

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1, TO SEPT. 30, 2006—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Pat Roberts:									
United Kingdom	Pounds		2,314.36						2,314.36
Terry Savvin:									
United Kingdom	Pounds		2,314.36						2,314.36
Stewart Holmes:									
United Kingdom	Pounds		2,314.36						2,314.36
DeLynn Henry:									
United Kingdom	Pounds		2,314.36						2,314.36
Dave Schiappa:									
United Kingdom	Pounds		2,314.36						2,314.36
Total			43,972.84						43,972.84

TED STEVENS,
Chairman, Office of the President Pro Tempore, Oct. 13, 2006.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), MAJORITY LEADER FOR TRAVEL FROM AUG. 5 TO AUG. 13, 2006.

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Anna M. Gallagher									
China	Yuan		2,054.75						2,054.75
Total			2,054.75						2,054.75

WILLIAM H. FRIST,
Majority Leader, Oct. 19, 2006.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE FOR TRAVEL FROM AUG. 5 TO AUG. 13, 2006

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Ted Stevens:									
China	Yuan		2,054.75						2,054.75
Senator Daniel Inouye:									
China	Yuan		1,747.75						1,747.75
Senator Thad Cochran:									
China	Yuan		2,054.75						2,054.75
Senator Arlen Specter:									
China	Yuan		1,386.54						1,386.54
Senator Norm Coleman:									
China	Yuan		2,054.75						2,054.75
Senator Patty Murray:									
China	Yuan		2,054.75						2,054.75
Senator Lamar Alexander:									
China	Yuan		1,897.15						1,897.15
Senator Richard Burr:									
China	Yuan		2,054.75						2,054.75
Sid Ashworth:									
China	Yuan		1,747.75						1,747.75
Charlie Houy:									
China	Yuan		1,747.75						1,747.75
George Lowe:									
China	Yuan		1,389.87						1,389.87
Jennifer Lowe:									
China	Yuan		1,389.87						1,389.87
Claire Jolly:									
China	Yuan		2,054.75						2,054.75
Dr. John Eisold:									
China	Yuan		2,054.75						2,054.75
Kay Webber:									
China	Yuan		2,054.75						2,054.75
Rick Desimone:									
China	Yuan		2,054.75						2,054.75
* Delegation Expenses:									
China	Yuan						19,068.26		19,068.26
Total			29,799.43				19,068.26		48,867.69

TED STEVENS,
Chairman, Presidential Pro Tempore, Nov. 28, 2006.
* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State and the Department of Defense under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 1, S. 2, S. 5, S. 113

Mr. REID. Madam President, it is my understanding there are four bills at the desk. I ask for their first reading, en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the four bills, en bloc, for the first time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1) to provide greater transparency in the legislative process.

A bill (S. 2) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide for an increase in Federal minimum wage.

A bill (S. 5) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for human embryonic stem cell research.

A bill (S. 113) to make appropriations for military construction and family housing projects for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2007.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask for a second reading in order to place the bills on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, and having done that, I object to my own requests en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The bills will receive their second reading on the next legislative day.

ROBERT T. STAFFORD WHITE ROCKS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. 159 which was introduced earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 159) to redesignate the White Rocks National Recreation Area in the State of Vermont as the Robert T. Stafford White Rocks National Recreation Area.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, it is with great sadness that I rise today to bid a final goodbye to one of Vermont's most distinguished public servants. On Saturday, December 23, just before Christmas, former Senator Bob Stafford from Vermont passed away at the venerable age of 93. He leaves behind a tremendous legacy of which he and his family and fellow Vermonters and all Americans should be exceptionally proud. I take this opportunity to pay tribute to Robert Stafford, an extraordinary Vermonter, and especially a very dear and close friend.

He will be greatly missed by me, my wife Marcelle, and by so many other Americans all across our country. We send our condolences to his wife Helen and his family.

Born in Rutland in 1913, Senator Stafford attended his hometown's public schools. He completed his undergraduate work at one of our Nation's finest undergraduate institutions, Middlebury College. He briefly attended the University of Michigan Law School but ultimately earned his law degree from Boston University School of Law in 1938.

Bob was a remarkable person not only because of his service as a statesman but also for his service in the military. He is a prime example of what has been so aptly named the "greatest generation."

