

amount of Army RDT&E funds available for the broad area unmanned responsive resupply operations aircraft program.

I also send an amendment to the desk by Senator SNOWE to set aside Navy operation maintenance funds for the Navy Pilot Human Resources Call Center in Cutler, ME.

I also send an amendment to the desk for Senator BREAUX to make available from amounts available for research, development, test and evaluation, Navy, \$4 million for Navy integrated manufacturing development.

I ask unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], for other Senators, proposes amendments numbered 1224 through 1227 en bloc.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be agreed to en bloc.

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

The amendments were agreed to en bloc, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1224

(Purpose: To make available from amounts available for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force, \$4,000,000 for cost effective composite materials for manned and unmanned flight structures)

Insert after section 8123 the following:

SEC. 8124. Of the amount appropriated by title IV of this Act under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE", up to \$4,000,000 may be available for cost effective composite materials for manned and unmanned flight structures (PE#0602103F).

AMENDMENT NO. 1225

(Purpose: To increase the amount of Army RDT&E funds available for the Broad Area Unmanned Responsive Resupply Operations (BURRO) aircraft program (PE 0603003A))

On page 120, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

SEC. 8124. Of the total amount appropriated by title IV under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY", up to \$3,000,000 may be used for the Broad Area Unmanned Responsive Resupply Operations aircraft program.

AMENDMENT NO. 1226

(Purpose: To set aside Navy operation and maintenance funds for the Navy Pilot Human Resources Call Center, Cutler, Maine)

On page 120, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

SEC. 8124. Of the total amount appropriated by title II under the heading "OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY" for civilian manpower and personnel management, up to \$1,500,000 may be used for Navy Pilot Human Resources Call Center, Cutler, Maine.

AMENDMENT NO. 1227

(Purpose: To make available from amounts available for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy, \$4,000,000 for Navy Integrated Manufacturing Development)

Insert after section 8123 the following:

SEC. 8124. Of the amount appropriated by title IV of this Act under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, NAVY", up to \$4,000,000 may be available for Navy Integrated Manufacturing Development.

Mr. STEVENS. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. INOUE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, this is an example of some of the amendments that we are trying to process as quickly as possible. They have been referred to Members involved, including Senator MCCAIN. They have been cleared for action. I urge Members of the Senate to come forward if they have such amendments so we might be able to dispose of them this afternoon.

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

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, for the leader, I ask unanimous consent that at 5:30 today the Senate proceed to executive session and an immediate vote on the confirmation of Calendar No. 293, Samuel Der-Yeghiayan, of Illinois to be a U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, without further intervening action or debate; provided further that immediately following that vote, Calendar No. 292, Robert Brack, to be a U.S. District Judge for the District of New Mexico, be confirmed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table. Finally, I ask unanimous consent that following that action, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REID. Reserving the right to object, I believe this will be the 137th and 138th judge we have approved of President Bush, and only two have been opposed. I have no objection.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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, a few minutes ago I misspoke in my reservation of objection. I indicated that it was the 137th judge we would approve. It is 135.

The first one would be 134. The second would be 135. I exaggerated by two. I want that stricken from the record. I didn't exaggerate. I simply made a calculation that was wrong. We have approved 135 judges for President Bush, and we have stopped two. The record is 135 to 2.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business until the hour of 5:30 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. 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. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 10 minutes in morning business.

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

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I believe the Senate will be voting this afternoon on a judiciary nomination, but in the meantime, most of this afternoon, and I expect tomorrow and perhaps even the next day, we will be on one of the most important appropriations bills we consider in the Senate, and that is the appropriation for the Department of Defense.

Most of us know that in recent years we have been faced with some very unusual circumstances that deal with national security both at home and around the world. National security is critically important to this country, both protecting our homeland against acts of terrorism and also dealing with trouble spots around the world that threaten our national interests.

So as we consider a bill providing the funds for our national defense through the Department of Defense, I wish to say a couple of things. First, I thank Senator STEVENS and Senator INOUE. I happen to serve on the subcommittee on which they are chairman and ranking member, and I think they have

done a remarkable job with this legislation. They should be commended by every Member of the Senate for the work they do on national defense. I think if all America could see them as they work through subcommittee and committee and work with the Department of Defense trying to understand and analyze all of the programs that are involved with defense issues, they would understand how blessed this country is in having the leadership of the Senators from Alaska and Hawaii at this point.

But, in this debate, I think we are missing a piece to the puzzle of national defense. This bill is a very large bill, it is a very complicated bill, and in introducing the bill I believe my colleagues indicated that this legislation, while very large, does not have any funding in it for the military operations in the country of Iraq.

Now, why is that an issue and why is it important? Because at this point we are spending \$3.9 billion, nearly \$4 billion, a month in Iraq. There was an aggressive war fought in Iraq with valiant and brave young men and women who answered the call to duty, and now, following the major part of that war, hostilities continue in Iraq. It breaks the hearts of all of us to see the deaths and the continuing struggle many of our soldiers are going through in Iraq, but they will and we will prevail.

