

days after enactment of this Act, conduct a study on the appellate process for immigration appeals.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall consider the possibility of consolidating all appeals from the Board of Immigration Appeals and habeas corpus petitions in immigration cases into 1 United States Court of Appeals, by—

(1) consolidating all such appeals into an existing circuit court, such as the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit;

(2) consolidating all such appeals into a centralized appellate court consisting of active circuit court judges temporarily assigned from the various circuits, in a manner similar to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court or the Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals; or

(3) implementing a mechanism by which a panel of active circuit court judges shall have the authority to reassess such appeals from circuits with relatively high caseloads to circuits with relatively low caseloads.

(c) FACTORS TO CONSIDER.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Comptroller General, in consultation with the Attorney General, the Secretary, and the Judicial Conference of the United States, shall consider—

(1) the resources needed for each alternative, including judges, attorneys and other support staff, case management techniques including technological requirements, physical infrastructure, and other procedural and logistical issues as appropriate;

(2) the impact of each plan on various circuits, including their caseload in general and caseload per panel;

(3) the possibility of utilizing case management techniques to reduce the impact of any consolidation option, such as requiring certificates of reviewability, similar to procedures for habeas and existing summary dismissal procedures in local rules of the courts of appeals;

(4) the effect of reforms in this Act on the ability of the circuit courts to adjudicate such appeals;

(5) potential impact, if any, on litigants; and

(6) other reforms to improve adjudication of immigration matters, including appellate review of motions to reopen and reconsider, and attorney fee awards with respect to review of final orders of removal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to morning business and the following Senators on our side be recognized for the time amounts that I will give, alternating with Republican Senators on the other side if they so request, limited to 10 minutes. On the Democratic side the order would be: Senator BYRD for 15 minutes, Senator KERRY for 10 minutes, Senator BOXER for 5 minutes, Senator MURRAY for 10 minutes, Senator CONRAD for 5 minutes, Senator DODD for 10 minutes, Senator BROWN for 5 minutes, Senator LANDRIEU for 5 minutes, Senator LEVIN for 5 minutes, and Senator DURBIN for 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. GRASSLEY. Reserving the right to object. I asked for 20 minutes. How do I fit into that?

Mrs. MURRAY. The unanimous consent would allow for every other Senator to be from that side, at your discretion. I did limit it to 10 minutes and I will be happy to amend the unanimous consent for Senator GRASSLEY for 15 minutes following Senator BYRD.

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

The senior Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

The Senator will suspend. The Senate is awaiting the comments from the senior Senator from West Virginia. Will those Senators having conversations retire from the Chamber.

The Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, a few weeks ago, Congress approved legislation that would have changed the course of the U.S. occupation of Iraq. I say occupation because, frankly, that is what this is. Our troops won the battle they were sent to fight. The dictator Saddam Hussein is deposed and executed. His rotten government is no more, replaced with a democratically elected Parliament, President, and Prime Minister. We all are cheered at the skill of our soldiers.

But, sadly, this President has not done justice by our brave troops. The dreadful management of this occupation has resulted in chaos. Iraq is at war with itself and our troops are caught in the middle. That is why this Congress established a new direction for bringing our troops home from this misbegotten occupation. The bill the President vetoed would have refocused our military, not on the civil war in Iraq but, rather, on Osama bin Laden and his base of operations. It is time for the President to take off his blinders and uncover his ears. White House obstinacy cannot continue to drive our military plans in Iraq.

With this supplemental funding legislation we begin to shift the responsibility for Iraq's future off the shoulders of our military, and onto the shoulders of the Iraqi Government and the Iraqi people. The White House wanted a blank check for the President's mangled occupation of Iraq. We are not going to sign on that dotted line—not now, not ever. The legislation that is before the Senate today is a step toward that goal. It is not a giant leap, but it is progress. And it is only a first step. In a few weeks, this Senate is expected to focus on the Defense Department authorization bill. I shall press for a vote on the proposal Senator CLINTON and I have outlined in the authorization for the Iraq war and to give Congress a chance, just a chance, to decide whether the so-called new mission in Iraq should continue. If this mission is so critical, then let the administration make its case and let the people's elected Representatives—that is us—let the people's elected Representatives vote.

In July we will turn our attention to the Pentagon's fiscal 2008 funding request, and in September we will consider the \$145 billion war funding request for the next fiscal year. Each of these bills is an opportunity to shape the future course of the mission in Iraq. Clearly, Congress is not turning from the debate on Iraq. On the contrary, we are just beginning this debate.

We have all committed to protecting our men and women in uniform. This legislation provides the funding to do just that. We ensure \$3 billion for the purchase of mine-resistant, ambush-protected vehicles. The 2,000 additional advanced armored vehicles that will be built with these funds will help to save the lives of American soldiers and American marines as they travel the lonely streets of Baghdad—the lonely streets of Iraq.

If our soldiers are injured in battle, this legislation ensures they will receive high-quality health care when they come home. The fiasco at Walter Reed should be seared into our national consciousness. That is why this legislation provides \$4.8 billion to ensure that troops and veterans receive the health care they have earned with their service.

A few weeks ago, we watched Kansas families try to put their lives back together after deadly tornadoes ripped through their homes. The Kansas Governor pointed out that her State's National Guard equipment was parked in Iraq and not at home, slowing cleanup and recovery efforts. Other States faced the potential for the exact same problem. This supplemental bill provides \$1 billion—that is 1 dollar for every minute since Jesus Christ was born—\$1 billion for the National Guard and reserve to replace the trucks and heavy equipment that Guard units have been directed to leave in Iraq.

Again today President Bush warned of terrorist attacks on American soil. He talks a great deal about the threats of such attacks, but very seldom does he provide resources to protect the country. If the President's warnings are accurate, the \$1 billion contained in this bill should help to save lives.

We include funds for port security and for mass transit security, for explosive detection equipment at airports, and for several initiatives in the 9/11 bill that recently passed the Senate, including a more aggressive screening of cargo on passenger airlines. We will not—no, we will not—close our eyes to the huge gaps in our protections at home.

We also work to heal the devastated communities still struggling to recover from Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita. To this day, mangled trash heaps stand where homes and families once lived. This White House, the Bush White House, sends billions of dollars to rebuild Baghdad but ignores the overwhelming needs in New Orleans, Slidell, Biloxi, and so many other places at home.

This bill invests \$6.4 billion—that is \$6.40 for every minute since Jesus was born—this bill invests \$6.4 billion to rebuild the gulf coast communities and to restore the vibrance of this proud region.

I close, and I thank my ranking member, Senator THAD COCHRAN, for his help. I thank Representative DAVE OBEY, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and the Senate leaders, Senator HARRY REID and Senator MITCH MCCONNELL. I thank the Appropriations Committee staff: staff director, Charles Kieffer; Republican staff director, Bruce Evans; and our subcommittee and professional staff members.

I appreciate, I deeply appreciate the long hours they have worked—yes, long hours they have worked to craft the supplemental legislation. I urge Senators, all Senators on both sides of the aisle, to support this legislation. It is the product of bipartisan negotiations. That is right, isn't it, THAD?

Mr. COCHRAN. Sometimes.

Mr. BYRD. It meets the critical needs of this country. It moves us forward in our efforts to change the dynamic in Iraq. We must challenge—we must challenge—this President, our President, to open his eyes to the truth and adopt the new direction in Iraq that this Nation and the world so eagerly—yes, so anxiously—awaits.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I would like to talk first about the process and then the substance of this legislation. As everybody knows, we will soon be considering the war supplemental bill entitled "The U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans Care, Katrina Recovery and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act of 2007."

That title is very important. As the title says, the legislation is an appropriations bill. The title refers to troop readiness. There is finally, after several months of legislative wrangling, funding for the troops that the President can sign.

The title refers to veterans care. There is funding for that. The title refers to Katrina recovery. There are funds for Hurricane Katrina damage. The title also refers to Iraq accountability. There is language finally in the form acceptable to the President so that he can sign it dealing with benchmarks on our mission in Iraq and the role of the Iraqi Government.

The title of the bill, however, does not refer to any matters within the jurisdiction of a committee I am very familiar with, the Finance Committee. But take a look and you will find three categories of Finance Committee matters: One, the small business tax relief package; two, the so-called pension technicals; and, three, Medicaid and SCHIP provisions.

Now, why does it matter whether these policy provisions travel in a tax-writing committee bill or an appropri-

ations bill? It matters for several reasons. I had the pleasure of serving on both the Finance Committee, and for a very short period of time during my career in the Senate, on the Appropriations Committee. They are the money committees of the Senate.

Appropriations bills, by and large, spend money. That is not entitlements, that is the set-asides in the budget. Finance Committee bills, on the other hand, raise revenue and deal with most of the health and welfare entitlement spending.

Both the Appropriations and Finance Committees have very strong constitutional traditions, expertise in the complex subject matter, and seasoned memberships motivated and dedicated to service of the respective committees. All you have to do is look at the careers of Chairman BYRD, the ranking member, or Senator BAUCUS, to know that they dedicate themselves to these two great money committees of the Senate.

So when policy issues are processed outside of the Appropriations or outside the Finance Committee, necessary care, expertise, and experience is lost. When I was chairman, I took great pains to avoid taking on appropriations matters. More often than not, policy made outside of either of these committee jurisdictions will, it seems, somehow need to be corrected.

There is another reason it matters; that is, policy made through the committee process is very transparent, and that is what American Government and the Congress is all about, transparency—the public business to be done publicly. The committee's role is to air and carefully consider proposals in the areas of committee jurisdiction.

