

under this program. This vote should not be misconstrued as a vote against National Institutes of Health, NIH, funding but as recognizing the need to provide health insurance to children.

This amendment would transfer the additional \$35 billion for children's health insurance into a fund for NIH to increase medical research. As ranking member and chairman of the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Subcommittee, I have ardently supported doubling funding for NIH. The fiscal year 2008 Senate Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill provides \$29.9 billion for NIH.

While I support an increase in NIH funding, it cannot be at the expense of providing much needed health care to America's children.

I yield the floor.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

LIEUTENANT GENERAL ROBERT ALLEN BREITWEISER

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I missed the 10:30 a.m. vote today because I was at Arlington Cemetery for the interment services for LTG Robert Allen Breitweiser. Lieutenant General Breitweiser was one of the commanding officers of the Fourteenth Air Force when I served in the China-Burma-India theater, and he turned into a good friend when he was assigned to the Alaskan North American Air Defense Command from 1967 to 1969. It was also an occasion for me because Lieutenant General Breitweiser's assistant was Tony Langhorn Motley, who, along with me, survived the airplane crash in which my wife and four others were killed in 1978.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Lieutenant General Breitweiser's full biography be printed in the RECORD.

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

LIEUTENANT GENERAL ROBERT ALLEN BREITWEISER

Lt. Gen. Robert Allen Breitweiser is commander in chief, Alaskan Command, and commander, Alaskan North American Air Defense Command Region.

General Breitweiser was born in St. Joseph, Mo., in 1916. He graduated from South Denver High School in Denver, Colo., in 1932 and attended the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colo., for two years where he majored in Petroleum Engineering. He obtained an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy in 1934 and received a bachelor of science degree in military science and engineering, ranking third in a class of 301.

The general completed primary and advanced flying schools at Randolph and Kelly fields, Texas, in August 1939. He remained at the Advanced Flying School as an instructor until he went to Maxwell Field, Ala., as training group operations officer. He was designated commandant of the Contract Primary Flying School at Bennettsville, S.C. in August 1941. The following February he was assigned to Headquarters, Southeast Training Center, Maxwell Field, Ala.

Transferred to the China-Burma-India Theater in August 1943, General Breitweiser served with the Fourteenth Air Force and the 68th Composite Wing. While with the Fourteenth Air Force he served as General Chennault's personal representative to General Wedemeyer, the China Theater commander. During his duty tour in China, General Breitweiser flew 120 combat hours on 22 combat missions, accounting for numerous enemy trucks and river craft destroyed, plus one 6,000-ton freighter.

Returning to the United States in July 1945, he was appointed deputy chief and later, chief of the Requirements and Resources Branch, Military Personnel Division of Army Air Force Headquarters, Washington, D.C. In August 1947, General Breitweiser was transferred to Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico, and served as assistant executive officer, 24th Composite Wing. He was appointed commander of the base in July 1948, and served in that capacity until May 1949.

After graduating from the Air War College at Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., in 1950, General Breitweiser became executive officer to the assistant secretary of the Air Force for management in Washington, D.C. He served in that position until November 1951, when he was appointed vice commander of the 34th Air Division (Defense), Kirtland Air Force Base, N.M.

Transferred to Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colo., in May 1952, he was named assistant deputy chief of staff for operations for the Air Defense Command.

In July 1954, the general returned to Washington, D.C., as a student in the National War College. Upon his graduation in June 1955, he was assigned as special assistant to the deputy director for estimates, Directorate of Intelligence, Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, and became chief of the policy and management group the following February. In June 1956, he was named deputy director of estimates, office of the assistant chief of staff, intelligence, U.S. Air Force.

In February 1957, General Breitweiser was designated the director for intelligence, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C.

In July 1961, General Breitweiser became assistant chief of staff, intelligence, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, and in September 1963 he assumed command of the U.S. Air Force Southern Command in Panama, Canal Zone. In August 1966, he became vice commander, Military Airlift Command.

Among the general's awards and decorations are the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, Army Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster, American Defense Service Medal, American Campaign Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, World War II Victory Medal, National Defense Service Medal with bronze star, Air Force Longevity Serv-

ice Award with silver and two bronze oak leaf clusters, Order of Yunhui (Special Breast) of China, Friendship Medal with Citation (Argentina), Royal Order of the Sword (Grade of Knight Commander)—Sweden, National Order of the Condor of the Andes (Grade of Commander—Certificate of Honor)—Bolivia, Grand Star of Military Merit (Chile), Order of Aeronautical Merit (Grade of Great Officer)—Brazil. He is rated a command pilot.

