAACP was actively involved in numerous local and national events in pursuit of justice and equality. In 1963, approximately 75 members traveled from Danbury to Washington, DC to listen to Dr. Martin Luther King's historic ''I Have a Dream'' speech and participated in the historic March on Washington.

In 1979, Danbury's main street was flooded with some 400 people, including the son of President Jimmy Carter, James Earl ''Chip'' Carter, to march from Kenney Park to city hall protesting the distribution of offensive pamphlets by a member of the Klu Klux Klan.

And in the 1960s and 1970s, the Danbury NAACP was instrumental in influencing policy changes to encourage the hiring of African-Americans and minorities citywide in response to discriminatory hiring and admission practices at the Henry Abbott Technical School.

Today, continuing the tradition of promoting social justice, the Danbury chapter of the NAACP is focused on improving affordable housing, ensuring quality education for children and adults, and encouraging people to vote and participate in the political process. Under the leadership of the Reverend Ivan S. Pitts, the chapter has seen a surge in membership, amplified meeting attendance, and the renewed respect of its leaders within the community.

Beyond today's chapter leadership, I would like to formally applaud former presidents of the Danbury NAACP over the past 50 years: Constantine Brandi, the Reverend Leslie G. Lawson, Richard Brown, Dr. Frederick Adam, Samuel Hyman, Sylvester Craig, Ben Andrews, Robert Cherry, Jr., Harold Taylor, Gladys Cooper, the Reverend Aaron Samuels, William J. Knight, Stanford Smith, Sr., Daryle Dennis, Sherrie Neptune, and the Reverend Donald Dolberry.

Recent events in Danbury remind us that racism is not just a historical stain in our community—it is ever present. The Danbury chapter of the NAACP is an example and an inspiration to all organizations dedicated to the cause of justice and I am proud to recognize them for their efforts. I ask that all Members of the United States House of Representatives join me in honoring their 50 years of outstanding achievement.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO RANDY BLACK, SR.

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. PORTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Randy Black, Sr., who is the recipient of the 2007 Lieder Award. The Lieder Award is given annually to a person or organization that demonstrates outstanding leadership in the southern Nevada real estate industry by the Lied Institute for Real Estate Studies at the University of Nevada Las Vegas.

Randy has had a lasting impact on southern Nevada that began when he enrolled in Clark County Community College in an effort to become a realtor. Throughout his career he has had a multi-faceted experience, working as a title examiner for First American Title/Stewart Title, a commercial real estate salesman with Robert Realty Investment and Development, and a commercial real estate broker with Consolidated Realty and Management. Since 1977, he has served as the chairman of the board, owner, and broker with Diversified Realty. He has also been a partner with many different businesses in southern Nevada including Beano's Casino Restaurant and Lounge and Shuck's Seafood Restaurant and Lounges. In addition, he has been a managing partner with Virgin River Hotel and Casino, Casablanca Hotel Resort and Casino, and Oasis Resort Casino in Mesquite, Nevada. Randy also owns many development projects in southern Nevada.

Along with all of his work in the real estate industry, Randy has also dedicated his time to various boards and commissions. He has been active with the City of Las Vegas Citizens Advisory Board and the Nellis Air Force Base Support Team. He has utilized his expertise in real estate to contribute his time to the Southern Nevada Homebuilders Association and the Las Vegas Board of Realtors Political Action Committee.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to honor Randy Black, Sr. His constant commitment to the advancement of the real estate community in southern Nevada is honorable, and I wish him congratulations as the 2007 Lieder Award recipient.

PROTECTING VETERANS FUNDING LETTERS

HON. STEVAN PEARCE

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. PEARCE. Madam Speaker, I submit the two letters I referred to in my 1 minute this morning.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, October 4, 2007.

Office of the Senate Majority Leader,
U.S. Capitol,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MAJORITY LEADER REID: We write today to ask you to keep the Senate in session the week of October 8, to help pass this years' veterans appropriations. Now that we are already into the new fiscal year, it is imperative that the House and Senate reach a prompt agreement on the conference report on the FY2008 Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act (H.R. 2642).

It is unfortunate the Senate has been unable to act upon many of its Constitutionally mandated appropriations bills. While the House continues to wait upon the Senate to complete its work, we call upon you to quickly move veterans appropriations through conference so a final version of the bill may be passed and presented to the President. We believe that veterans issues rise above the partisan divisions of Washington which is evident by the passage of the FY08 MilCon-Veterans appropriations with overwhelming majorities in both Houses, 501–3 combined.

The Senate cannot allow this critically important funding to continue to fall victim to the usual partisan wrangling which occurs all too often in Washington. If tragedies such as the recent revelations at Walter Reed Army Medical Center are to be diverted in the future, we must pass veterans funding now. From FY 2001 the total VA budget rose from $48 billion to approximately $70 billion in FY 2006, a 46 percent increase. This year, the House voted to increase funding by $6 billion dollars over FY07, one of the largest in the 77 year history of the Department of Veterans Affairs. Because we have asked so much of or brave men and women in uniform during the War on Terror we must uphold our commitment to veterans upon their return home.

Earlier in the year, the new Majority agreed they would continue the trend of significant increases in veterans funding begun by the Republican Congress. We ask you to honor that agreement and see the commitment we made to our veterans is upheld.

We must never forget the sacrifice of our veterans. As members of Congress, we have a solemn obligation to fulfill our promises to them. We ask you to look past the heightened partisanship of our times and unite us on this issue by making it a first priority to bring a stand-alone veterans appropriations bill through conference so the Congress may present the President with a bill no later than October 12, 2007.

Sincerely,

Steve Pearce, Tim Walberg, Jean Schmidt, Darrell Issa, Jim Saxton, Don Young, Scott Garrett, Jeff Miller, Trent Franks, Duncan Hunter, Jo Ann Davis, Pete Sessions.

Phil Gingrey, Phil English, Thelma Drake, Jeb Hensarling, Ginny Brown-Waite, Peter Roskam, Vito Fossella,

Lincoln Diaz-Balart, John Carter, Dan Burton, K. Michael Conaway, John Kuhl.

Tom Feeney, Tom Price, James Sensenbrenner, Gus Bilirakis, Wally Herger, Doug Lamborn, Greg Walden, Gary Miller, Michele Bachmann, John Kline, Tom Tancredo, Geoff Davis.

Adrian Smith, Paul Ryan, John Doolittle, John Peterson, Rick Renzi, Mark Souder, Louie Gohmert, Michael McCaul, Randy Neugebauer, Wayne Gilchrest, Jim Gerlach.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, September 17, 2007.

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER,
U.S. Capitol,
Washington, DC.

MADAM SPEAKER: We write to urge you in the strongest possible terms to reach a prompt agreement on the conference report on the FY2008 Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act (H.R. 2642). Few issues are more important than adequate funding for our nation's veterans. The leadership in the House cannot allow this critically important funding to fall victim to the usual partisan wrangling which occurs all too often in Washington.