We are really talking about transparency. Sunshine is the best disinfectant. When the committee process is end-run, as I will demonstrate in part of this bill, there is usually no positive reason. Usually the reason is expediency on the part of people, maybe even beyond the control of the committee chairman, and I would suggest legislative leadership.

It has happened not just now, it has happened under Republicans and under Democrats. But I am pleased to say it has been effectively very rare over the last few years. Skipping the committee process on new proposals was the exception rather than the rule.

Unfortunately, now, with respect to the critical pieces of Finance Committee jurisdiction, it looks as if leadership prefers to skip the committee, after I have been told privately and publicly so many times all of the work is going to be done through the committee. So I am hoping that what I am going to complain about is pretty much a temporary pattern.

To sum it up, the people's business should be done in committees in a transparent way so the people of this country know what is going on. Committee process means sunshine. I think the committee process was abused on this legislation.

But the conference process was also abused. We never even went through the trappings of the committee process. We have an amended House bill that because of the imperative of an acceptable war funding package has the force of a conference report.

How was the process abused? Just take a look at the bill, and you will find a patchwork of unconnected provisions in the Finance Committee jurisdiction that is not even mentioned in the title. Aside from a small business tax relief provision, no real back-and-forth discussion occurred on these matters, either in the Finance Committee or in conference.

With respect to the small business tax relief provisions, the House and Senate Democratic leadership set an arbitrary ceiling that constrained our outstanding chairman, Senator BAUCUS, from reaching a bipartisan agreement which is so much in the tradition of how Senator BAUCUS and I work together.

The bottom line is, Republicans opened the door to a conference agreement without receiving assurances of a fair deal. I don't think we got a fair deal. Once Republicans opened the door to the conference, the door was effectively shut on full and meaningful participation.

Now, in the past, Republican leadership did similar things, and Democrats cried foul. I am proud to say that on most, not all, Finance Committee conferences, the Senate Democrats were represented and present for final conference agreements. After crying foul about some conference processes, the Senate Democratic leadership insisted in previous years on preconference agreements before letting Republicans go to conference.

As I feared earlier in the year, the Senate Republican leadership will have to similarly insist on assurances before conferences are convened. This supplemental and its vetoed predecessor made the case that the conference process can't be trusted.

Senate Republicans have no recourse other than to insist on preconference agreements, as we can learn from the Democratic minority of the previous 4 years.

Now, I want to turn to the substance of three categories of the Finance Committee matters that were inserted in the process, after spending my previous minutes on that process. Now to the substance.

The first matter deals with the small business tax relief package that traveled with a minimum wage increase. The deal in the conference is basically the same deal presented by the Democratic negotiators on the last appropriations bill. It favors the House position in number and composition of that package, practically ignoring the great work that Senator BAUCUS and I did on these provisions.

From a small business standpoint, the House bill was a peanut shell. The

Senate bill was real peanuts. Real peanuts—still not enough from my perspective but more, much more than what the House has.

As you can see here, I have got Mr. Peanut up here to demonstrate the Senate bill, the House bill, and the conference report. From a small business standpoint, then, I want to repeat: The House bill was a peanut shell. The Senate bill was real peanuts. It is a missed opportunity because a conference agreement is a single, shriveled peanut, not helping small business the way small business ought to have been helped to offset the negative impacts on small business of a minimum wage tax increase.

We could have, in fact, provided small business with meaningful tax relief that is contemporaneous with the effects of the minimum wage hike that I say, and I think economists agree, are negative toward small business.

This chart shows Mr. Peanut. It shows this bill at each of its stages—a peanut, a peanut shell, and shriveled peanut. What we are going to be voting on will be that shriveled peanut.

There is another matter that bothers me and this is the so-called pension technical corrections. What is a technical correction, one might ask. Technical corrections measures are routine for major tax bills. Last year's landmark bipartisan pension reform bill certainly can be described as a major tax bill. It contained the most significant retirement security policy changes within a generation. There are proposals necessary to ensure that the provisions of the pension reform bill are working consistently within congressional intent and to provide clerical corrections. That is what technical corrections means. Because these measures carry out congressional intent, no revenue gain or loss is scored by the Congressional Budget Office.

Technical corrections is derived from a deliberative and consultative process among the congressional as well as administration tax staffs, where there is a great deal of expertise. That means the Republican as well as the Democratic staffs, regardless of who is in the majority or minority of both the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee, are involved, as well as Treasury Department personnel, whether we have a Republican or Democratic President. All of this work is performed with the participation and guidance of the non-partisan professional staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation. A technical enters the list only if all staffs agree it is appropriate. Any one segment I have listed can veto it. That is why we know it is nonpartisan. That is why we know it is technical. That is why we know it is not a substantive change in law. If it were, it would not be technical.

The pension provisions in this bill, the one we will be voting on in a little while, represent then forgetting this process so you know things are done right. It represents a cherry-picking of

some, not all, of the technical corrections that these professional people, in a nonpartisan way, are currently trying to put together with a bill that will come up later on.

In addition, there are pension provisions included in this bill that are called technical but are of great substance and are not then technical. Some of these proposals are even controversial. I have reviewed legislative history over the last 15-plus years, and that history informs me that this may be an unprecedented treatment of technical corrections. Technicals were processed on a 2000 year bill that was not a tax-writing committee bill, but that package was a consensus package. All the committees and the administration had signed off that year, 7 years ago. In other instances, technicals were processed on tax-writing committee vehicles. In all these instances, the packages represented an agreement between all the tax-writing committees, Republican and Democratic, and the Treasury.

In this case, there are four committees involved, the two tax-writing committees and the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, what we call the HELP Committee, and the House Education and Labor Committee. To illustrate the controversy over the pensions technical package, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD a copy of a letter from HELP Committee Chairman KENNEDY and Ranking Member ENZI. The letter lays out their objections to the House technical process. I also ask unanimous consent that a copy of a letter I wrote regarding the Finance Committee's jurisdiction be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. SENATE, COMMITTEE ON
HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND
PENSIONS,

Washington, DC, May 22, 2007.

Hon. HARRY REID,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL,
Republican Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR LEADERS: Last year we worked with other committees to author the most extensive overhaul of pension funding rules in a generation. The Pension Protection Act of 2006 (PPA) was signed into law in August 2006, following extensive bipartisan, bicameral negotiations. Conferees were intent on ensuring that retirement plans are properly funded, and that Americans' retirement savings will be there when they need it. This law passed the Senate with overwhelming support, 93-5.

We understand that a number of pension provisions originating in the House may be included in the emergency war spending bill. While moving forward on pensions technical corrections is a goal that many members share, moving House pension technical corrections separately on this spending bill from Senate priorities creates a disparity. We are very concerned at this disregard for equal consideration and lack of discussion of Senate priorities and prerogatives.

Retirement security is a cornerstone of the HELP Committee's jurisdiction, and we recognize that immediate technical corrections are needed to the PPA. Bicameral, staff-level meetings are taking place regularly, and we are working with the Administration to ensure that the needed corrections are promptly addressed. The HELP Committee has a history of finding common ground on complex legislative challenges, and we are confident that we will reach consensus on a package soon. We urge you to provide us with the opportunity to bring a finished pension technical package to the floor in a timely fashion in order to give our colleagues the chance to have their priorities considered.

Sincerely,

EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
Chairman.

MICHAEL B. ENZI,
Ranking Member.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,
Washington, DC, May 15, 2007.

Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, U.S.
Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. THAD COCHRAN,
Ranking Member, Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN BYRD AND RANKING MEMBER COCHRAN: I am writing to express my continued opposition to the consideration of any provision concerning intergovernmental transfers/cost based reimbursement by the Committee on Appropriations for the supplemental appropriation bill we will be voting on shortly. I am also opposed to the inclusion of tax provisions that passed separately through the Senate as part of the supplemental appropriations. As you know, the Medicaid matter pertains to programs under the Social Security Act and the tax provisions amend the Internal Revenue Code. Both the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code fall clearly and solely within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Finance.

Throughout the years, the Committee on Finance has worked to safeguard and improve the programs under its jurisdiction, including the Medicaid program. The Finance Committee has unique expertise with these programs and is the only Committee in the position to assess the possible effects of individual changes on all Social Security Act programs as a whole. Any requests for additional changes to these programs must be examined with great care, and the Committee on Finance is the only Committee with experience necessary for this task. Accordingly, the Committee will legislate to modify these programs only after thorough analysis of the issues involved and potential solutions.

The proposed intergovernmental transfers/cost based reimbursement provision in question is case in point of why it should not be considered in an appropriations bill. This provision would halt the implementation of a Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) regulation on cost based reimbursement. The regulation addresses the questionable practice of states recycling Medicaid funds paid to providers. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) has opined numerous times about the inappropriateness of the practice and the Finance Committee has worked to expose it as well. Restricting payments to cost and requiring claims documentation both are in the best interest of the integrity of the Medicaid program, and forbidding HHS from acting in these areas is extraordinarily short-sighted. In fact, the Administration believes the new rule will save \$5 billion over the next five years. Clearly, halting implementation will have an impact on Medicaid resources and, therefore,

decisions that have such an impact are more appropriate for the Finance Committee.

Certainly, a one-year moratorium is an improvement over the two-year moratorium that was in the bill that was originally passed by the Senate, but the language in the bill still encourages states to push the envelope on payment schemes. If a state submits a proposed waiver or state plan amendment that is in contravention with the regulation, the agency will not have the authority to deny the proposal. This is a provision written for the benefit of special interests so they can avoid real scrutiny of their financing arrangements. This provision will encourage states to offer payment schemes that CMS has previously disallowed as being inappropriate. It will encourage litigation if CMS tries to assert that they do still maintain jurisdiction.

