target where time is sensitive or awaiting CAS to arrive on station will encumber a mission's accomplishment. This capacity will minimize the number of CAS sorties from being pulled from its original mission, thus economizing force.

c. CJTF–82's acquisition of 105mm/120mm PGMs will minimize the volume of fire that is required to destroy a target with surface to surface unguided munitions. Within a three day period the average amount of munitions fired within the two BCTs battlespace are: 97 high explosive 105mm rounds and 72 high explosive 120mm rounds. These PGM munitions will ultimately reduce the amount of munitions required to destroy targets. Providing commanders with precision strikes that need no adjustment while lessening the amount of ammunition resupply missions.

d. These precision guided munitions would provide CJTF–82 with a dedicated capability to attack various target sets with precision by all of its major organic artillery and mortar systems. The increased accuracy and effectiveness of these munitions would provide the ground commander the ability to employ fires in support of MOUT and troops in close proximity of enemy forces while decreasing the possibility of collateral damage.

5. System Characteristics: While several variants of precision guided munitions are in the testing and development phase for the 105mm howitzer and the 120mm mortar, a low circular error probable (CEP) would be required for any fielded munitions. Additionally, the nature of operations in theater would require any precision guided munitions to use both GPS based guidance system and laser guidance.

6. Operational Concept: The employment of these munitions would be at numerous forward operating bases and combat outposts cross the CJOA. This operational concept would enhance the ground commanders' ability to conduct all weather precision strikes against the enemy positions in keeping with ISAF's restrictions on the use of indirect fires.

7. Organizational Concept: The 105mm howitzer precision guided munitions will be issued to the field artillery and battalions of each brigade combat team to support maneuver elements with precision guided fires while minimizing of collateral damage. The 120mm mortar precision guided munitions will be issued to the battalions who own battle space within each brigade combat team to support their maneuver elements with precision guided fires while minimizing of collateral damage

8. Procurement Objective: CJTF–82 urgently requests the immediate procurement and fielding of these munitions in order to meet COMISAF's restrictions for the application of Joint Fires within the CJOA and provide organic indirect fire support with precision strike capability for all maneuver elements conducting combat operations in Afghanistan.

9. Support Requirements:

a. If a munition uses laser guidance, then there must be a corresponding increase in laser designators. Full MTOE authorization, not Force Feasibility Review sourcing levels, of the Lightweight Laser Designator (LLDR) and M707 Knight is required to make a laser guided capability viable.

b. CJTF–82 would require initial contractor and mobile training team (MTT) support for this rapid fielding.

10. Availability: Production and fielding of the projectiles is currently in the RDTE phase. These munitions are not Army programs of record.

11. Recommendation: The Department of the Army approves and endorses the procurement and rapid fielding of a Precision Guided Munitions for the 105 mm howitzer and 120mm mortar in support of Operation Enduring Freedom 07–09.

12. The point of contact for this memorandum is MAJ Kelly Webster, CJ3 Chief of Fires, Bagram Airfield, Afghanistan, *Kelly.I.webster@citf76.centcom.mil*, DSN 318–231–4024.

MARK A. MURRAY, COL. FA,
Joint Fires and Effects Coordinator.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, today I filed an amendment which would appropriate the necessary funds to require the Department of Homeland Security to develop a pilot program to test entry document verification technology. This technology allows border agents to quickly check travel document such as drivers' licenses, passports, and visas against a stored database of legitimate domestic and international travel documents. L1 Communications, a company with a plant in Wilmington, MA, is helping produce this technology and would be an eligible company for this funding.

The 9/11 Commission Report stated that ''for terrorists, travel documents are as important as weapons.'' The report concluded that ''better technology and training to detect terrorist travel documents are the most important immediate steps to reduce America's vulnerability to clandestine entry.'' It recommended that the Government develop a strategy to thwart terrorist travel that would incorporate better document authentication technology. Unfortunately, the technology that Customs and Border Protection, CBP, uses to authenticate travel documents is no better now than on 9/11.