Veterans should not be used as tools for political bargaining and gamesmanship. Both the House and Senate passed the FY08 MilCon-Veterans appropriations with overwhelming majorities because our commitment to veterans rises above partisan squabbling. Tragedies such as the recent revelations at Walter Reed Army Medical Center must never be repeated. The findings of insufficient care at Walter Reed and other facilities should be seen by Congress as a mandate to finish the work and live up to the promises we have made to our veterans.

After decades of flat funding, total VA budget rose from $48 billion in FY 2001 to approximately $70 billion in FY 2006, a 46 percent increase. This year, the House voted to increase funding by $6 billion dollars over FY07, one of the largest in the 77 year history of the Department of Veterans Affairs. Both the Senate and House versions received overwhelming majority support passing by a vote of 409–2 in the House and 92–1 in the Senate.

Earlier in the year, the new Majority agreed they would continue the trend of significant increases in veterans funding begun by the Republican Congress. We ask you to honor that agreement and see that the commitment we made to our veterans is honored.

We must never forget the sacrifice of our veterans. As members of Congress, we have a solemn obligation to fulfill our promises to them. We ask for you to look past the heightened partisanship of our times and unite us on this issue by making it a first priority to quickly bring a stand alone Veterans appropriations bill through conference so the Congress may present the President with a bill by October 1, 2007.

We stand ready to assist you in reaching this goal.

Sincerely,

Steve Pearce, Gus Bilirakis, Thelma Drake, Pete Sessions, Louie Gohmert, Jean Schmidt, Jim Saxton, Dana Rohrabacher, Mario Diaz-Balart, Sue Myrick, Tom Feeney.

Jon Porter, Rick Renzi, Marilyn Musgrave, Michael Burgess, Michael Conaway, Mark Souder, Tim Walberg, Steve King, Ron Lewis, Jeff Miller, Tom Tancredo.

Steve Buyer, Peter Roskam, John Mica, John Kline, Paul Ryan, Greg Walden, Tom Price, Mary Fallin, Randy Forbes, Mary Bono, Spencer Bachus.

Dean Heller, Barbara Cubin, John Shimkus, Jim Gerlach, Jeb Hensarling, Geoff Davis, Scott Garrett, Adrian Smith, Mike Ferguson, Don Young, Ginny Brown-Waite.

SMITHSONIAN MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2007

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, the Smithsonian Institution is a unique and irreplaceable cultural, historical, educational and artistic complex without any public or private counterpart in the world. Since its founding, the Smithsonian has become an extraordinary array of world class museums, galleries, educational showplaces and unique research centers including 19 museums and galleries, 9 research facilities, the National Zoo, and a National Museum of African American History and Culture, approved by Congress, now seeking funding from the private sector for construction. The Smithsonian has grown with trust funds, donations from American culture and life, and other financial contributions. However, most of its funding continues to come from federal appropriations. Despite receiving 70 percent of its support from the federal government, the Smithsonian has long had serious and mounting unmet infrastructure and other financial needs. Infrastructure needs have increased to $2.5 billion, and continuing deterioration threatens exhibits and restricts access. Congress must help the Smithsonian Institution strengthen its ability to build resources beyond what taxpayers are able to provide. The most important step that Congress could take today is to finally rescue the Smithsonian from the 19th century governance structure that keeps it from accessing needed available private resources and limits close and critical internal oversight similar to what public and private facilities receive today. This bill provides a structure befitting an agency of the unique complexity of the Smithsonian's, without which these goals cannot be reached.

In no small part, the difficulty the Smithsonian has faced results from limitations inherent to its antiquated governance structure. The existing structure may have fit the Smithsonian 160 years ago, but today, the structure has proven to be a relic that has disserved the Institution. The present governance places immense responsibility on dedicated but overextended members of the House and Senate, the Vice President of the United States and Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, fully half of the board, who must perform their fiduciary duties as board members while giving first priority to their sworn responsibilities as important Federal officials.

The need for new revenue streams and for a modern governance structure has been clear for years but can no longer be avoided following unprecedented controversies and irresponsible risks taken by Smithsonian management. The Smithsonian's first full-blown scandal in its 160 year history, replete with embarrassing coverage, has damaged the Smithsonian's reputation and perhaps the confidence of potential contributors. The poor judgment and overreaching of Smithsonian personnel require new and concentrated oversight by citizens from whom the Smithsonian can command priority attention. The Regents, of course, have taken some important action on their own. After irregularities were uncovered by the media, the Regents responded to the controversies by creating a Governance Committee, chaired by Patty Stonesifer, a Regent who is chief executive officer of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, with a mandate to comprehensively review the policies and practices of the Smithsonian and how the Board conducts its oversight of the Institution. The Board also established an Independent Review Committee (IRC), chaired by Charles A. Bowsher, former Comptroller General of the United States, to review the issues arising from the Inspector General's reports, the Regents' response, and related Smithsonian practices.

The Independent Review was forthright in its investigation and recommendations. The IRC stated explicitly in its report that the root cause of the current problems at the Smithsonian was an antiquated governance structure that led to failures in governance and management. According to the IRC, the Board of Regents for the Smithsonian must recognize a fiduciary responsibility that carries a "major commitment of time and effort, a reputational risk and potentially, financial liability." The IRC further found that the Smithsonian, with a budget of over $1 billion a year, must have a Board of Regents who "act as true fiduciaries and who have both the time and the experience to assume the responsibilities of setting strategy and providing oversight. Time is a major factor." The IRC cited lack of clarity of the roles of the Vice President and Chief Justice on the Board, and said that "it is not feasible to expect the Chief Justice to devote the hours necessary to serve as a fiduciary agent." The same might be said of members of the House and Senate who serve. The IRC recommends expanding the level of expertise and number of board members and ensuring that Regents who are appointed have sufficient time and attention to dedicate to the Smithsonian.

The Smithsonian's own Governance Committee identified several board weaknesses and concluded that the Regents did not receive or demand the reports necessary for competent decision making, that staff whom the Regents depended upon for oversight inquiries, did not have direct access or the relationships necessary to bring forward important issues, and that the inability of staff to communicate red flag issues "crippled" internal compliance and oversight mechanisms.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Speaker, on Monday, November 5, 2007, I was absent from the

House due to a family illness and therefore missed rollcall votes 1034 through 1036.

Had I been present for rollcall 1034, H.R. 3222, on closing portions of the conference for a measure making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes, I would have voted ''yea.''

Had I been present for rollcall 1035, H.R. 513, on a motion to suspend the rules and pass, as amended the National Heroes Credit Protection Act, I would have voted ''yea.''

Had I been present for rollcall 1036, H. Res. 744, on a motion to suspend the rules and agree to a measure recognizing the contributions of Native American veterans and calling upon the President to issue a proclamation urging the people of the United States to observe a day in honor of Native American veterans, I would have voted ''yea.''

HONORING NANCY KEEFER, RECIPIENT OF BONITA SPRINGS 2007 CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

HON. CONNIE MACK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. MACK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Nancy Keefer, Bonita Springs 2007 Citizen of the Year, for her years of dedicated service to southwest Florida. Nancy exemplifies the ideals that we in southwest Florida hold dear.