The inspector general has investigated and reported to Congress on why there are problems in the areas the rule addresses. The Finance Committee has not had the first hearing on why the rule doesn't work and must be stopped.

The way that this provision is paid for is equally problematic. The extension of the Wisconsin pharmacy plus waiver is an unnecessary earmark. Every state but Wisconsin has changed their pharmacy assistance program as the MMA required. Furthermore, the way the language is written sets a very bad precedent. The language is written in a way that alters Medicaid's budget neutrality test. It's written to guarantee that it appears to save money. The reality is that Wisconsin will be providing many poor seniors with less of a benefit than they could get through Part D. Wisconsin charges greater cost-sharing than Medicare for low income seniors.

Legislating to prevent CMS from cleaning up intergovernmental transfers scams on this appropriation bill sets a bad precedent. That is clear. It is legislation on Medicaid and that is a basic part of the jurisdiction of the Finance Committee.

I am also concerned that the supplemental appropriation includes tax provisions which also fall solely in the jurisdiction of the Finance Committee. The power of the purse, appropriations, is Congress' power and we are directly accountable to our constituents for our spending actions. In that vein, I deeply respect the deep traditions of the Appropriations Committee. As a former Chairman, and now, Ranking Member of the Finance Committee, I deeply respect that division of power. The power to tax is our power and we are directly accountable to our constituents for our taxing actions.

We should rarely mix the jurisdiction of the two great money committees. It should only occur, if at all, when the four senior members of the tax writing and appropriations committees agree. Mixing tax writing and appropriations jurisdiction should not occur at the whim of leadership. Those kinds of actions demean the committees. Fortunately, I insisted and the leadership respected this division of jurisdiction between the tax writers and appropriators over the last six years.

Earlier this year, the Senate acted on the minimum wage bill/small business tax relief bill after the House had passed its own version of the bill. We worked with our House counterparts to resolve differences between the two bills. However, because of a bicameral Democratic Leadership obsession with a top-line number on the tax side, the conference options were severely limited. Chairman Baucus was able to accommodate far less than half the tax policy the Senate sent to conference. The Senate's authority was limited by the Leadership decision to attach the bill to the supplemental appropri-

tions bill where Chairman Baucus was not a conferee. Legitimate tax policy proposals on the revenue losing and revenue raising sides were left on the conference's cutting room floor.

The composition of the final package is heavily weighted towards an extension and modification of the work opportunity tax credit. I support that credit. But the benefits of that policy are delayed. Small businesses need the tax relief to be in synch with the time the minimum wage kicks in.

Both of these outcomes do not reflect a proportionate agreement between the House and Senate bills. The arbitrary ceiling on the amount of tax relief was not a fair balance.

I appreciate your Committee members' interest in the Social Security Act programs and the Internal Revenue Code. I ask that they work with the Committee on Finance to see that their objectives are examined and addressed at the appropriate time, in the appropriate setting. Thanks for your assistance.

Sincerely,

CHARLES E. GRASSLEY,
Ranking Member.

Mr. GRASSLEY. The bottom line is, the Republicans now know that the conference process and the committee process will not be respected. We are doing things of a substantive nature. We are doing things for which there is a process to make sure that the term "technical" is abided by. That process that worked so perfectly is ignored. So if the committee process will not be respected, we have to do things to make sure that it is. In the future, we will need to protect the committee and the conference process, and we will need to do some pre-conferencing agreements as we ought to have learned from now what is the majority, the Democrats, when they were in the minority, that they got Republicans to agree to. It seems to me that is legitimate. It may not be exactly the way it ought to work, but it is something we have to do to make sure these things don't happen again.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts is recognized.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, history has proven it was a mistake to give this President the power to go to Iraq, and I believe history will prove it is a mistake to give him the open-ended power that this supplemental bill leaves in his hands. This war is not what this President says it is. I believe we have an obligation not to vote for the continuation of a policy that empowers the President to simply continue the war at his discretion. I have listened to some of my colleagues and others who have suggested that this bill will somehow change the course. I have to respectfully disagree. This bill does not provide a strategy worthy of our soldiers' sacrifice. Instead it permits more of the same, a strategy that relies on sending American troops into the alleys and back roads of Iraq to referee a deadly civil war.

Instead of the same misguided strategy, I believe we had an opportunity. While I understand the votes and I understand the threat of veto, and I am not new to this process, I still believe

we had an opportunity to elicit a legitimate, fundamental change and some commitments from this administration with respect to the way in which we would hold Iraqis accountable and the way in which this administration itself would be held accountable.

I say with all due respect, that is what the American people voted for in November 2006. That is what they have a right to expect from this Congress. The fact is, we could show our support for our troops in many different ways in this legislation. I don't believe the only way to show that support is by letting the President have full discretion to continue to do what the President has been doing for these last years. I believe the way you do it is by requiring—and setting up real measurements with real consequences—the Iraqis to stand up for Iraq. I am convinced, because the last years have proven it, the President is wrong to keep suggesting we will stand down when they stand up. I believe they will not stand up until we stand down. That is the reality.

The fact is, the benchmarks in this supplemental are not meaningful benchmarks. The President has a complete waiver. All we require is a report, a certification from the President. Is there anybody here, based on the statements the President has made for the last 5 years, who doesn't know exactly what the President is going to say with respect to progress? All we require is that there be some measurement of "progress."

Let me say very clearly, because I have been there before in this argument, I know what happens when you vote in a way that people can easily try to pick up and construe as a vote other than what it is. There is good in this supplemental. Yes, we need money for readiness for troops, and every single one of us wants our troops to be as ready as they can be. Yes, it is good that there is money for care for veterans, and our veterans deserve the best care in the world. In fact, the money available in this bill is a far cry from the real needs of our veterans with respect to mental health, outreach centers, the veterans centers, the VA, care in the hospitals. That could be a great deal stronger. But we are for that. We are also for the money for Katrina. So let me make it clear to anybody who wants to try to distort this vote: I am in favor of the money for readiness. I am in favor of giving our troops all the care they need and deserve. I am in favor of money for support for Katrina.

But the fundamental gravamen of this bill, the heart of this bill, is the strategy with respect to the war in Iraq. The heart of this bill are the consequences that we invite as a result of our votes.

In the last week or two, I have been to three funerals, one funeral, the son of a man who was opposed to the war, a military man, a West Pointer, a man

who gave his career, but he is opposed to this war. He dared to use the word to me in a conversation on the very day that his son was being buried about how it was important for us to redouble our efforts in the Senate to bring this to a close, how it was important for us not to allow these young men and women to have their lives "wasted," a word that if any politician used, we would be pilloried for. But the father of a man who was being buried used that word on the very day his son was being buried. Another funeral I attended with a father who was overcome from emotion speaking from the pulpit, left the pulpit, came down, stood beside his son's coffin and said: I have to talk beside my son. He put his hand on the coffin and talked to us about his son's pride, his son's patriotism, his son's love of his fellow soldiers, his son's and his commitment to what he was doing personally but, obviously, the agony they feel over a war that so many people don't support.

We have a responsibility with respect to those young men and women, with respect to those families. I believe that responsibility is not met when you give the President the very same power to continue on a daily basis what he has been doing for these last years. There isn't one person in this body who doesn't know what this President is going to say with respect to progress. How many times have we heard, in the midst of this war, Vice President CHENEY come out: We are making progress. The President yesterday talked about progress, even as he mischaracterizes what this war is about, talking principally about al-Qaida, when all of us know this war is principally a civil war, a slaughter now between Shia and Sunni over the political spoils of Iraq. Our presence is empowering that.

A few days ago, we set a new strategy, forcing Iraqis to do what only Iraqis can do. We gave the President the full discretion to leave the troops necessary to complete the training of Iraqi security forces, to chase al-Qaida and protect U.S. forces and facilities. In the sixth year of this war, which we will reach by next year, it seems to me fair that we should expect that Iraqis can assume that responsibility. The Iraqi Government has said they can. The Iraqi Parliament has said they don't want us there. Our own CIA tells us our presence is creating more terrorists, that we are creating a bigger target. We have become a recruitment tool for fundraising by al-Qaida out of Pakistan and Afghanistan. We now know that al-Qaida is using our presence in Iraq to raise money and recruit jihadists around the world. This policy is counter to the best security interests of our Nation.

This vote is a vote about those best security interests. We demanded a little while ago a strategy of real benchmarks. There is not in this supplemental one benchmark that can be enforced, not one. I don't disagree with the benchmarks themselves. Yes, we

want an oil deal. But I listened to Secretary of State Rice in front of our committee months ago say: The oil deal is just about to be approved, right around the corner.

It hasn't even been put to the Parliament. It is not approved months later and too many lives lost later because of the procrastination of Iraqi politicians. How do you say to an American family that their son or daughter ought to give up their life so Iraqi politicians can spin around and play a game between each other at our expense?

It is unconscionable. It is bad strategy. It is bad policy. It defies common sense. That is what this vote is about: why and when we, as a Congress, are going to insist—now, I understand they do not want the deadline, and the President insists he is not going to have the deadline, notwithstanding—notwithstanding—we gave the President full discretion to leave troops there to complete the training, to leave troops to chase al-Qaida, to leave troops there to protect American facilities and forces.