CHANGES TO S. CON. RES. 21

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, section 301 of S. Con. Res. 21, the 2008 budget resolution, permits the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels for legislation that reauthorizes the State Children's Health Insurance Program, SCHIP. On July 30, 2007, I filed revisions to S. Con. Res. 21 pursuant to section 301 for Senate amendment No. 2530, which Senator BAUCUS offered as a substitute to H.R. 976.

I find that Senate amendment No. 2602, as modified, offered by Senator KERRY to Senate amendment No. 2530 satisfies the conditions of the deficit-neutral reserve fund for SCHIP legislation. Therefore, pursuant to section 301, I am further adjusting the aggregates in the 2008 budget resolution, as well as the allocation provided to the Senate Finance Committee.

I ask unanimous consent that the following revisions to S. Con. Res. 21 be printed in the RECORD.

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

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008.—S. CON. RES. 21; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 301 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SCHIP LEGISLATION

(In billions of dollars)

Section 101:

(1)(A) Federal Revenues:	
FY 2007	1,900.340
FY 2008	2,032.346
FY 2009	2,136.133
FY 2010	2,191.807
FY 2011	2,362.185
FY 2012	2,494.778
(1)(B) Change in Federal Revenues:	
FY 2007	- 4.366
FY 2008	-18.450
FY 2009	29.207
FY 2010	28.086
FY 2011	-32.365
FY 2012	-102.318
(2) New Budget Authority:	
FY 2007	2,376.360
FY 2008	2,503.590
FY 2009	2,525.926
FY 2010	2,579.993
FY 2011	2,697.660
FY 2012	2,734.343
(3) Budget Outlays:	
FY 2007	2,299.752
FY 2008	2,470.680
FY 2009	2,572.427
FY 2010	2,610.470
FY 2011	2,705.388
FY 2012	2,718.644

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008—S. CON. RES. 21; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 301 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SCHIP LEGISLATION

(In millions of dollars)

Current Allocation to Senate Finance Committee:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	1,011,527
FY 2007 Outlays	1,017,808
FY 2008 Budget Authority	1,086,142
FY 2008 Outlays	1,081,969
FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority	6,064,784
FY 2008-2012 Outlays	6,056,901
Adjustments:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	0
FY 2007 Outlays	0
FY 2008 Budget Authority	300
FY 2008 Outlays	311
FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority	7,877
FY 2008-2012 Outlays	14,527
Revised Allocation to Senate Finance Committee:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	1,011,527
FY 2007 Outlays	1,017,808
FY 2008 Budget Authority	1,086,442
FY 2008 Outlays	1,082,280
FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority	6,072,661
FY 2008-2012 Outlays	6,071,428

FURTHER CHANGES TO S. CON. RES. 21

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, earlier today, pursuant to section 301 of S. Con. Res. 21, the 2008 budget resolution, I filed revisions to S. Con. Res. 21. Those revisions were made for amendment No. 2602, as modified, an amendment offered by Senator KERRY to amendment No. 2530 regarding the reauthorization of the State Children's Health Insurance Program, SCHIP.

The Senate did not adopt amendment No. 2602, as modified. As a consequence, I am further revising the 2008 budget resolution and the adjustments made today pursuant to section 301 to the aggregates and the allocation provided to the Senate Finance Committee for amendment No. 2602.

I ask unanimous consent that the following revisions to S. Con. Res. 21 be printed in the RECORD.

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

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008—S. CON. RES. 21; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 301 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SCHIP LEGISLATION

(In billions of dollars)

Section 101:	
(1)(A) Federal Revenues:	
FY 2007	1,900,340
FY 2008	1,022,084
FY 2009	2,121,502
FY 2010	2,176,951
FY 2011	2,357,680
FY 2012	2,494,753
(1)(B) Change in Federal Revenues:	
FY 2007	-4,366
FY 2008	-28,712
FY 2009	14,576
FY 2010	13,230
FY 2011	-36,870
FY 2012	-102,343
(2) New Budget Authority:	
FY 2007	2,376,360
FY 2008	2,503,290
FY 2009	2,524,710
FY 2010	2,577,981
FY 2011	2,695,425
FY 2012	2,732,230
(3) Budget Outlays:	
FY 2007	2,299,752