Over the last decade, Nancy's energy and dedication for Bonita Springs has led to great service and leadership in our community. In addition to serving as the president of the Bonita Springs Chamber of Commerce since 1997, she is a member of the Bonita Springs Rotary Club, on the Bonita Springs YMCA board of directors and is a member of the International College President's Council. Nancy is also a member of the Southwest Florida Transportation Initiative.

We all owe a tremendous amount of appreciation to Nancy for showing our community what leadership and service truly means.

I'm honored to represent such a remarkable individual, and I would like to thank citizens like her for making southwest Florida a great place to live, work and visit.

HONORING FORMER OHIO STATE MARCHING BAND ARRANGER RICHARD W. HEINE

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. BOEHNER. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Mr. Richard W. Heine, arranger for The Ohio State University Marching Band, and to express my appreciation for the lifetime he spent creating the unmistakable sound of The Ohio State University Marching Band. For more than 60 years, Mr. Heine contributed his talents to the students of Ohio State, and for this, I offer him my utmost congratulations and thanks for his efforts.

After graduating from Greenville High School in 1934, Mr. Heine began his association with The Ohio State University as a student and member of the marching band. More than any other person, he was responsible for the unique sound of this brass marching band. In addition to many original compositions, Mr. Heine arranged most of the Ohio State school songs including Buckeye Battle Cry, I Want To Go Back To Ohio State, Chimes & Carmen Ohio and Beautiful Ohio. There are very few non band members who have had the rare honor of dotting the ''i'' during the famous Script Ohio formation; however, Mr. Heine is one of the select few to be so honored by the Ohio State Marching Band.

Madam Speaker, I've seen the Ohio State Marching Band and Script Ohio formation many times and there is little doubt that the band referred to as ''The Best Damn Band in the Land'' is exactly that, and Mr. Heine played no small part in that legacy.

It was with sadness that I learned that Mr. Heine passed away October 11, 2007 at the age of 91. Richard's memory will live on in the lives of those he touched, and every Saturday in the fall as the sounds he created echo in the hearts of football fans across the country.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 1034, 1035, and 1036 I was not present because I was delayed returning from Iraq on official travel.

Had I been present, I would have voted ''yes'' on each of these rollcall votes.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TIM MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted:

1. ''Yes'' on Rollcall 1034, H.R. 3222, Making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes.
2. ''Yes'' on Rollcall 1035, H.R. 513, National Heroes Credit Protection Act.
3. ''Yes'' on Rollcall 1036, H. Res. 744, Recognizing the contributions of Native American veterans and calling upon the President to issue a proclamation urging the people of the United States to observe a day in honor of Native American veterans.

RECOGNIZING ZACH KINNE

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Zach Kinne of Eagleville, Missouri. Zach is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of leadership by being elected to serve as 2007–2008 National Future Farmers of America President.

Zach was among 6 individuals selected from a field of 40 to hold a national office. He was later chosen and presented as President at the 80th National FFA Convention in Indianapolis, Indiana. As president, this position will require Zach to travel more than 100,000 miles, visit approximately 40 states, and participate in an international experience tour to Japan. Zach will also be responsible for providing personal growth and leadership training for students, setting policies that shape the future of the organization, and promoting agricultural literacy.

Currently, Zach attends school at the University of Missouri in Columbia. There, he is involved in many student organizations including College of Agriculture Student Development board, MU Alumni Association Student Board, Agriculture Economics Club, Collegiate Farm Bureau, College of Agriculture Learning Improvement Committee, and the Missouri Department of Education Preparatory Taskforce.

Zach has been very active as a member of FFA. Over the years, Zach has been involved he has participated in a Supervised Agricultural Experience, which required producing and selling registered Angus seed stock bulls. Zach was also selected as a state winner and national semi-finalist in prepared speaking, and was named State Star in Agricultural Placement.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Zach Kinne for his accomplishments with the Future Farmers of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of President for the 2007–2008 calendar year.

INTRODUCTION OF THE WILDFIRE PREVENTION ACT

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will significantly enhance the ability of the American people to protect their homes and property from dangerous wildfires. This crucial legislation will augment our fire emergency preparedness by eliminating burdensome government rules and regulations rather than creating new ones. More and bigger government is not the solution to the challenges we face and my legislation gives the American people the opportunity to take the initiative in protecting themselves and their property.

We have all witnessed the destruction and devastation wrought by the recent fires in southern California. According to the latest reports, 518,021 acres have burned and over 3,500 structures have been damaged or destroyed. Thousands of families are now left homeless and hundreds of thousands more were forced to evacuate their homes as the fires threatened. While our brave first responders performed as outstandingly in this crisis as

we have come to expect, these events have made it increasingly clear that our government has not been providing citizens with the tools necessary to protect themselves and has relied excessively on a large and unresponsive bureaucracy.

I am sad to report that current laws and regulations make it difficult, if not altogether impossible, for private property owners to clear brush and create fire breaks that might save their homes in the event of a wildfire. Intrusive federal regulations, such as the Endangered Species Act, discourage, and in some cases prohibit, property owners from modifying their property to better prepare for wildfires. Our misguided policies have placed special interests above the all- important right and obligation of homeowners and property owners to prepare themselves for natural disasters. We know intrusive and bloated government is always a problem, but in a fire emergency, it can be deadly and destructive.

My legislation, the Wildfire Prevention Act, works by empowering citizens rather than bureaucrats. The Wildfire Prevention Act makes it clear that no Federal law will prevent private property owners, or local communities that manage public land, from clearing brush or making other modifications to their property for the purpose of creating fire breaks in order to protect their lives and their property.

Madam Speaker, this legislation is a step in the right direction in providing property owners with the resources they need to protect themselves. I am proud to introduce the Wildfire Prevention Act and request my colleagues give this important legislation their utmost consideration.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF NON QUINCY ADAMS

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, the city of Mobile and indeed the entire state of Alabama recently lost a dear friend. I rise today to honor him and pay tribute to memory of Mr. Non Quincy Adams.

A native and resident of Mobile, Mr. Adams graduated from Murphy High School and attended Millsaps College in Jackson, Mississippi. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Navy in the Pacific theater of operation aboard the USS *George Clymer* and attained the rank of lieutenant junior grade.

After the war, he received degrees in business and law from the University of Alabama. Starting his career as a teenager with First National Bank in 1940, he returned to Mobile after college to practice law. Over the years, he held positions in the trust and commercial areas. During the 1970s, Mr. Adams rose through the ranks to become a member of the board of directors. Later, he became president and in just 4 years, chief executive in 1982. After the bank merged with AmSouth Bank, he was named chairman of AmSouth's Southern region.

In 1974, he was elected to the board of directors of Loyal American Life Insurance Co., and he later became the chairman and chief executive officer of the Modern Banking Association of Alabama. In 1988, Mr. Adams ran for a seat on the Mobile County school board and served a term as the District 2 commissioner. He also served as a director of both the Industrial Development Board of the city of Mobile and the Business Council of Alabama.