Those kids we are burying deserve an honest debate, not a debate where people come to the floor and say: Oh, these are the cut-and-run folks. These are the folks who are looking for defeat. It is an insult to any Member of the Senate to suggest somebody is actively looking for defeat. We have a different way of finding success. As Thomas Jefferson said: Dissent is the highest form of patriotism. Even the patriotism of people who offer a different road has been questioned. Well, not any longer, and I have no fear about casting this vote against this because this is the wrong policy for Iraq. This continues the open-ended lack of accountability. This allows the President to certify whatever the President wants, to waive whatever the President wants.

I promise my colleagues, we will be back here in September having the same debate with the same benchmark questions, and they will not have moved in their accountability. Even the strategy is still changing.

Let me ask my colleagues something: When can you remember in American history hearing about a President of the United States casting about to find a general to act as the czar for a war, where four four-star generals said no to the President?

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for 1 additional minute.

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

Mr. KERRY. General Sheehan, a career military man—these are people whose lives are committed to defending our Nation, whose lives are committed to the troops, who, when a President would call them, you would think would be so honored and so unbelievably challenged by the moment, they would say: Of course, Mr. President, I will do what I need to do for my country. But four of them said no. And one of them was quoted, in saying no: Why

would I do that because they don't know where the hell they're going. And as he said it, he said: I would go over there for a year, I would get an ulcer, I would come back, and it would be the same thing.

We have an obligation to vote for a change. That is why I will cast my vote "no" on this supplemental—yes for the money for troops; yes for care; yes for readiness; yes for all the things we need to do; but, most importantly, a "yes" that we are not able to cast for a change in the entire dynamic with the Iraqis themselves and the accountability we will hold this administration to, the accountability we hold the Iraqis to, and, ultimately, a strategy for real success, not just in Iraq but in the Middle East, where we have made Hamas more powerful, Iran more powerful, Nasrallah and Hezbollah more powerful, and our interests are being set back.

It is time for us to get the policy right. That is how you support the troops.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SANDERS). The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, in March and April I voted for an emergency spending bill that would have fully funded our troops in Iraq but would have changed their mission—would have changed their mission—to a sound mission. That mission would have taken our troops out of the middle of a civil war and put them into a support role, as the Iraq Study Group suggested, training Iraqi soldiers and police. We would have allowed them to fight al-Qaida and protect our troops.

The President did not agree to that, and he will not agree to that. As a matter of fact, the President will not agree to any change in strategy in Iraq. That is more than a shame. For the American people, it is a tragedy.

It does not seem to matter how many Americans die in Iraq, how many funerals we have here at home, or what the American people think. This President will not budge. This new bill on Iraq keeps the status quo. Oh, it has a few frills around the outside, a few reports, a few words about benchmarks—while our troops die and our troops get blown up.

Now, I understand why this legislation is before us today. It is because this President wants to continue his one-man show in Iraq. That is the only thing he will sign. The President does not respect the Congress. What is worse, he does not respect the American people when it comes to Iraq. He wants to brush us all off like some annoying spot on his jacket. Well, that is wrong, and we won't be brushed off.

We have lost 3,427 American soldiers in Iraq. Of those, 731—or 21 percent—have been from my State of California or based in my State of California. Mr. President, 25,549 American soldiers have been wounded.

If you come to my office, on big boards, I have the names of the California dead and they are now blocking

the doorway, there are so many names, and we have to send the charts back for smaller and smaller print.

Today, after several days of worrying and praying, we received the tragic news of the death of PVT Joseph Anzack, Jr., 20 years old, of Torrance, CA, who was abducted during a deadly ambush south of Baghdad almost 2 weeks ago. One member of his platoon, SPC Daniel Seitz, summed it up this way to the Associated Press:

It just angers me that it's just another friend I've got to lose and deal with, because I've already lost 13 friends since I've been here, and I don't know if I can take any more of this.

He should not have to. But with this bill, he will.

The first half of this year has already been deadlier than any 6-month period since the war began more than 4 long years ago. In this month alone, 83 U.S. servicemembers have already been killed in Iraq.

Let me be clear: There are many things in this bill I strongly support—many provisions I worked side by side with my colleagues to fight for, for our troops, for our veterans, for their mental health, for our farmers, for the victims of Hurricane Katrina, who so deserve our attention—but I must take a stand against this Iraq war and, therefore, I will vote “no” on this emergency spending bill.

Mr. President, we are not going away. You cannot brush us off like some spot on your jacket because we are going to be back.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I rise to express my concern and deep regret over the conference report to H.R. 2206, the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Appropriations Act of 2007.

I am extremely disappointed our troops have to continue to pay the price for our political posturing on this legislation and the inclusion of funding for pet programs in a must-pass military funding bill.

I want to make very clear my strong support for the members of our Armed Forces and the vital work they are doing around the world every day. I have the greatest admiration for all of them, for their commitment to preserving our freedoms and maintaining our national security. They are all true heroes, and they are the ones who are doing the heavy lifting and making the great sacrifices in our country's name so we might continue to be the land of the free and the home of the brave.

We are faced with a vote on a bill that our troops need, but the troops are not the focus of this legislation. This supplemental is yet another example of a Congress whose fiscal house is not in order. It contains more than \$17 billion in unrequested items—\$17 billion in funding that has nothing to do with the war on terror.

The intent of this legislation is to fund our troops and to provide them

with the resources they need to win the war on terror. Emergency supplementals are not intended to be a Christmas tree that includes presents in the form of every Member's favorite pet programs. Unfortunately, the bill we will be voting on is just that.

This legislation includes funding for a number of programs I would support on their own merits. It includes agricultural disaster assistance for our Nation's ranchers who have suffered through years of drought. Many of those are in Wyoming. It includes funding for the Secure Rural Schools program. These are both important priorities for people in Wyoming, and although I support the programs on their merits, I do not support their inclusion in this emergency war supplemental.

This legislation is not intended to deal with drought relief. It is not intended to deal with SCHIP. It is not intended to deal with wildland fire management. It is intended to fund our troops. Instead of attaching these unrelated programs to a must-pass troop funding bill, a fiscally responsible Congress would examine each of these programs on their own merits through our regular appropriations process—or else we ought to call ourselves irresponsible.

The American people have made clear that we need to be fiscally responsible. They have made clear they do not support spending billions of taxpayers' dollars with little or no debate. Unfortunately, if this legislation passes, that is exactly what we are going to do.

The war supplemental also touches on various issues before the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, including minimum wage and pensions. Unfortunately, our committee was not consulted on this language nor made any part of the discussions on this supplemental.

The supplemental contains a provision that will boost the Federal minimum wage from \$5.15 to \$7.25 an hour. I have always believed any increase in the minimum wage must be accompanied by appropriate relief for those small business employers who have to absorb those costs. It is a mandate. Small businesses are the proven engine for our economy, and they are the greatest source of employment opportunity for U.S. workers. A raise in the minimum wage is of no value to a worker without a job or a job seeker without prospects.

It was for these very reasons the minimum wage package which passed the Senate, with overwhelming bipartisan support—overwhelming bipartisan support; I think there were two votes in opposition—contained a series of provisions designed to provide relief for small businesses. That is how we got it. That was bipartisan.

The Senate-passed versions of the minimum wage legislation contained significant tax relief that was targeted to small businesses and industries most likely to employ minimum wage work-

ers. Unfortunately, much of this tax relief has been stripped from the current version of the supplemental. While some tax relief remains, the lion's share of that relief is contained in the Work Opportunity Tax Credit provisions, which, as a practical matter, are not utilized by small businesses.

While the bill does continue to contain important regulatory relief provisions, such as compliance assistance for small businesses, and a small business childcare grant authorization, the tax relief this body overwhelmingly determined was necessary to help small businesses offset the cost of a new Federal minimum wage is no longer contained in the legislative package, nor were any of us consulted. I cannot support legislation that dramatically raises the Federal minimum wage and fails to acknowledge and adequately offset the impact of such an increase on our small businesses.

With respect to pensions, last year the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions worked with other committees in landmark legislation to author the most extensive overhaul of pension funding rules in a generation. The Pension Protection Act of 2006 was signed into law in August 2006, following extensive—extensive—bipartisan, bicameral negotiations. Conferees were intent on ensuring that retirement plans are properly funded and that Americans' retirement savings would be there when they need it.

One of the fundamental reasons for pension funding reform was to ensure—to ensure—the solvency of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation and its ability to guarantee benefits in plans that are underfunded. I am very concerned that there are provisions in the war supplemental that the House leadership claims are technical corrections to the Pension Protection Act. Any changes to the Pension Protection Act must be considered by the committees that have jurisdiction, the ones that know about all the intricacies and interrelationships of the parts that are in there, instead of legislating on an appropriations bill.

Chairman KENNEDY and I sent a letter to Senate leadership on Tuesday night citing our concerns with the House approach. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a copy of that letter.

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

U.S. SENATE, COMMITTEE ON HEALTH
EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS,
Washington, DC, May 22, 2007.

Hon. HARRY REID,
Majority Leader,
U.S. Senate, The Capitol, Washington, DC.
Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL,
Republican Leader,
U.S. Senate, The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR LEADERS: Last year, we worked with other committees to author the most extensive overhaul of pension funding rules in a generation. The Pension Protection Act of 2006 (PPA) was signed into law in August 2006, following extensive bipartisan, bicameral negotiations. Conferees were intent

on ensuring that retirement plans are properly funded, and that Americans' retirement savings will be there when they need it. This law passed the Senate with overwhelming support, 93-5.