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008—S. CON. RES. 21; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 301 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SCHIP LEGISLATION—Continued

(In billions of dollars)

FY 2008	2,470,369
FY 2009	2,570,622
FY 2010	2,607,048
FY 2011	2,701,083
FY 2012	2,713,960

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008—S. CON. RES. 21; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 301 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SCHIP LEGISLATION

(In millions of dollars)

Current Allocation to Senate Finance Committee:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	1,011,527
FY 2007 Outlays	1,017,808
FY 2008 Budget Authority	1,086,442
FY 2008 Outlays	1,082,280
FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority	6,072,661
FY 2008-2012 Outlays	6,071,428
Adjustments:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	0
FY 2007 Outlays	0
FY 2008 Budget Authority	-300
FY 2008 Outlays	-311
FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority	-7,877
FY 2008-2012 Outlays	-14,527
Revised Allocation to Senate Finance Committee:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	1,011,527
FY 2007 Outlays	1,017,808
FY 2008 Budget Authority	1,086,142
FY 2008 Outlays	1,081,969
FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority	6,064,784
FY 2008-2012 Outlays	6,056,901

IRAQ

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, it continues to be my hope that there will be a consensus reached among Senators as to how to move forward in Iraq. This is indispensable if there is to be an accommodation between the President and Congress.

I had hoped to make a floor statement on Iraq during the Senate's consideration of the DoD authorization bill, but the majority leader took that bill off the floor after there was only consideration of the Levin-Reed amendment. That action deprived the Senate of an opportunity to consider the Warner-Lugar and Salazar-Alexander amendments and perhaps other amendments which might have secured the requisite 60 votes to structure a new U.S. policy for Iraq.

When a tally is made of the Senators who have voted for or cosponsored legislation aimed at altering or reevaluating U.S. policy in Iraq, the total is 62. When Senators are added who have made public statements critical of the President's policy, the number could possibly reach or exceed two-thirds of the Senate membership.

A July 2007 vote, had it been successful, would have had no binding effect since the President already had sufficient funding to continue until September 30 and would need additional funding only in the next fiscal year, 2008, beginning October 1.

The time for Congress to have asserted its constitutional power of the purse to withhold funding was this

spring during consideration of supplemental funding for approximately \$120 billion. On April 26, 2007, following a vote in the House of Representatives of 218-208, the Senate passed the conference report to H.R. 1591, the fiscal year 2007 Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act on a vote of 51-46. However, because this bill contained target dates for withdrawal, on May 1, 2007, the President vetoed the bill.

After the House failed to gather the two-thirds majority required to override the President's veto, on May 24, 2007, the Congress approved a bill, H.R. 2206, which did not include targeted dates for withdrawal and which was subsequently signed into law by President Bush on May 25, 2007, Public Law 110-28.

When the Levin-Reed amendment was considered, it was a forgone conclusion that there were not anywhere near 60 votes to invoke cloture, let alone the 67 votes needed to override a veto. With the removal of the bill from the floor, the Senate was prevented from considering alternatives to the Levin-Reed proposal, and denied the opportunity to have a vote or votes to demonstrate dissatisfaction with the President's policy.

This action deprived the Senate of an opportunity to craft a compromise around Warner-Lugar or Salazar-Alexander to get the 60 votes and put the president squarely on notice that funding in September was unlikely unless the President's policy showed significant progress. Perhaps the Levin-Reed proponents would have rejected the other amendments as being insufficiently forceful, but Senators never know for sure how they will ultimately vote until there is floor debate, careful analysis, informal discussions on the floor and corridors, and talk in the cloakroom. Much of the Senate's productive work occurs during quorum calls when Members hassle and jawbone on the issues. Since so many Senators demonstratively want a change, it was at least worth a try in daylight compared to the futile all-nighter.

Of particular interest to me were the provisions of the Warner-Lugar proposal on having a contingency plan and redefining the mission. For three decades, Senators LUGAR and WARNER have served on the Foreign Relations Committee and Armed Services Committee, respectively, with both rising to chairman. Their combined tenures in the Senate are more than 60 years. To say these colleagues bring a significant amount of thought and authority to this debate is an understatement.

Regrettably, we did not have the opportunity to debate and vote on their proposal.

The Warner/Lugar amendment is an attempt to ensure that the U.S. is prepared to implement changes to U.S. policy following the September report, to be provided by General Petraeus and Ambassador Crocker, on the progress