Along with his business associations, Mr. Adams served as director of the Mobile Area Council of Boy Scouts and was a trustee of the YMCA. He also served as the director of the Exploreum and was chairman of the Keep Mobile Beautiful Commission. During the 1980s, he was significantly involved with the tree preservation, beautification and revitalization of Bienville Square. Mr. Adams was a deacon and lifelong member of First Baptist Church of Mobile. In 1990, he was bestowed the honor of Mobilian of the Year.

There is no doubt—Mr. N. Q. Adams' contributions to Mobile and the state of Alabama will be long remembered. He loved life and lived it to the fullest, and his passing marks a tremendous loss for all of south Alabama. He will be deeply missed by many, most especially his wife of 54 years, Eran Jobe Adams; his sister, Dora Lee Davidson; his son, Samuel Russell Adams; his daughter, Laura Aline Adams; his granddaughter; and his great-grandson; as well as countless friends he leaves behind.

Our thoughts and prayers go with them all in this difficult time.

HONORING LARRY McCARTHY

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a great Californian. Larry McCarthy has served as president of the California Taxpayers' Association since 1989, building the association into a powerful force for the taxpayers of the Golden State, and conducting detailed policy research that has helped shaped the laws of my great State.

Larry McCarthy has advocated on behalf of taxpaying residents and entrepreneurs as president of the California Tax Foundation and as chairman of the National Taxpayers Conference, a nationwide organization of state taxpayer associations. Larry also was the lead advocate and strategist for two $300 million unemployment insurance tax reductions in the early 1980s and a complete refinance of the California unemployment insurance system in 1985. Larry also played a major role in strengthening the economy, helping businesses prosper and creating new employment opportunities for Californians.

As research director of Cal-Tax, he supervised extensive research projects on local government finance in California, winning a national award for research on the use of benefit assessments in California after passage of Proposition 13. Early in his career in California and in Washington State, Larry McCarthy authored publications called Citizens Guide to Local Government Budgeting to help individuals become involved in the complicated budget processes of cities, counties and school districts.

Larry's success as the leader of Cal-Tax is reflected by the dedication and devotion of his staff, the majority of whom have served with him for more than 20 years. He has also distinguished himself as a strong family man, dedicated to his wife, Sandy, and their 3 children, Steven, Michelle and Christine.

Madam Speaker, Larry McCarthy is fighting valiantly against cancer, maintaining his sense of humor and drawing upon his strong faith in God to battle the disease. The people of California have been blessed to have Larry McCarthy on their side; we salute him for his dedication to improving California and our Nation, and for his achievements on behalf of the hard-working taxpayers of California.

Madam Speaker, I hope you will join me in extending heartfelt thanks to Larry McCarthy for his tremendous contributions to our State and wish him strength during this difficult time.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I regrettably missed rollcall votes Nos. 1034, 1035, and 1036 on November 5, 2007. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner: rollcall No. 1034: ''yes''; rollcall No. 1035: ''yes''; rollcall No. 1036: ''yes.''

RECOGNIZING CAROL GORDY ON THE COMPLETION OF A SUCCESSFUL YEAR AS 2007 BCA CHAIRMAN

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, it is with great pride and pleasure that I rise today to honor Mrs. Carol Gordy as she completes a highly successful term as the 2007 chairman of the Business Council of Alabama (BCA).

Carol has been a distinguished member of the Brewton, Alabama, business community for almost 3 decades. In 1990, she purchased Natural Decorations Inc., known as NDI, from its original founders. Since that time, Carol and her husband, Joe, have grown the company from 10 to 100 employees and increased sales from less than $1 million to more than $16 million a year.

NDI is located in a small town in Alabama; nevertheless, it is a world-class leading manufacturer of high-end floral and botanical reproductions. Counted among its customers are Neiman-Marcus, Horchow, and interior designers worldwide, with ads appearing regularly in magazines such as Architectural Digest, Veranda, and Traditional Home. NDI also has exclusive licensing agreements with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and the Versailles Foundation for Monet's Giverney Gardens.

Under Carol Gordy's leadership as both chairman and chief executive officer, NDI has

been nominated for 10 ARTS Awards, the premier awards program for the home decorative accessories industry, and received 6. In 2001, NDI was inducted into the ARTS Hall of Fame. Additionally, NDI has been recognized for outstanding achievements in workplace safety.

It is this commitment to excellence in her own business that has made Carol such a valuable asset to BCA. In 2005, BCA leaders recognized her dedication to the association and asked her to join other volunteer leaders to serve as the group's first vice-chairman, a position that put Carol in line to be the first woman in BCA's history to serve as chairman.

A native of Dublin, Texas, Carol was raised in New Mexico. She started her first of 3 retail flower shops in Albuquerque and was the first person from New Mexico ever to be inducted into the American Institute of Floral Design in Washington, DC in 1980.

Carol's commitment to her community is second to none. She currently serves on the boards of A+ Education Foundation, BankTrust, Alabama Technology Network, Rotary International, the Quality of Life Chair for Alabama Communities of Excellence, and the Accessory Division of International Home Furnishings Center, High Point, NC.

Carol is a member of the Governor's Commission on Quality Teaching and has served on the Governor's Commission on Efficiency, Consolidation and Funding. She was a member of Leadership Alabama Class XXIII and served as a judge for the Tournament of Roses Parade in Pasadena, California. She is also a member of Voices for Alabama's Children.

Madam Speaker, there are few individuals more dedicated or more committed to helping their communities than Carol Gordy, and I would like to offer my congratulations for her service as the first woman chairman of BCA and for her many personal and professional achievements.

I know her husband, Joe, her family and many friends join me in praising her accomplishments and extending thanks for her many efforts on behalf of Brewton and the state of Alabama.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BRUCE L. BRALEY

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Madam Speaker, due to a flight delay on my return trip from Iowa to Washington on November 5, 2007, I unavoidably missed rollcall votes Nos. 1034, 1035, and 1036.

Had I been present, on rollcall vote No. 1034, I would have voted ''yea.''

As a co-sponsor of H.R. 513, the National Heroes Credit Protection Act, I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall vote No. 1035. I am pleased that this important bill, which would protect the credit ratings of military servicemembers and alleviate financial stress for troops serving our country in Iraq and Afghanistan, passed the House unanimously.

On rollcall vote No. 1036, I would have voted ''yea.''

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION ON SEA LEVEL RISE

HON. DONNA M. CHRISTENSEN

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, over 160 National Wildlife Refuges exist along the 95,000 miles of United States coastline and are in danger of being seriously affected by global warming. Scientists all around the world expect sea levels to rise as polar ice and glaciers melt, and oceans physically expand.

As we proactively begin to engage to protect our natural resources most susceptible to global warming, it is crucial to consider our coastal national wildlife refuges under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Though uncertainty exists regarding the projected increases in sea level rise and global warming, we know for certain that global warming is occurring and coastal communities and refuges are already being affected.