The absence of advanced document authentication technology often forces border agents to eyeball travel documents—a makeshift approach that has proven to be inadequate. In 2006, investigators with the Governmental Accountability Office, GAO, were able to enter the United States from Canada and Mexico by showing CBP agents counterfeit drivers' licenses and an expired, altered U.S. diplomatic passport. The GAO used commercially available computer software to produce its travel documents. Amazingly, the GAO found that it was easier for its investigators to cross into the United States using fake travel documents than during an identical 2003 investigation. The GAO is currently drafting a followup report that will cite automated document authentication technology as a method to improve border security.

My amendment requires DHS to develop a pilot program to test automated document authentication technology at various ports of entry within 6 months. This technology is already widely used by domestic agencies, including the Coast Guard, NASA, and the Capitol Police, as well as by foreign governments, such as Australia, Japan, and Sweden. Referring to the 9/11 hijackers, the Commission reported that ''analyzing their characteristic travel documents and travel patterns could have allowed authorities to intercept 4 to 15 hijackers.''

We must not allow another 9/11. At a time when protecting our homeland against terrorists and other illicit actors remains the paramount national security priority, I believe it is critical that we implement this pilot program to test widely available document authentication technology.

EARMARKS DISCLOSURE

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, yesterday, the Senate adopted several amendments to the Defense appropriations bill. It is my understanding that S. 1 requires that a Senator who offers any amendment is required to list the name of any Senator who submitted a request for each respective item in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

In compliance with this, I note that on amendment 3117, Senators GREGG, MCCONNELL, VITTER, CORKER, KYL, DOMENICI, CHAMBLISS, CORNYN, SUNUNU, MCCAIN, SPECTER, and ISAKSON cosponsored the amendment regarding funding for border security. On amendment 3129, Senator MIKULSKI cosponsored the amendment regarding the Troops for Nurses program. On amendment 3131, Senator LEVIN submitted a request for the Virtual Systems Integrated Laboratory. On amendment 3135, as modified, Senator KERRY submitted a request for High Temperature Superconductor Motors. On amendment 3141, Senators NELSON of Florida, KYL, LIEBERMAN, VITTER, INHOFE, NELSON of Nebraska, PRYOR, LAUTENBERG, BAYH, LINCOLN, and WEBB cosponsored the amendment regarding the Aegis Ballistic Missile System. On amendment 3152, Senators BROWN, SPECTER, WARNER, and WEBB submitted requests for the Minuteman Digitization Demonstration Program. On amendment 3153, as modified, Senator MIKULSKI cosponsored the amendment, and Senators DODD, KERRY, LIEBERMAN, LAUTENBERG, and MENENDEZ submitted requests for the Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System. On amendment 3163, Senators GRASSLEY and DURBIN submitted requests for the Molecular Sieve Oxygen Generation Systems for F-15 aircraft. On amendment 3167, Senator NELSON of Florida cosponsored the amendment regarding MARK V replacement research. On amendment 3192, Senators DOMENICI, DOLE, ENSIGN, and KYL cosponsored the amendment regarding Operation Jump Start. On amendment 3204, Senator GREGG submitted a request for Side Scan Sonar for USV and Harbor Surveillance Applications.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 4.a of rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following is a list of items included in amendments to the Fiscal Year 2008 National Defense Authorization Act at my request:

Amendment number	Item	Requesting Senator
2278	Land Exchange in Detroit, MI	Senator Levin
3006	Former Nike Missile Site, Gross Ile, MI	Senator Levin

Mr. President, in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 4.a of rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following is a list of items included in amendments to the fiscal year 2008 Defense appropriations bill at my request:

Amendment number	Item	Requesting Senator
3162	$6 million for Advanced Automotive Technology	Senator Levin

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2007

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, the explanation of managers accompanying the bill today is not as expansive as it could have been in regard to some sections of the bill. To ensure that my intent, and the intent of the remainder of the conferees, is clear I want to provide additional direction.

Section 1001(24) authorizes the remaining features of the Morganza to the Gulf hurricane protection project. It is important to note that the House, Senate, and conferees recognized the importance of advancing this project beyond the initial authorization of segment J–1 and the additional funding and authorization provided in Public Law 109–148 and Public Law 109–234, with the full understanding of concerns raised regarding the potential impact of the project on wetlands—including those raised in the administration's Statement of Administration Policy related to this bill. The conferees believe that existing law, including section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 and section 7005 of this bill, provides more than sufficient flexibility to make any modifications deemed necessary and, subject to the availability of appropriations, expect the project to move immediately to the construction phase.