However, it is clear to everyone from the testimony last week of Secretary Rumsfeld and others that this will not be done quickly. This country is not going to pull out of Iraq in 1 month or 2 months or 4 months. We now have roughly 140,000 to 150,000 troops in Iraq, and this weekend Secretary Rumsfeld and others suggested that that we may have to be increase that number. If we are in fact spending nearly \$4 billion a month in Iraq, and there is a suggestion perhaps that we will do that for a year, we are talking \$48 billion to \$50 billion a year in expenditures.

We know that is happening. We know that at the start of the fiscal year we will be spending money in Iraq. It is likely to me it will be at least at the level that exists this month, last month, or the month before. If that is the case, then the question is: Where is the money going to come from? As I understand it, there is not one penny in this Defense appropriations bill to fund those needs that exist to support the troops in Iraq.

What would typically happen, I suppose, is the funding of \$4 billion a month would be taken out of other programs and shifted around to fund the programs in Iraq and the soldiers who are in Iraq and all the equipment and the needs month after month. And then at some point the administration would send a supplemental appropriations request saying, we have an emergency request for Congress to appropriate \$36 billion to \$40 billion to fund those items that respond to the needs of the military that is in Iraq.

It seems to me that, rather than the administration coming to us 6 months or 10 months from now, asking to come up with another \$30, \$40, or \$50 billion on an emergency basis and adding it to the debt and not paying for it, a far better approach would be, since we know the expenditure will exist, since we know this requirement exists, a better approach would be for the President to send us a budget amendment; a budget amendment by which this President would say to the Congress, here is the need and here is how we pay for it.

The administration should say this is what is happening today in the country of Iraq. We have American soldiers, men and women wearing America's uniform, in substantial numbers, costing \$3.9 billion a month, according to the Secretary of Defense. We know that exists now. We also know that this country is not going to withdraw from Iraq any time soon.

So we know on October 1, when the next fiscal year begins, this requirement exists. Therefore, we request the Congress to appropriate X billions of dollars to meet that requirement.

That is a straightforward way for this administration to say: Here is what it is costing us and here is how we think we ought to pay for it. We should not be in a situation in this country where we say to America's sons and daughters: You go to war; and by the way, when you come back we will have you pay the bill. If they are risking their lives and answering the call to duty for this country, the very least we ought to do is to decide how much this is going to cost and how we will pay for it.

There will be, I am sure, many voices of criticism of many items in all of these issues dealing with national security and the war in Iraq, intelligence, the state of the intelligence information, the quality of the information, who knew what when. All of those are important issues for our country. My point is not to be critical of any operation or anyone. My point is to say this Congress knows when we pass this appropriations bill that we have a responsibility to fund the operations in Iraq. Those operations now cost somewhere between \$45 and \$50 billion a year at an annual rate. Yet there is not a penny in this Defense appropriations bill for those purposes.

Why? Because the administration has not asked for it. They might say, but we have not done that in the past, not only this administration but other administrations. That is true. In the past, other operations have been funded later by emergency requests. This operation, however, is much larger, is much more certain to go on for a lengthier period of time, and this operation in Iraq requires the President to send an amended budget request of some type, saying here is what we expect the estimate to be for the next fiscal year, and here is the funding we would like. Then this Congress has a

responsibility to respond to the President in an appropriate way.

It is Byzantine to be passing a Defense appropriations bill pretending that the \$4 billion a month we are spending on the military operations in Iraq does not exist. We know it exists. We have a responsibility to provide the funding for it, not 10 months from now but now.

Let me make one additional point. I mentioned the men and women who have answered the call to duty. Many of them are National Guard men and women, reservists. They are the citizen soldiers of this country. They have regular jobs, they live in regular homes, have regular families, and they lead a normal life. But they are citizen soldiers. They drill on weekends. They go to a summer camp for the National Guard and Reserve and from time to time during emergencies they are deployed. They are called up to active duty.

In the last 4, 5, or 6 years, the National Guard has been used in a much different way than ever before. Especially now with Afghanistan and Iraq, we routinely see substantial numbers of National Guard forces called up and deployed.

Nearly one-third of those who are engaged in the National Guard and Reserve in my State of North Dakota have been deployed on active duty. Many of them were deployed in Bosnia, Kosovo, and now the same ones are sent to Iraq or Afghanistan. There will come a time to rethink what we are doing with our National Guard and Reserves. I fear that many of our citizen soldiers—probably at the urging of their families—will not be reenlisting if we continue to use the National Guard and Reserve the way they have been used the last several years. To ask them to go and be deployed for 6 months, 9 months, a year, with no notion of when that deployment ends is a very troublesome circumstance for the Guard and Reserve.

They are proud to serve. They have done a magnificent job. I think all of America is proud of the National Guard and Reserve. But at this point the Secretary of Defense needs to think through how we develop a rotation plan in order to be able to tell them and their families when they might be rotated back to this country, when they might rejoin their families, and when they might be reporting back to their jobs.

It is a very difficult circumstance for everyone who serves in these theaters, but it is especially difficult for those who have been mobilized and deployed as a part of Guard and Reserves. They do not complain about it. They are wonderful, brave young men and women, as are all of those who wear America's uniform, but the Secretary needs to think through how we begin rotation plans to let them and their families understand how long these rotations will last.

I yield the floor.