Studies currently show that the continuation of historical trends of greenhouse gas emissions will result in additional global warming with current projections that the earth will warm between 2.5°F to 10.4°F by the year 2100. Sea level rise induced by global warming will inundate coastal areas, change precipitation patterns, increase the risk of droughts and floods, threaten biodiversity and offer a host of potential challenges and setbacks to public health. Additionally, sea level rise will force recreational beaches inland, exacerbate coastal flooding, and quite possibly even contribute to the severity of natural disasters such as hurricanes.

Refuges in the Virgin Islands and Hawaii face massive coral bleaching as sea temperatures continue to rise. Scientists predict a rise in sea level over the next century significant enough to drown refuges such as Chincoteague on the Virginia coast, Alligator River in North Carolina, Merritt Island in Florida and the Texas home of the whooping crane, Arkansas National Wildlife Refuge. Anticipated changes in climate and rainfall could alter forest makeup and alpine habitats in Silvio O. Conte National Wildlife Refuge in the Northeast; interrupt seabird-nesting success in the Oregon Islands refuge; and dry the prairie potholes in Devils Lake Wetland Management District, a crucial migratory stopover and nesting ground for waterfowl.

A conservation concept unparalleled, the National Wildlife Refuge System started by President Theodore Roosevelt offers a network of places where the needs of wildlife must come first. Without them, many species simply would not survive. Yet, these important areas are increasingly threatened by forces outside refuge boundaries—global warming and sea level rise being among the most threatening.

It is vitally important that we proactively address the effects of global warming and sea-level rise as they continue to confront our Nation's coastal refuges. In this regard, the resolution I introduce today, expresses the sense of the Congress that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service should incorporate consideration of the effects of global warming and sea-level rise into the comprehensive conservation plan for each coastal national wildlife refuge as required by the National Wildlife Refuge Improvement Act of 1997.

By requiring Fish and Wildlife refuge managers to incorporate consideration of the effects of global warming and sea-level rise, we will not only broaden our overall understanding of how our coastal and marine resources may be affected but also draw more conclusive data which may point to a specific timeframe in which these events are expected to occur.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important resolution.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. STEPHANIE HERSETH SANDLIN

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN. Madam Speaker, due to airline delays, on November 5, 2007, I missed the vote on rollcall No. 1034 (the Motion to Close Portions of the Conference—H.R. 3222); rollcall No. 1035 (H.R. 513, to enhance the protection of credit ratings of active duty military personnel); and rollcall No. 1036 (H.R. 744, recognizing the contributions of Native American veterans). Had I been present and voting, I would have voted ''yea'' on all three.

IN TRIBUTE TO THOMAS P. FRIERY AND HIS 29 YEARS OF SERVICE AS SACRAMENTO CITY TREASURER

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, I rise in tribute to Thomas P. Friery and his 29 years of service as the city of Sacramento's treasurer. Under Mr. Friery's nearly 3 decades of leadership and dedication, Sacramento has experienced great growth and prosperity. As his friends, family and coworkers gather to celebrate his farewell, I ask all my colleagues to join in honoring his leadership and many remarkable accomplishments.

Since becoming treasurer in 1978, Mr. Friery has worked under 10 mayors, and 72 council members. Upon taking over as treasurer, Mr. Friery inherited the responsibility of managing the Sacramento City Employee's Retirement System and its unfunded liability of $60 million. The pension fund was expected to grow to a $170 million deficit, but under Treasurer Friery's superior financial management the deficit was eliminated in 1991, and the system now has $450 million invested in it. In doing so, Thomas Friery helped re-establish Sacramento's AA credit rating, allowing the city to borrow money at a lower cost.

Mr. Friery's innovative financial strategies have been vital to the prosperity of the city of Sacramento. City leaders and I have always been confident of Mr. Friery's financial management skills. In 29 years of service, Thomas

has always been able to provide a capable solution to the most pressing problems. Under his guidance, Sacramento became the first city pension fund in the State to invest in gold and silver. Those funds delivered 120 percent returns on the investment over a 2-year period. Additionally, over the past 29 years, the city has issued 250 bond offerings, raising more than $4 billion for the city. In the 18 years prior to Mr. Friery, the city had made only 10 bond issues worth a total of $70 million.

Mr. Friery also played a key role in the successful transition of the former Sacramento Army Depot into a business and industrial center after the depot was closed. In 1996, Treasurer Friery along with Mayor Joe Serna, assembled a financing package that included a loan of $17 million to Packard Bell Electronics for improvements to the former Army depot, which included $9 million for moving and other expenses. In the end, the company moved to Sacramento and at its peak employed 5,000 employees. The plant has since closed, but the company repaid the loan back and over $400 million in salaries were paid to local reserves. That deal spurred future development at the depot which has now grown to house over 60 companies and is far more diversified.

In another bold move, Mr. Friery was vital in ensuring that Sacramento still remains the home for the Sacramento Kings. In 1997, when the Kings were exploring alternative cities and venues, he crafted a loan that enabled the team to continue building upon its legacy. It was also Mr. Friery who helped develop the financing that was crucial in ensuring light rail was developed in the region. This significant upgrade to Sacramento's transit system has allowed for further city development and an increase in property values throughout the region.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to recognize the numerous contributions made by Sacramento City treasurer Thomas Friery during his 29 years on the job. His devotion and love to our city of Sacramento is held in the highest regards. On behalf of the people of Sacramento and the Fifth Congressional District of California, I ask all my colleagues to join me in thanking Mr. Friery for his public service as we wish him success in his future endeavors.

HONORING THE ANNIVERSARY OF TOMBALL, TEXAS

HON. MICHAEL T. McCAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. MCCAUL of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of the most extraordinary towns in our country, Tomball, Texas and join them in celebrating their 100 year anniversary. This community began in the early 1800's as a farming community and has grown to be a town encompassing economic growth and core American values which makes our nation a great place to live.

Tomball is known for many things; it began as an agricultural community and has continued to grow expeditiously from day one. Originally this town was known as Peck, but at the turn of the century in 1907, the town was officially named Tomball in honor of Mr. Thomas Henry Ball; a Congressman, a lawyer, a proud father, and an honorable man.

Tomball saw their first boom in 1906 when the railroad came to town. The first freight train and the first passenger rail rolled through town in 1907. Today visitors can step back in time and enjoy the newly refurbished train depot, in the heart of downtown Tomball, as trains move through town as they did a century ago.

Tomball was also known as ''Oil Town U.S.A.'' in the early 1930's when oil was discovered in a big Texas way with a ''gusher.'' The city was quick to realize the extraordinary asset before them and negotiated a deal with Humble Oil and Gas allowing the company drilling rights within the city in exchange for free oil and gas to Tomball residents for the next 50 years.