Senator Stafford courageously stepped forward to serve our Nation during not one but two foreign wars. In 1942, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy and served on active duty from 1942 to 1946. Again, when the Korean war began, he served from 1951 to 1953 as an officer in the Navy. Bob later became the first commander of the Navy Reserve Center in Burlington, VT. The center later moved to White River Junction in 1995, and I was pleased to recommend to the Navy that the new facility be named

the Robert T. Stafford Naval Reserve Center. They happily obliged. Throughout his life, Bob remained extremely proud of his Navy career. I still remember that beautiful day when we opened the new Naval Reserve facility named in honor of his leadership.

Indeed, the recently completed Lake Champlain Navy Memorial was dedicated in his honor by the unanimous recommendation of its founding committee, made up of Navy veterans, retirees, and reservists.

Bob Stafford was an absolute giant in Vermont politics. He spent almost 30 years representing our great State, first in the U.S. House of Representatives, and then in the U.S. Senate. Prior to his arrival in Washington in the early 1960s, he served his fellow Vermonters closer to home, holding a number of prominent State positions.

He served as Rutland County State's attorney and deputy State attorney general, and finally as our State attorney general. From 1957 to 1959, Bob Stafford held the post of Lieutenant Governor. In 1959, he went on to become Governor.

In 1960, Bob Stafford was elected to Vermont's sole seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. He won five successive reelections. In September of 1971, he resigned his House seat to accept an appointment to the U.S. Senate following the death of Senator Winston Prouty.

After he won a special election in January 1972, Bob proceeded to represent Vermont in the Senate during the next 17 years. I had the distinct privilege of serving with him during all but 2 of those years. He also had serving with him from the time he was Governor through the House and the U.S. Senate a most remarkable Chief of Staff, Neal Houston. He and Neal Houston were like brothers. They could almost complete each other's sentences. When I spoke to Neal and heard the sad news about Senator Stafford's passing, I knew he felt that he had lost a member of his own family.

When I first came to Washington as a young man in 1974, I was a 34-year-old junior Senator from Vermont. We didn't have any kind of orientation for new Senators at that time. Bob Stafford was an indispensable mentor to me. I will never forget the leadership and friendship he offered me during that challenging time.

Interestingly enough, Senator Stafford was sort of the epitome of a Vermont Republican in the proudest tradition. I was the only Democrat ever elected. He took me under his wing during those early years. He was enormously helpful to me, his younger, far less experienced junior colleague. I will never forget that he even allowed me the use of his office before I was assigned a space of my own, where we could interview people for positions in my office and where telephone calls could be answered. He brought me around and introduced me to both Republicans and Democrats and basically vouched for me.

But Bob and his wife Helen's kindness extended far beyond the confines of the Senate office buildings. Helen was kind enough even to offer to babysit our children when Marcelle and I were so new in town that we had nowhere to turn for childcare while we were house-hunting. This is a remarkable couple.

To this day, Marcelle and I hold enormous gratitude for the friendship the Staffords offered during our early years in Washington. That friendship has continued throughout the years, and we have many fond memories of visiting their home on Sugar Hill Road. Even after Bob left the Senate, we would drop by and visit. We had some most remarkable conversations—some political, some family, and after all of them I would leave with a smile on my face.

Bob was an extremely well liked member of the Republican Party. He served at one time in the Republican leadership, but he also formed many close friendships with Senators on the Democratic side. Always respectful, always polite, Bob Stafford consistently recognized the importance of moderation and compromise. He, better than most, knew how to form bipartisan alliances.

In his quiet and unassuming manner, Bob Stafford fought hard for the issues that mattered most to him. He believed passionately that higher education should be more accessible to all Americans, regardless of their socioeconomic status, and he was instrumental in creating the student loan program which today bears his name. The Stafford Student Loan Program has made higher education more accessible for millions of Americans, even for some who work in my office today. Bob was a champion of vocational education. Today the Stafford Technical Center, located in his hometown of Rutland, serves the needs of hundreds of students in Rutland County.

Bob showed tremendous leadership in blocking President Reagan's attempts to slash health and education funding. Thanks to Bob Stafford's hard work, programs for disabled Americans and legal aid were left largely intact during much of the 1980s when other programs were starkly scaled back. His chairmanship made sure they were protected.

Bob Stafford also played an important role in another issue of enormous relevance today, Federal emergency assistance. In 1988, President Reagan signed into law the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, a bill which provides the statutory authority for Federal disaster response activities pertaining to FEMA programs.

While his achievements in the areas of education and Federal disaster relief were certainly superb, I believe his most enduring legacy will be for the work he did in protecting the environment and public health. He helped