We understand that a number of pension provisions originating in the House may be included in the emergency war spending bill. While moving forward on pensions technical corrections is a goal that many members share, moving House pension technical corrections separately on this spending bill from Senate priorities creates a disparity. We are very concerned at this disregard for equal consideration and lack of discussion of Senate priorities and prerogatives.

Retirement security is a cornerstone of the HELP Committee's jurisdiction, and we recognize that immediate technical corrections are needed to the PPA. Bicameral, staff-level meetings are taking place regularly, and we are working with the Administration to ensure that the needed corrections are promptly addressed. The HELP Committee has a history of finding common ground on complex legislative challenges, and we are confident that we will reach consensus on a package soon. We urge you to provide us with the opportunity to bring a finished pension technical package to the floor in a timely fashion in order to give our colleagues the chance to have their priorities considered.

Sincerely,

EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
Chairman.

MICHAEL B. ENZI,
Ranking Member.

Mr. ENZI. Retirement security is a cornerstone of the HELP Committee's jurisdiction. I recognize that technical corrections are needed to the over 900 pages of the Pension Protection Act. Bicameral, staff-level meetings are taking place at this very time, and we are working with the administration to assure that the needed corrections are promptly addressed. With the huge bipartisan, bicameral support that had before, there should be no difficulty with that, and people have been working on it since the very time that we passed it. House leadership, by cherry-picking certain technical corrections intended for certain special interest groups, is not the way to legislate, and I would contend that they are not technical corrections.

Chairman KENNEDY and I, together with Chairman BAUCUS and Senator GRASSLEY, have worked extremely well on making sure that everyone has a voice at the table and that the process is transparent.

Generally, these provisions undo, in a piecemeal fashion, what was accomplished in the Pension Protection Act as far as strengthening funding requirements. It permits some plans to choose to have reduced funding obligations and reduced pension benefit guarantee premiums. In fact, it means that the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation must refund some premiums to some employers.

Again, I want to provide our troops with the funding and the resources they need to be successful in all their tasks. Unfortunately, this conference does not make our troops the priority of congressional business. The men and women of our armed services deserve better than this spending bill. The people of the United States deserve better.

I yield the floor.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise this evening to support the supplemental appropriations bill we will be considering shortly.

Let me be very clear. I strongly disagree with the President on our course in Iraq. I was one of only 23 Members of the Senate to vote against going to the war in Iraq, and I am committed to changing the course, redeploying our troops, and refocusing our efforts on fighting the global war on terror. I have voted time and again for resolutions and amendments to change direction. I believe the President is wrong to continue on with an open-ended commitment to an Iraqi government that has repeatedly failed to meet deadlines and take responsibility for its own country. I believe the President is wrong to continue to ignore the warnings of generals, experts, and the will of the American people.

But I also believe the President is wrong when, in his stubborn refusal to change, he also withholds money for our troops whom he has sent into harm's way. The President did just that on May 1 when he vetoed a congressionally approved supplemental that provided \$4 billion more than he asked for for our troops. When the President vetoed that bill, he was the one who denied our troops the resources, equipment, and funding they need to do their jobs safely. The President was wrong, but he hasn't changed his mind. He and the majority of Republicans in Congress are blocking funding for our troops.

As we head into this Memorial Day, I will vote for this supplemental because the President has blocked this funding for too long, and I will vote for this supplemental because Democrats in Congress have changed our course. With this bill, we have taken a responsible path forward, in spite of the President, on many of our Nation's most pressing issues.

This bill, for the first time, funds the needs of our veterans and wounded warriors who have sacrificed for all of us and whose needs the President has refused to acknowledge as the cost of war. This bill makes our homeland more secure by investing critical funds in our ports and our borders, and this bill aids the recovery of hard-hit communities across the country and in the gulf coast where families have continued to suffer due to neglect from this administration. In just 5 short months, Democrats have provided a new commitment to the American people, a new direction in Iraq, and we are going to continue on this new path to change.

From the start of the war in Iraq, the Republican Congress allowed President Bush a free hand. They held few oversight hearings. They demanded no accountability. There were no wide-ranging investigations into this administration's endless mistakes. Year after year, they sent the President blank checks in the form of emergency supplementals. Now, 5 years into this

war, after 5 years without accountability, 3,400 of our heroes have died, and over 25,000 have been injured. Our troops are now policing a civil war in Iraq. Billions of taxpayer dollars are unaccounted for. The reconstruction of Iraq is far from complete, and our veterans are facing awful conditions when they return home.

In November, voters asked for an end to this. They voted for us to stand up, ask difficult questions, and hold those who make mistakes accountable for them. Democrats heard that call.

Immediately after being sworn in, we began to hold hearings. We heard from military and foreign affairs experts and called administration officials to testify—under oath. We began conducting investigations into prewar intelligence, the waste of taxpayer dollars, and the treatment of our veterans. Democrats began holding vote after vote on Iraq. We forced Republicans to make clear to Americans where they stood on the war: Are they for escalation or redeployment? Are they for allowing Iraqis to continue to shirk their responsibility or for forcing them to stand up?

In January, President Bush ignored calls from Congress to follow the Iraq Study Group recommendations. Instead, he escalated our troops in Iraq. Congressional Republicans refused to criticize the escalation and stood by the President and attacked anyone who spoke out against that surge.

But congressional Democrats stood strong. We upheld our constitutional duties and what Americans put us in office for—conducting oversight and holding the administration accountable for its actions. This trend continued for months, and eventually, though slowly, some of my Republican colleagues began separating from the President and siding with us and the American people. After months of this, Democrats overcame Republican opposition and passed a bill with redeployment provisions. We sent that bill, based on the advice from the Iraq Study Group and military leaders and supported by 64 percent of Americans, to the President. We hoped he would read that bill. We hoped he would realize it was the best way forward in Iraq. But he didn't, and he vetoed it.

Now, finally, after months of blindly following the President, more and more of our colleagues on the other side are beginning to stand up to the President, demanding benchmarks and a timeline for change in Iraq.

It is clear that despite a slim majority in the House and only a one-vote margin in the Senate, Democratic efforts are working. Today is further evidence of that.

The bill we pass tonight will not be perfect. It doesn't go nearly as far as many of us would like. We, along with the American people, have made it clear what we want—a new direction that forces Iraqis to take control of their own country. Unfortunately, the President has said he would veto that bill.

So today we have a bill that takes a step forward with our changing course in Iraq. It forces the White House to acknowledge the will of the American people and the role of Congress, it pressures Iraqis to stand up, and, importantly, it funds our troops. The hard truth, of course, is that not enough Democrats are here to override a veto. We realize that another veto will not serve our troops well. They need our funds; they don't need another White House delay. So we are moving ahead.

I will say it again: This bill is not all I hoped for, but this war is not going to be brought to a close in 1 day. It is not going to be brought to a close with one bill. We will support our troops, and we will bring an end to the war in Iraq. We will continue to debate and force votes on this war week after week after week. Americans will continue to hear where the Republicans stand on this war.

We face terror threats around the world. We must, and we will, defeat them. Unfortunately, the Iraqi civil war is not making us more secure. We do need to refocus our fight back on the war on terror, and we do need to rebuild our military. I support a new direction in Iraq so that we can focus on the larger security challenges our country faces, and they are high. But I know we can improve security at home, that we can track down and eliminate terrorists around the world, and that we can take care of our servicemembers. It is a matter of getting our priorities straight. Redeploying our troops from Iraq is an important first step toward getting those priorities straight. It is a step the Senate must take, just as passing this bill tonight is one.

This bill, however, is about much more than just Iraq; it is about taking care of the best military in the world, both when they are deployed and when they return home. It is about rebuilding here in America, on the gulf coast and on family farms from coast to coast, and it is about providing hard-working Americans struggling to care for their families with a desperately needed raise.

I am not satisfied with the Iraq language in this bill. I disagree with Senator WARNER's language. I voted against it last week. But I am proud of what we were able to accomplish in this bill—in particular, taking care of the troops, which this bill does. It includes billions more than the President requested to train and equip and take care of our fighting men and women and to make sure we care for them when they come home.

So tonight, when we vote, I will cast my vote as a yes—not for the Warner language, not for the language on Iraq, but to make sure that those men and women whom we have sent to battle, despite how I feel, have the care and support they need.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise tonight in support of the supplemental.

I opposed the authorization to go to war in Iraq because I thought it would be a tragic error, and it has proved to be. Iraq did not attack this country; al-Qaida did. Sometimes I think that is somehow lost in this discussion. It was al-Qaida, led by Osama bin Laden, not Iraq, led by Saddam Hussein, who masterminded the attacks of September 11. That is a fact. That is a reality. I think it was one of the great mistakes in American history that we launched an attack on Iraq before ever finishing business with al-Qaida.

Now we face a difficult choice. We have 160,000 troops in the field, and I believe we must fund those troops until there is a responsible plan to redeploy them. Unfortunately, this President has absolutely refused to construct such a plan. I believe that leaves us with little choice but to fund the troops in this resolution before us tonight.

We also have in this package a matter of great interest to the people whom I represent, so I would like to speak for just a moment on a separate subject; that is, the disaster relief which is contained in this legislation.

I introduced a comprehensive disaster plan 3 years ago. The Senate has supported it, most recently in a vote of 74 to 23 on the Senate floor. The House supported it 2 weeks ago in a vote of over 302 Members in support. Today, it received 348 votes. Now we have an assurance we did not have before—that the disaster package will be signed by President Bush. This has been a long, hard fight, but it is critically important to the people whom I represent.

These have been the headlines all across my State:

Crops Lost To Flooding.
Beet Crop Smallest in 10 Years.
Heavy Rain Leads to Crop Diseases.
Rain Halts Harvest.
Area Farmers Battle Flooding and Disease.