Tomball has seen growth in all aspects of the community. Since the turn of the century, there has been the boom of the railroad, the great success of oil and gas, real estate growth, and road improvements all contributing to the strong economic base for this town. Tomball has always been a place with extraordinary schools, both public and private. The city possesses citizens with an eagerness to learn extending to higher education within the college system. Faith is important to this community and is the foundation that enables numerous churches to congregate within the area.

Tomball is an amazing town within Harris County, Texas. It is the residents continued dedication to this town which makes it one of the friendliest places to live not only in Texas but in the United States. Although Tomball has endured many changes over the last century one thing remains the same, the people. The people of this community have always been the most thoughtful and caring individuals a town could ever ask for. As we celebrate the first 100 years of Tomball it is with great joy I say thank you for being a wonderful and compassionate community. I wish this city all the best in the next 100 years, as I know only good things will come from such an amazing place. Happy Birthday Tomball and congratulations on reaching this remarkable milestone.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES LEADER

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to James Leader, a dedicated Foreign Service Officer who has done so much to promote and strengthen relations between the United States and the Republic of Sri Lanka. He has been an example of the best of our Foreign Service—passionate, knowledgeable, and effective.

Jim served at the American Embassy in Colombo from 1970–72 and as a Desk Officer for Sri Lanka in the Department of State from 1973–77. He maintained contact with many Sri Lankans and Americans interested in Sri Lankan affairs and recognized the need to form an organization to nurture and build on those relationships. To meet that need, in 1994, Jim teamed up with Gil Shinbaum to launch the auspiciously-named Serendipity Group.

The Serendipity Group is an organization of former American Ambassadors and officials who lived in Sri Lanka and retain a strong interest in Sri Lankan affairs. My father, who served as an Ambassador to Sri Lanka between 1973–76, and my mother were part of this group, and I witnessed the commitment, shared by all its members, to building stronger ties between the United States and Sri Lanka.

Jim and his wife, Carillon, invited Group members to their home for informal discussions and activities. He recruited speakers to Serendipity Group forums and fostered conversation between Sri Lankan Ambassadors to the United States, U.S. Ambassadors to Colombo, scholars, writers, and others who shared his passion for Sri Lankan-American interests.

In addition to his diplomatic efforts, Jim deserves recognition for his philanthropic work. In 2004, when Sri Lanka was devastated by the tsunami, he mobilized resources for a significant relief donation.

In all, James Leader's initiative in founding the Serendipity Group, and his inspired leadership, have made an important contribution to the relationship between the United States and the Republic of Sri Lanka. As he steps down as leader of the Group, I congratulate him on his years of service, both in public and private life, and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, domestic violence is a widespread tragedy that indiscriminately affects families of all races and classes. It is a serious crime that has no social barriers.

Thanks to the leadership of the women in Congress, this body has made great strides in addressing many issues surrounding domestic violence.

For example, The Violence Against Women Act of 1994, helped dispel the myth that living with domestic violence was a lifestyle choice of the victim. This landmark legislation directly impacted federal and state laws which today recognize domestic violence as a crime for which the abuser, not the victim, is responsible.

Unfortunately, much more still needs to be done to help victims become survivors.

For example, studies estimate that in the United States close to one-third of women will be physically or sexually abused by a husband or boyfriend in their lifetime.

Credible research has also found that the inability to financially support themselves and their children is a critical factor contributing to one staying in an abusive relationship.

Without the ability to be self-sufficient, many survivors are left with the terrifying choice of staying with their abuser or being unable to provide for themselves and their children.

While many states, including my home state of California, have taken action to help survivors retain their financial independence, the job protections offered by state laws vary dramatically.

For example, in 21 states when a survivor is forced to quit a job due to the abuse, she or he is not eligible for unemployment benefits.

And only nine states protect a survivor's job if they are attacked by a partner or spouse and need time off to find a safe place to live.

These discrepancies in state laws often determine whether a person will continue to be a victim of abuse or a survivor.

On October 31, I, together with Representative POE from Texas, introduced three bills to help victims of domestic violence become survivors regardless of where in the country they live.

Our bills address three key economic factors that prevent many survivors from leaving an abusive relationship by providing victims of abuse with the employment protections and the increased economic stability they need to leave an abuser.

The three bills are: The Job Protection for Survivors Act, the Insurance Non-Discrimination for Survivors Act, and the Unemployment Insurance for Survivors Act.

The Job Protection for Survivors Act will allow survivors of domestic violence, without the fear of losing their jobs, to take limited leave from work to make necessary court appearances, and get help with safety planning. Employees will also have job protection if they ask for reasonable safety modifications in the workplace.

The Insurance Non-Discrimination Act for Survivors will prohibit employers or insurance providers from basing hiring or coverage decisions on an individual's history of abuse. This will help address the fear many have of seeking help because they know companies may use documents such as police records to drop or reject their insurance coverage.

The third bill, the Unemployment Insurance for Survivors Act, guarantees that survivors are eligible for unemployment benefits. Current Federal law remains inadequate in ensuring survivors have the resources they need while seeking new employment and a safe place to live.

Madam Speaker, for many this package of bills can literally make the difference between life and death.

I want to thank the many dedicated advocates who labor every day to end domestic violence for their support of these bills. I have worked closely with them for many years, and their input and expertise has been invaluable in crafting these measures.

I also thank Representative POE for his cosponsorship and I look forward to working with him to pass these bills.

Madam Speaker, violence in America's families has a devastating effect not only on the target of the abuse but on the family unit. It is especially damaging to the children who suffer emotionally or are themselves the target of physical abuse.

I urge my colleagues to join me and Congressman POE and co-sponsor the Job Protection for Survivors Act, the Insurance Non-Discrimination for Survivors Act, and the Unemployment Insurance for Survivors Act to empower survivors against the violence in their lives.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, on November 5, I was detained in my district due to travel delays, and missed the votes on passage of the Motion to Close Portions of the Conference to H.R. 3222, the FY08 Department of Defense Appropriations Conference; H.R. 513, the National Heroes Credit Protection Act; and H. Res. 744, recognizing the contributions of Native American veterans and calling upon the President to issue a proclamation urging the people of the United States to observe a day in honor of Native American veterans. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on passage of all three bills.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO PAULA FRANCIS

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. PORTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Paula Francis who has served Las Vegas as a Senior Television Anchor for over 25 years.

Ms. Paula Francis graduated from the University of Wisconsin at Madison and in 1985 moved to Las Vegas as the evening news anchor at KTNV-TV. In 1990 she joined KLAS-TV as the evening news anchor alongside friend and colleague Gary Waddell.

In addition to her professional career, Ms. Francis has continually given back to the community. She serves on the board of the Shade Tree Shelter for Homeless Women and Children, the Community Advisory Board for the Assistance League, and the Southern Nevada Chapter of International Women's Forum. She also contributes her time by reading to students during Nevada Reading Week. She also speaks to individuals and organizations about health issues including her campaign to educate women about breast cancer awareness called "Buddy Check 8".