The conferees recognize that the Morganza to the Gulf project was initiated in 1992. Congress authorized the full project in the Water Resources Development Act of 2000, Public Law 106–541, but Corps of Engineers' delays resulted in the failure of the command to meet the statutory deadline required to implement the project. The 15 years it has taken to reach this point have left Terrebonne Parish and portions of Lafourche Parish very vulnerable to storm surge, hurricane and flood damage, and the loss of life and property. The Federal Emergency Management Agency has expended well over $100 million in public and private assistance grants in recent years in response to damages that would have been prevented had the project been in place.

The conferees understood that modifications to the Morganza project may be required. These include but are not limited to changes related to wetlands, IPET recommendations, and other factors. The conferees also understand that significant cost increases from the initial estimates were included in the 2002 and 2003 reports of the chief. These increases are related to significant rises in labor and materials costs as a result of activities responding to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita and attributable to new standards for storm damage reduction and flood control projects related to IPET recommendations. The conferees did not increase the project authorization due to the fact that section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 specifically provides for cost increases related to ''changes in construction cost applied to unconstructed features'' and for increases related to ''mitigation and other environmental actions''.

As was mandated by Congress in the past, the Secretary shall make the Houma Lock a top priority and expedite this feature, in addition to other features that will provide important protection to vulnerable areas. The Secretary should consider integrating the construction of the Houma Lock with modifications of the feature authorized in section 7006(e)(3)(A)(i), only if the integration will not cause delays to this feature.

Should significant additional features or increases in protection levels be warranted, the Secretary should consider the implementation of these improvements under section 211 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996. It is noted that the Army did not notify Congress of any additional authorization needs for this project. It is the conferees' intent that this project move forward as soon as possible with no further congressional authorization. Delays in protection for this area cannot continue.

Section 1001(25) authorizes the Port of Iberia access improvement and Vermilion parish storm surge protection project. It is the intent that the Corps provide meaningful storm protection to Vermilion Parish in an expedited manner without delays to the deepening project.

Section 1004(a)(7) directs the Army Corps of Engineers to study and carry out a project to dredge and maintain the Napoleon Avenue Container Terminal berthing area in the Port of New Orleans at a depth not to exceed the authorized channel depth of the Mississippi River ship channel. Deepening of that berthing area will ensure that the full transportation benefits of the authorized channel depth of the Mississippi River ship channel will be realized by the adjacent port terminal. This small navigation enhancement project will create significant economic and business benefits for the port, and aid in the continuing recovery of the greater New Orleans area.

Section 3081 authorizes the Corps of Engineers to credit the State of Louisiana for cost associated with mitigating the impact of freshwater diversions on oyster beds. It is the intent that ''relocating'' includes any means to remove or relocate the interests in the oyster beds from the impact area. In some cases, this may include leaving the oyster beds in place. It is the understanding of the conferees that oyster beds could serve as a form of protection from further coastal land and wetlands loss.

Section 3082 provides for the relocation of facilities impacted by the closure of the Mississippi River gulf outlet through the Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration. The section also establishes a loan program for businesses. The conferees specified that the loan program is a ''revolving loan''; therefore, nothing in the bill restricts the loan authority to $85 million. It is the intent that available loan authority be provided to businesses until demand is fully met. It is expected that the actual loan authority will far exceed the authorized funding level.

Section 3084 authorizes the Corps to maintain responsibility for long-term costs associated with the Algiers Canals Levees portion of the Westbank and Vicinity project. Subsection (c) is intended to apply only to work performed under the original authorization. Ongoing work on the project is based upon authorization and funding provided in the various emergency supplemental appropriations acts related to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The cost share included in subsection (c) shall not apply to the work funded in those acts.

Section 4101 directs the Government Accountability Office to conduct a review of disaster debris removal policy related to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. It is the intent that the GAO shall coordinate the data required to determine the appropriate findings with the Environmental Protection Agency and Corps of Engineers. The EPA and Corps are expected to fully cooperate with the GAO and should be given the opportunity to comment and respond to the GAO's findings as is customary with these reports. Should any adverse findings result, it is the intent