This is the picture which we saw in my State 2 years ago. I flew over southeastern North Dakota, and it looked like a giant lake. Over a million acres were prevented from even being planted. Another million acres had tremendous losses in production.

Then, irony of ironies, last year we had one of the worst droughts in our Nation's history—by scientific measurement, the third worst drought in American history—and the Dakotas were the epicenter of that drought.

Mr. President, it got very little attention. It wasn't like Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, which were disasters that were immediately evident, and which received enormous national media attention. This was a slow-developing tragedy but a tragedy nonetheless. The Dakotas were right at the heart of it—North Dakota and South Dakota. It was rated as an exceptional drought—not extreme or severe or moderate, which are the other measurements, but an exceptional drought. Exceptional it was.

Here is the map of the U.S. Drought Monitor. They concluded it was the third worst drought in our Nation's history, right down the center of our country.

As you can see in this picture taken near my home in Burleigh County, ND, the corn is supposed to be knee-high by July 4, but it was just over the edge of this man's boot. I went into a cornfield that was irrigated. The farmer started shucking the corn, and every other row was empty. I asked him how can that be? He told me: Senator, this week it was 112 degrees one day. We had day after day where it was over 100 degrees.

This led to a devastating series of losses. The bankers of my State came to me and said: If there is not help, 5 to 10 percent of our clients are going to be out of business. That is how serious and consequential this is. Without this help, thousands of farm and ranch families will be forced off the land.

This legislation is funded as an emergency and doesn't require offsets from other programs. This is a change from the 2004 agriculture disaster package. Producers will be eligible for assistance for one year only. Assistance payments plus the value of crop sales and crop insurance cannot exceed 95 percent of the expected crop value, so nobody is getting rich.

It doesn't allow producers to receive multiple benefits for the same loss. So there is no double-dipping.

Crop assistance eligibility requires a 35-percent loss before there is a dime of assistance, and the payment rate is 42 percent of the established price for insured crops.

Livestock producers are eligible for both a livestock compensation program to help offset forage losses and feed costs and a livestock indemnity program to help cover death losses.

I thank my colleagues in the Senate and the House who have worked tirelessly for the last 3 years to help deliver this assistance. It has been bipartisan in the Senate. It has been a long and hard fight, but it is going to be a lifeline to thousands of farm and ranch families in my State. This is a bill the President should sign.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama is recognized.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I am glad this long and unfortunate political process has apparently come to an end, so we can now provide the funding for our troops that has been needed for some time. The failure to do so has created uncertainty and ambiguity and has, I believe, undermined our policies in Iraq in a number of different ways. Historically, politics have stopped at the water's edge. That was a cardinal rule of American foreign policy that you might agree with or not, but you would not criticize fundamental decisions made by the United States while things are ongoing in various places in the world and, certainly, you would not take steps and actions that would undermine our troops in combat someplace in the world.

Vigorous debate is absolutely a part of who we are as a Nation. A lot of people who have been critical of our war efforts in Iraq have made suggestions that have been good. A number of their criticisms have been correct, and it is certainly welcome and a part of our heritage that we would have that kind of debate. I don't mean to suggest otherwise. But the delays we have been seeing now in actually providing the funding necessary for our military men and women in harm's way has been too long. I believe it has had a tendency to embolden our enemies and raise questions in the minds of our own soldiers.

So as I have said a number of times on the floor of the Senate, those soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan today are there for one reason, and that is because we sent them. They are doing tough, hot, demanding, dangerous work. I have been there six times. I have to tell you, I have never been more impressed. They don't complain. They do their work with professionalism. They care about what they are doing. They believe in what they are doing. They want to succeed, and I tell you that with every fiber in my being. It is their desire to help the country of Iraq achieve stability and progress.

They are executing lawful policies of the U.S. Government. That includes the Congress—the House and Senate—as well as the President of the United States. We have, through lawful processes, deployed them to execute policies that we have decided on. This Congress, of course, has the power to bring them home at any moment that we desire. I think people are wrestling with that. Some think they should come home now. Some think that is not the appropriate decision. The President believes that is not the appropriate decision. We have accepted and have fundamentally affirmed the surge that has sent additional troops there. They are there to execute our mission. That is all I wish to say. They are there to execute our mission.

I talked to a mother not long ago whose son was killed in Iraq. She told me her son told her he believed in what he was doing. He told me when they went into neighborhoods, the women and children were glad they were there. They wanted them in the neighborhoods. That is all I am telling you. You can read what you want to in the newspaper. But because it brought a sense of security there, they wanted them there. I know there are limits to our ability to achieve what we would like to achieve, no matter what we would like to achieve; I know we are not unlimited in our ability to achieve it. We have to be realistic, and we cannot commit a single soldier to an effort a single day longer than we conclude is an appropriate thing for them to be doing. If we think it is not justified and worthwhile, we need to bring them home. I certainly agree with that.

This is a serious discussion we have been having, and I don't dispute the

people who have different views of how this ought to occur. I will say again that real support of the soldiers in harm's way means we affirm them and their mission as long as we fund their mission, as long as we order them there. You may say we didn't order them there, but we did order them there. We have funded them to stay there, according to the President's tactical decision. But we authorized him to do so, and we can end that authorization as we choose.

But the truth is, we have invested a tremendous amount in Iraq. General Petraeus—what a fabulous general he is—told us the truth, I believe. The truth is it is hard, but it is not impossible. He also has said what we are doing there is important. It is important that a stable, decent government be maintained in Iraq. That is not a little thing; it is a very important thing. The soldiers who have been there—the soldiers who serve—would be, indeed, in pain and be hurt if we prematurely give up on what they have sacrificed to achieve and what so many of them truly believe in, if you talk to them.

I have to tell you that the surge of troops into Iraq was a bitter pill to me. I remember distinctly when General Casey said in late 2005 he believed we could start bringing home troops in 2006. That was absolutely music to my ears and what I wanted to hear. Then he said he had to delay the troops coming home because the sophisticated, sustained effort by al-Qaida to attack Shia individuals in holy places had created a reaction by Shia, with the formation of a Shia militia, and they were killing Sunni individuals and that broke out into a spate of violence in Baghdad, the capital city, the central focus of Iraq, and that was extremely unfortunate.

So my thinking is this: Benchmarks for the Iraqi Government—if we write that correctly and don't do it in a way that is unwise and counterproductive, as I believe this language is, at least it would be language the President can accept, and I would be prepared to accept the demand that they do certain things. That is all right with me. Our commitment is not open-ended. We cannot continue to try to lift a government that cannot function effectively. We want them to function. We want them to have a healthy, prosperous government. There are some good things that have happened—really and truly, there have been good things. But there are very difficult things also that are not going well. This is a challenge to the Iraqi Government.

I truly hope the benchmarks and language in this funding resolution will be such that it will be a positive spur to the Iraqi Government to confront their reconciliation difficulties, spur them to reach agreements on other constitutional questions that are critical, and be an effective step in helping that Government stand up and assume responsibility for its own fate.

I have to say I am not comfortable and am indeed uneasy with high troop

levels sustained in what would be considered an occupation or a stand-in for the democratically elected Government of Iraq. That Government has to stand up and assume greater and greater responsibility. I do hope and pray that they will because it is exceedingly important that they do.

I yield the floor.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I think it is important that, in response to the comments of my friend Senator ENZI, I set the record straight for the Senate and the American people regarding the practice of including unrequested emergency funding in war supplementals.

The emergency supplemental bills approved by Republican Congresses in 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 included emergency funding for many of the same issues that are in the emergency supplemental, such as: agriculture disaster assistance—fiscal year 2006 war supplemental—\$500 million; border security—fiscal year 2006 war supplemental—\$1.9 billion; pandemic flu—fiscal year 2006 war supplemental—\$2.3 billion; wildland fire suppression—fiscal year 2005 Defense Appropriations Act, which carried \$25.8 billion war supplemental—\$500 million; airline security—fiscal year 2003 war supplemental—\$2.396 billion; and fisheries assistance—fiscal year 2006 war supplemental—\$112 million.

The White House has complained about Democrats including agricultural disaster assistance in the war supplemental. Not only did the Republican Congress approve a targeted agriculture disaster package in 2006, but there is also precedent for including assistance to a sector in the economy that has been hard hit by a disaster. In 2003, Congress approved \$515 million of relief for the aviation industry.

The White House has also complained about Democrats including other matter in a war supplemental, such as the minimum wage increase.

Yet under Republican control, war supplemental laws included such unrelated matters as the REAL ID Act, fiscal year 2005, a temporary worker program, fiscal year 2005, and budget process provisions, fiscal year 2006.

So I am glad to have the opportunity to clarify for my colleagues the real record when it comes to meeting the needs of the American people in emergency supplemental appropriation bills.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, while there are many aspects of this conference report that I cannot support, I am pleased that it will finally allow us to get a minimum wage bill to the President's desk. The minimum wage has been stuck at \$5.15 an hour for more than 10 years, but now—finally Americans across the country will get the raise they need and deserve. For the millions of working families who will benefit, this increase may be long overdue, but it is nonetheless something to celebrate.

Mr. President, 13 million Americans will see more money in their paychecks

for the first time in a decade. They will have a few more dollars to spend on the essentials of life, or maybe they will have a few more hours to spare to spend time with their families; 6 million children will have better food, better health, and better opportunities for the future.