Ms. Francis has received numerous awards for her time spent in Southern Nevada. She was chosen as "Best TV Anchor in Las Vegas" by the readers of the Las Vegas Review-Journal six different times, and along with Gary Waddell, received the Best Anchor Team Award in the Women in Communications Electronic Media Awards. She also was inducted into the KLAS-TV Hall of Fame in July 2000.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to honor Paula Francis. Her contributions to KLAS-TV and to Southern Nevada are admirable. I applaud her commitment to Southern Nevada and I thank her for her time and support to our community.

IN HONOR OF VETERANS DAY 2007

HON. DAVID SCOTT

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise in honor of the veterans who have served so bravely in defense of our freedoms to say thank you for your service. November 11, 1918 marked the day major hostilities during World War I ended, and was subsequently adopted as Veterans Day in the United States. This day now gives us an opportunity to reflect on the many sacrifices made by the Armed Forces throughout our history. As members of Congress continue to address the needs of today's soldiers and veterans, I share these thoughts in honor of those who have fought and died for our country.

Earlier this year, I made my third trip to the Landstuhl Regional Medical Center in Germany where I met with our brave service members who were injured while serving in Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom. Repeatedly, I see the severity of these injuries and I know that properly caring for our returning soldiers demands far more funding than what has been allocated by previous Congresses. Since the beginning of our military engagements in the Middle East, health care for returning service members and veterans has been wholly unsatisfactory.

Under the strong leadership of Democrats, we have begun the process of providing the necessary funding to adequately address the needs of our soldiers and veterans. In May, Congress provided $5 billion for the health care needs of soldiers returning from the Middle East, including $1.8 billion for veterans enrolled in VA health care programs. This funding will ensure the Department of Defense and Veterans Administration both have the resources to provide timely and efficient case management services, especially for the young men and women who served in operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. In March, I supported legislation limiting the number of cases assigned to a physical evaluation officer, in order to ensure the utmost attention to soldiers' needs. This proposal would also encourage accountability by establishing a toll-free number for families to report deficiencies in military medical facilities.

As nearly one in three soldiers admitted to Walter Reed Army Medical Center presents with traumatic brain injuries (TBI), we will continue to target investments to respond to these most debilitating injuries. I am pleased Congress provided $900 million specifically for TBI treatment and services to soldiers. Additionally, this year the Senate has proposed $10 million for the TBI Program, to improve services for soldiers' families. I also supported legislation that would establish four VA facilities solely dedicated to rehabilitating and tracking the progress of soldiers with TBI. In honor of the brave men and women who suffer these injuries, I will continue to advocate for increased funding throughout the appropriations process for fiscal year 2008.

Congress must also continue to take a hard look at the current rating systems for disabled veterans, which many have described as disparate, unfair and outdated. Earlier this year, Lt. General James Terry Scott, chair of the Veterans Disability Benefits Commission (VDBC), expressed concern that the status quo is not meeting the needs of veterans and returning soldiers. The VDBC, and the Dole-Shalala Commission formed by President Bush this year in response to the deplorable conditions at the Walter Reed Annex, both agree that the dual-disability rating system through the Veterans Administration and the Department of Defense needs a permanent fix. With the commissions' detailed recommendations in mind, I will work diligently to ensure a system that equitably compensates soldiers with service-connected disabilities, while reducing the red tape that so often compromises the ability for veterans to receive care.

As a representative to the United States Congress for nearly 6 years now, I have worked tirelessly to represent the interests of the active duty and retired military who call the 13th District home. On this Veterans Day, let us remember our family, friends and neighbors who have proudly worn the uniform. We are forever grateful for their service and we will continue to work persistently to ensure our nation's veterans will want for nothing.

TRIBUTE TO GUNNERY SERGEANT ANGEL BARCENAS, U.S. MARINE CORPS

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, the poem below was written by poet and Capitol guide Albert Carey Caswell in honor of Gunnery Sergeant Angel Barcenas from Paramount, California. Gunnery Sgt. Barcenas admirably served our great nation on Marine One during the Clinton and Bush Administrations. In July 2006, he was wounded by an improvised explosive device in Iraq and had both of his legs amputated below the knee. He started walking again 3 months after his attack, crediting the professionals at Walter Reed for his quick recovery. In May 2007, fighting all odds, he led a two-mile motivational run through lower Manhattan with the Marine Corps, and New York firefighters and police. Gunnery Sgt. Barcenas is an American hero whose unwavering sense of duty and dedication should be an example for all Americans. I proudly submit the following into the RECORD.

MARINE ONE

Marine One,
America's Son, . . . A Most Heroic One!
Who so bravely marched off to war, . . . to do what had to be done!
Terminating Evil . . . as have all of our fine heroes, long as time begun!

Lock and Load,
A True American Hero, Who So Lives By A Code . . .
A Marine's, Marine . . . a presence, a force upon the scene . . . who'll make hearts explode . . .
So Very Bold!

From That Great Golden State,
As A Hero's Hero . . . our Lord God, would so create!
Strength In Honor, In awe at what we saw . . . as we so watch you rebuild, with but your new gait!
I've got a life to live, for this Angel . . . Heaven can wait!

Serving, Two Presidents . . .
Aboard Marine One, as has been your most honored residence . . .
Bringing home a Hero, who gave his fine legs . . . as you too would live that same page . . .
And still your courage weights, and has been getting greater by the day!

Building, from where none lies left . . .
Rising up from the ashes, for no one will take your dreams . . . for you are, America's Best!
As into a future, this our world . . . as an Earth Angel, you shall bless . . .
On the ready, my fine son . . . you never rest!
As An Angel, here on earth . . . until, on the scene as an Angel in The Angel of Our Lord you burst!
Teaching us all, about your fine character and courage first . . . and of a human being's true fine worth!
Our True Fine Sum, Thy Kingdom Will Come . . . Someday, when you leave this earth.
Someday, you shall shine . . . in our Lord's Sun!
Until then! Standing Guard, Standing Strong, Standing Hard . . . for That's Who You Are!
That's What You Do . . . So Tried And True . . . As Angel, Your Heart Takes Your Far!
Walking like Travolta, no walks like you! Running fast and far . . . A Force, A Shining Star
On the road of life, where it all begins and ends . . .
Is the Greatest of all forces, which so burns bright until times end . . . is but, The Heart Which sends . . .
As Angel, yours so emanates . . . from deep down within, your soul is one of greatness . . . my fine friend!
For you are my Son, A Marine's Marine . . . You Are . . . Marine One!

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MARY-ELLEN McMULLEN

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. PORTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mrs. Mary-Ellen McMullen who has been bestowed the honor of Nevada Alumni Association Alumna of the Year from the University of Nevada, Reno.

Mrs. McMullen has a history as a longtime Nevadan, moving to Reno at the age of 13 with her family. She was immediately exposed to the University of Nevada as her father began his tenure as the dean of the College of Education.