I deeply regret that this vital increase was so long in coming. The minimum wage bill passed the House and Senate by overwhelming margins in January and February of this year. Had we been able to send that bill to the President's desk right away, the first phase of the raise would already be in effect.

Unfortunately, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would not let that happen. They prevented the minimum wage bill from going to conference until they could make sure it included a big enough tax giveaway for businesses. That is why we were here talking about it today. We had to put in on a bill they couldn't block to get it to the President's desk.

We have overcome many obstacles—and faced every procedural trick in the book—to get this minimum wage increase across the finish line. Democrats stood together, and stood firm, to say that no one who works hard for a living should have to live in poverty.

But we didn't do it alone. The passage of the minimum wage is not merely a legislative victory—it's a victory for the American people.

After years of delay and inexcusable inaction by Congress, the American people took this fight into their own hands. They started a grassroots movement that spread across the Nation like wildfire. They pounded the pavements. They prayed in their pews. They refused to take no for an answer. We are here today because of their efforts, and they deserve the gratitude of our Nation.

The minimum wage is one of the great achievements of our proud democracy. It is a reflection of our values, and a cornerstone of the American dream. It is about the kind of country we want to be.

Americans want to live in a country where everyone has opportunity and the chance to succeed. Where anyone who works hard and plays by the rules can build a better life for their family. Where there is no permanent underclass, and everyone has hope for a brighter future. When the President signs a minimum wage increase into law, we will be one step closer to that noble goal.

Certainly, the increase we have passed today is only the first of many steps we must take to address the problems of poverty and inequality in our society. There is no doubt that we need to do much, much more. But it's important to take a moment today to celebrate this victory. Raising the minimum wage will add dignity to the lives of millions of working families. It is one of the proudest achievements of this new Congress.

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, due to a family medical emergency, I am returning to Minnesota this evening and will be unable to cast my vote in favor of the supplemental appropriations bill. I believe the Senate is taking responsible action by passing critical funding for the troops without attaching it to arbitrary timelines for withdrawal. Moreover, this bill contains critical agricultural disaster assistance funding that I have been fighting to deliver for Minnesota's farmers for over a year. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on the supplemental.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to announce that I am voting against the Iraq war supplemental. I wish I didn't have to. I wish that I looked at Iraq and saw a stable, united government, a society free of terrorists and insurgents, and liberal democracy around the corner, if only we spent another billion dollars, or a hundred lives, or another year of waiting. I wish that our surge had, at long last, brought quiet to the tortured city of Baghdad. I wish that our President's policies were working.

I wish that I could look at Iraq and say, with a clear voice and a clean conscience: I share our President's confidence.

I wish; and even as I wish, the truth tells me otherwise. It tells me that 3,415 men and women in uniform have already sacrificed everything in Iraq, with no end in sight. It tells me that our military is being hollowed out by the Iraq experience, that two-thirds of our Army in the United States and 88 percent of our National Guard are forced to report: Not ready for duty, sir. It tells me that the American people demand an end to this war, and that the Iraqi people—for whose sake we toppled a dictator and established elections, precisely so we could hear their voice—demand the same.

I look at this bill and I don't see the truth in it. It exists in a world in which the President's plans are all meeting their mark. It gives us a status-quo strategy that has failed and failed again. It writes the President a blank check.

I had hoped that this supplemental would have passed with strong timetables for withdrawal, a unambiguous line in the sand. A responsible supplemental would have established definitive guidance for the President to transition the mission of our forces away from combat operations. It would have defined that mission clearly as counter-terrorism, training of Iraqi forces, and American force protection. It would have required a diplomatic and economic strategy in Iraq. And it would have held both the President and the Iraqi Government accountable. The Feingold-Reid-Dodd bill contained just such timetables, and mandated a responsible transition in mission, all backed by Congress's constitutional power of the purse.

But I cannot, in good conscience, support the half-measure that has

taken its place. Instead of establishing realistic timetables, this supplemental does one thing only: It delays for 4 months, until funding runs out again, the decision we all know is coming: ultimately, combat troops will be redeployed from Iraq. This bill allows 4 more months of reckless endangerment of our troops and our national security.

A Senator shouldn't talk like that, some will say. I will be told I am declaring surrender right here on the Senate floor. Those are the words that will come from the other side of the aisle, big, grand words—surrender, triumph, defeat, victory—words that will blur and swirl together until they lose all mooring in reality. The President's supporters want to paint us a picture of a world in which we line up on a field of battle, the terrorists on one side and America on the other, and fight pitched warfare until one side waves the white flag.

But Iraq does not exist in that world. General Petraeus tells us that there will be no military solution; so does the Iraq Study Group. Senator HAGEL, a war hero and member of the Foreign Relations Committee, tells us that "there will be no victory or defeat in Iraq . . . Iraq belongs to the 25 million Iraqis who live there . . . Iraq is not a prize to be won or lost."

So I am not conceding defeat in Iraq—because there is no defeat to be conceded. There is only the hope that Sunni, Shia, and Kurd will reconcile in government, call off their militias and death squads, and turn against the foreign terrorists who have helped to spark this civil war. Our combat presence in Iraq cannot make that hope real. We can, and must, continue to assist the Iraqis in trying to reach these goals—but we cannot do it with military might alone. In the end, the challenges in Iraq can only be addressed through political means.

We are told, again and again, that we are failing to "support the troops"—support that is subject to only the vaguest of measurements: "messages" and "signals" and "resolve."

We answer with fact. We answer with young lives lost and dollars squandered. We answer with the wisdom of James Baker and Lee Hamilton. We ask how any conceivable definition of "support" would leave our troops stranded in a civil war of strangers, with no mission or end in sight. And we say, unequivocally, that the only way to support our troops is to bring them home—now.

In fact, from the very outset of this war, it has been the President's defense policies that have hollowed out our Armed Forces and further threatened our national security. To reverse this negligence, Democrats have taken concrete action for our troops, again and again.

In 2003, I offered an amendment to the emergency supplemental appropriations bill to add \$322 million for critical protective gear identified by the Army, which the Bush administration had failed to include in its budget.

But it was blocked by the administration and its allies.

In 2004 and 2005, I authored legislation, signed into law, to reimburse troops for equipment they had to purchase on their own, because the Rumsfeld Pentagon failed to provide them with the body armor and other gear they needed to stay alive.

And last year, working with Senators INOUE, REED, and STEVENS, I offered an amendment to help address a \$17 billion budget shortfall to replace and repair thousands of war-battered tanks, aircraft, and vehicles. This provision was approved unanimously and enacted in law.

That is support—support that can be measured, support that carries a cost beyond words.

And it is support that will continue, even if this supplemental fails, as it should. The Defense Department has ample funds to maintain our combat troops in Iraq until they can be withdrawn responsibly. The failure of this bill will not turn funds off like a spigot—the military simply does not work like that. Instead, our troops are supported by the more than \$150 billion in the Pentagon's regular operations and maintenance account—and in the meantime, we might negotiate with the President for a responsible draw-down of combat troops. Any implication that we are stranding our soldiers in the desert—without fuel or bullets or rations—is totally specious.

And it follows that the President's Memorial Day deadline is totally arbitrary. The lives of our troops are more important than the President's vacation schedule. Why should he set timelines for Democrats but not for Iraqis?

Instead, let us vote down this bill and then join President Bush at the table, with the dignity befitting an equal branch of government, and the authority vested in us by the American people and our Constitution. Let us bring this disastrous war to a responsible end. And after 4 years of failed policy, let our voice be loud and unmistakable: This far, and no further.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I will vote against the fiscal year 2007 emergency supplemental conference report. Although there are many sound and worthy provisions in this bill—such as assistance for Afghanistan and other countries, and additional funds not requested by the administration to help address the backlog of equipment for the National Guard—the inescapable fact is that this legislation would not reverse this administration's disastrous Iraq policy. I simply cannot vote in favor of a bill, containing tens of billions of additional dollars for the President's policy in Iraq, that does not begin to bring our troops home.

As one of the 23 Senators who opposed authorizing this war, I believe it is vital that we send a strong signal that Congress is going to exercise its article I constitutional powers and end our central involvement in Iraq's civil

war. Every Senator—for or against this military adventure—must take a stand on whether to continue the status quo or change course. That, at the end of the day, is what this vote represents.

Congress had a workable and I believe widely acceptable plan in the original version of this supplemental bill. Taking a page from the Iraq Study Group recommendations, the plan was to end the military mission in Iraq as we currently know it. We would reduce American forces to the contingent necessary for limited Iraqi troop training, counterterrorism operations, and protecting remaining American personnel.

I and others joined with Senator FEINGOLD in an effort to strengthen that position by ensuring that no funding could go toward deployment, beyond those narrow purposes. About a month ago, we all saw the President veto the supplemental bill. Then last week, the President muscled his congressional allies to vote against the stronger Feingold-Reid-Leahy provision.

So what we are left with is this new version of the supplemental—the status quo, more of the same old stay the course. The reality is that this new conference report does nothing to stop the President's open-ended escalation. It will not force the Iraqis to make the difficult political compromises which they need to make. Nor will it begin a redeployment of American forces. The final legislation drops the mandatory timetable for planning and commencing redeployment with a targeted completion date. Beyond some reporting requirements, there is no limitation on troop levels.

What the legislation does do is limit our aid to the Iraqi government if actions toward reconciliation are not taken, although the President may waive these limitations.

I agree that we should tie our aid to the Iraqi government to clear benchmarks. But that alone is not sufficient. The reality is that despite spending hundreds of billions of dollars in Iraq, the violence has increased. We all know that the trends are going in the wrong direction. This piecemeal approach assures that our troops will remain in the middle of harm's way for the foreseeable future.