Mary-Ellen was a student in the College of Education majoring in English with a minor in Journalism. Mrs. McMullen became a model student of student life and involved herself in many activities in order to improve the campus. During her time at UNR, she was active in Student Government and was elected to the Student Senate and then the Activities Board. She met her husband, Sam McMullen during her time on the Senate and Activities Board, while he was serving as Student Body Vice President. Upon graduation the young couple decided to head to our Nation's capitol, where Mary-Ellen worked for Senator Howard Cannon and Senator Alan Bible. She worked with the Senators while attending George Washington University to earn a Master's Degree in Women's Studies.

Mary-Ellen was ecstatic to return to the University of Nevada, Reno upon her graduation from Georgetown, to teach alongside Dr. Ann Howard. She has served the university in many diverse facets including acting Assistant Dean of Students, Special School Recruitment Coordinator, and Director of Annual Giving for the University of Nevada, Reno Foundation and Publications/Public Relations Coordinator for the Nevada System of Higher Education. As a volunteer for the university, her activities have included the Alumni Council, where she held the position of first vice president, as well as chairperson of several committees. Today, she continues to serve in her second six-year term as a Trustee of the University of Nevada, Reno Foundation.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to honor Mrs. Mary-Ellen McMullen and acknowledge her award as the Nevada Alumni Association Alumna of the Year. Her self-dedication to the university and commitment in bringing quality education to the people of Nevada should be applauded by all. I would like to congratulate her for her award and look forward in seeing her future accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO BENJAMIN OAS

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Benjamin Oas, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 9, and by earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Ben has been very active with his troop, participating in many Scout activities. Over the years Ben has been involved in Scouting, he has earned 26 merit badges and held numerous leadership positions, serving as Patrol Leader, Chaplain's Aide, and Quartermaster. Ben is also a Warrior in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say.

For his Eagle Scout project, Ben constructed a permanent cabinet to be used for storing valuables for the Community Clothes Closet in Warrensburg, MO. Ben has also earned the Ad Altare Dei special award.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Benjamin Oas for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HOUSTON POLICE OFFICERS PATTON AND RAMIREZ RECEIVE THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. POE. Madam Speaker, being a police officer means dedicating your life to defending and protecting the local community. Great deeds are regularly performed by these brave individuals, who mean the difference between the law and lawlessness. Despite this fact, our lawmen and women rarely ask for any commendation in return for their valor. At the annual Greenspoint-North Houston Chamber of Commerce Law Enforcement Awards, however, some of only the many police officers were applauded.

Recipients of the Distinguished Service award, Officers Genarrow Patton, and Rogolio Ramirez represent the true compassion of those who choose to ''protect and serve''. Perhaps the most significant evidence towards these lawmen's empathy is not found in highly publicized ''old western'' circumstances, but in situations where, without hesitation, an innocent life is saved.

When confronted at the Greenspoint Storefront by a frantic couple with an unconscious baby, on the night of February 12, 2007, the officers coordinated response is an example of true heroism. A real life nightmare for the distressed parents; their baby's complexion was purple resulting from its inability to breathe.

Without hesitation, Officer Ramirez immediately began administering CPR to the tiny innocent infant, while Officer Patton called for an ambulance. Because of these selfless individuals, the baby soon began breathing again. Although actions performed in the Greenspoint store front may not have involved detective work, stake outs, or the use of force, to this young child's parents Officers Ramirez and Patton represent true heroes.

And that's just the way it is.

TRIBUTE TO SCOTT FAGAN

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Scott Fagan, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 9, and by earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Scott has been very active with his troop, participating in many Scout activities. Over the years Scott has been involved in Scouting, he has earned 24 merit badges and held numerous leadership positions, serving as Quartermaster, Librarian, Patrol Leader, and Historian. Scott is also a Firebuilder in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say.

For his Eagle Scout project, Scott renovated the back area of an office building at Elmwood Cemetery in Kansas City, MO that can be used for meetings and socials for the Elmwood Cemetery Society. Scott has also earned the Mile Swim special award.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Scott Fagan for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

2007: DEADLIEST YEAR FOR U.S. TROOPS IN IRAQ

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the 852 men and women of the Armed Forces who have sacrificed their lives in Iraq this year. Tragically, this brings the total number of American troops killed in Iraq to 3,855.

The sobering news that 2007 has been the deadliest for U.S. soldiers in Iraq so far is another reminder of the grave human costs of the President's misguided war strategy. The President's promises that his surge would reduce violence ring hollow, despite the increase in number of troops and the hard work of our men and women on the ground who are fighting in the midst of a civil war. Every month in 2007 has seen more U.S. casualties than the same month in 2006. And with 2 months left before the New Year, U.S. casualties may far exceed previous years.

This grim milestone shared the headlines with another important headline this morning: According to an ABC News poll, 59 percent of Americans do not think the United States is making significant progress restoring civil order in Iraq. A record 6 in 10 want the level of U.S. forces in Iraq reduced.

Congress must listen to the American people, who want the war in Iraq brought to an end. I strongly urge all of my colleagues to vote against any additional funding for this war until it is tied to a firm date for the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

As we continue to debate the best way out of the war in Iraq, I hope that we remember the sacrifices Americans have made in blood and treasure. We must not let this war, and the tragic loss of life, continue.

TRIBUTE TO MLADEN KOJIC

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Mladen Kojic, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 9, and by earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Mladen has been very active with his troop, participating in many Scout activities. Over the years Mladen has been involved in Scouting, he has earned 34 merit badges and held numerous leadership positions, serving as Assistant Senior Patrol Leader, Librarian, Assistant Patrol Leader, Chaplain's Aide and Quartermaster. Mladen is also a Firebuilder in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say.

For his Eagle Scout project, Mladen poured a concrete slab sidewalk and landing area in front of the Methodist church's new elevator entrance in North Kansas City, MO. Mladen has also earned several special awards, including the 50 Mile Award and World Conservation Badge.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Mladen Kojic for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. MANZULLO. Madam Speaker, on Monday, November 5, 2007, I was unable to return to Washington in time to vote because of unexpected flight delays at Chicago O'Hare International Airport. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall No. 1034, dealing with closing portions of the Fiscal Year 2008 Defense Department appropriations conference, ''yea'' on rollcall No. 1035, dealing with the National Heroes Credit Protection Act, and ''yea'' on rollcall No. 1036, dealing with recognizing and honoring the contributions of Native American veterans.

SIMPLIFY VEHICLE DONATIONS FOR CHARITIES

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation intended to simplify the charitable giving rules for automobile donations, H.R. 4090.

As you know, in 2004, Congress enacted legislation that imposed new reporting requirements on individuals and charities for automobile donations. This legislation has had the unintended consequence of reducing the number of automobiles donated to charities in my district. The corresponding loss in revenue and reduction in services offered by these charities has hurt the San Diego region.

To correct this situation, my bill will exempt certain charities from the reporting requirements of the 2004 law. My bill is targeted only to those charities that operate ''in-house'' vehicle donation programs and that retain at least 80 percent of the proceeds from their vehicle donation programs.

I invite my colleagues to join me as cosponsors of this legislation to simplify the vehicle donation process for charitable organizations across the United States.