And when it comes to changing the dynamic in Iraq, it is troop levels that matter. The introduction of more forces through this open-ended escalation that the President calls the surge is sending the wrong signal to the Iraqis and to countries in the region that have interests there. It says they do not have to make the tough decisions because the American forces are there to do the dirty work, to spill their blood and to contain sectarian militias or deal with unwelcome foreign fighters.

Rory Stewart, a perspicacious observer with hands-on experience in Iraq, rightly pointed out in a recent public forum that our presence there is fundamentally undermining Iraq's po-

litical system, "infantilizing" Iraq politics, to use his phrase. He notes that Iraqi politicians are far more capable of making deals and reaching compromise than we think, but that our troop presence allows them to play hardball with each other. "Were we to leave," Mr. Stewart says, "they would be weaker and under more pressure to compromise."

As I have said, there are many aspects of this supplemental that I support. We have, for example, included \$1 billion in unrequested funding to help rebuild our National Guard, which is suffering from dangerously low equipment stocks because so much of the Guard's equipment has been sent to Iraq. We have funded the Marla Ruzicka Fund to aid innocent Iraqi civilians who have suffered casualties, and a similar program to aid civilian victims of war in Afghanistan. There is other funding for refugees and humanitarian assistance in Africa and the Middle East, as well as for Kosovo. I am gratified that we have been able to include funding for elections in Nepal, to support reintegration of former combatants in northern Uganda, and to begin the clean up of dioxin-contaminated sites in Vietnam and for health programs in nearby communities.

These are just a few of the things carried over from the original, vetoed version of the bill that I support and for which I have worked hard. I thank Senator GREGG, the ranking member of the State, Foreign Operations Subcommittee, and our counterparts in the House, Chairwoman LOWEY and Ranking Member WOLF, for working together in a bipartisan way to allocate the foreign assistance funding in this bill.

Yet there is a central fact that we must meet head on. This war has been a costly disaster for our country. Our ability to fight terrorism, pursue our larger national security and foreign policy goals, and secure the welfare of every American has been diminished because of it. Thousands of our troops have lost their lives or suffered grievous, life-altering injuries. Tens of thousands—and possibly hundreds of thousands—of innocent Iraqis have lost their lives. We have opened a gaping wound in the Middle East and severely damaged our image and our influence. This war has been a foreign policy failure of epic proportions.

It is time to bring our troops home. It is time to show the Iraqi people that they cannot expect us to make these sacrifices if they won't make the hard decisions that are spread before them. I regret that this legislation whitewashes what was a reasonable, good faith effort to bring real pressure to bear in Baghdad and beyond. I cannot in good conscious vote for it.

DEFENSE SUBCOMMITTEE FUNDING

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, the Senate is about to act on H.R. 2206, the emergency supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal year 2007, which will fully fund the needs of our men and

women in uniform. The process that we have used to reach this point has been somewhat different from our normal course of business. As such, I wanted to engage my cochairman of the Defense Subcommittee, the Senator for Alaska, in a colloquy on the defense portion of this bill. The bill before the Senate is not accompanied by the customary report because of the way the process unfolded. However, it is also true that for matters involving the allocation of funding and direction for those matters under the jurisdiction of the Defense Subcommittee, the bill closely mirrors the conference report to accompany H.R. 1591 as printed in House Report 110-107 that the Senate passed on April 26, 2007. Would my friend from Alaska agree that in terms of funding, the bill is nearly identical to that which the Senate previously approved?

Mr. STEVENS. I say to my friend from Hawaii that it is my understanding that the Senator is correct. I am advised that the funding in this bill for Defense Subcommittee matters is identical to that agreed to by the Senate on April 26, 2007, except in three areas. The increase in this bill for the Defense Health program is nearly \$1.876 billion while the previous bill would have increased the health program by \$2.126 billion. In addition, this bill has reduced funding for the Defense Working Capital Fund by \$200 million and reduced the initiative for the Strategic Reserve Readiness Fund by \$385 million. Aside from these changes the funding in this bill is exactly the same as previously passed.

Mr. INOUE. I thank my colleague for that clarification. Therefore, I ask my friend whether he agrees that the allocation of funds that the Congress provided for these defense programs as described in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference to accompany H.R. 1591, except for those three areas that he just specified, is exactly the intent of this bill that we are about to pass?

Mr. STEVENS. I agree completely with my good friend. The intent of those of us who oversee the Defense Department and the drafting of this bill was to provide funds as specified in the joint explanatory statement which accompanied H.R. 1591.

Mr. INOUE. Again, I thank my colleague. If I could make another inquiry, the Congress also included items in House Report 110-60 and Senate Report 110-37 which provided guidance to the Defense Department on several items in this bill. Would the Senator from Alaska agree with me that the intent of the chairman and ranking member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense was that the guidance in these reports should be adhered to except in those areas that were altered in this bill or those areas that were addressed to the contrary in the joint explanatory statement to H.R. 1591?

Mr. STEVENS. I concur in the Senator's assessment. The Defense Sub-

committee reviewed many matters before it prepared Senate Report 110-37 regarding the supplemental appropriations request before the Senate. In putting together H.R. 2206, our intent was to continue the guidance that the Senate included in its report. In addition, we have concurred in the guidance of House Report 110-60 except in those areas specifically noted in the joint explanatory statement which accompanied H.R. 1591.

Mr. INOUE. I thank my friend. Then would you agree with me that it is our intent that the Defense Department should adhere to the guidance under the conditions which you and I have described above?

Mr. STEVENS. I say to my friend I agree with his assertion. I share his view that the Department of Defense should use the two committee reports and the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying H.R. 1591 to discern the will of Congress in respect to this bill H.R. 2206.

Mr. INOUE. I appreciate the comments of my friend, the Senator from Alaska, and concur. It is our view and intent that the Defense Department shall adhere to the funding allocation and comply with the guidance in the above described reports in interpreting the will of the Congress with respect to H.R. 2206, except in those few areas which are also described above. I thank the Senator from Alaska for his time and cooperation in this matter.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, our service men and women on the front lines in the war on terror have been waiting too long for the funding this bill provides. Our soldiers, airmen, and marines need this appropriation to carry out their vital work, and we should have provided it months ago. The Congress, which authorized the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, has an obligation to give our troops everything they need to prevail in their missions. As such, I will vote for its passage. But I do so with deep reservations. The legislation we are considering now is the wrong way to fund this war, and it fails the most basic tests imposed on us as stewards of taxpayer dollars.

This emergency supplemental appropriations bill contains \$120 billion in funding, approximately \$17 billion above the President's request. It is filled with billions of dollars in non-emergency spending that has nothing to do with funding the troops. In a time of war, with large federal budget deficits, we should be constraining our Federal expenditures. Sadly, we have chosen, once again, to do the opposite, and loaded this bill with billions of dollars in spending we don't need, spending that was not requested, spending that will only add to the already excessive size of government.

The President submitted his supplemental funding request on February 5 nearly 4 months ago. The Senate finally passed a very flawed version of a bill on March 29 a bill that everyone

knew was nothing more than a political stunt, one that was dead before arrival to the President. Instead of putting our country first and providing the troops with full funding as expeditiously as possible, we let partisan politics rule the day. While some may believe that they scored political points by forcing meaningless procedural votes, I would ask them to reflect for a moment. What gain inheres in playing partisan politics with the lives of our honorable warriors and their families? How can we possibly find honor in using the fate of our servicemen to score political advantage in Washington? There is no pride to be had in such efforts. We are at war, a hard and challenging war, and we do no service for the best of us—those who fight and risk all on our behalf—by playing politics with their service.

So now, nearly 4 months after the supplemental funding request was submitted, here we are, with money literally running out to fund this war. We are about to pass a bill that while better than the last version, still contains billions of dollars that have nothing to do with the war on terror. We can do better than this. The American taxpayers deserve and expect more.

As my colleagues know, I have been meeting with citizens across the country, and let me assure you, they are not happy with the workings of Congress. There is a reason that the poll results on Congress's favorability rating are at such lows the latest at 31 percent. It is because of partisan politics having a greater priority in Washington than doing the people's business. It is because we are not making the tough choices to halt deficit spending and fix the out of control entitlement programs. It is because we seem to care more about our own reelections than about reforming government. This is not the way the American public wants their elected officials to behave. What will it take for that to sink in?

Let me mention some of the unrequested and unauthorized items contained in this bill: \$110 million in aid to the shrimp and fisheries industries; \$11 million for flood control projects in New York and New Jersey; \$37 million to modernize the Farm Service Agency's computer system; \$13 million for the Save America's Treasures program; and, \$3 billion in agriculture disaster assistance, including \$22 million to support the Department of Agriculture in implementing programs to provide this un-requested and unauthorized funding.

There are also several items in this bill that seek to legislate on an appropriations bill rather than allowing such items to move through the regular legislative process. Examples include language that: raises the minimum wage; restricts the Department of Transportation from implementing the North American Free Trade Agreement's, NAFTA, provisions expanding cross-border trade between Mexico and the

United States with the introduction of a pilot program that would allow a select group of Mexican trucking companies to make deliveries into our country beyond the 25 miles that current law permits; extends several tax credits, while setting forth new Internal Revenue Service definitions and exempting some programs from taxation; and, amends the Food Security Act to make adjustments to the Department of Agriculture's land and soil conservation program.

Another provision that seeks to legislate on this appropriations bill is a provision that would end-run the Defense Base Realignment and Closure, BRAC, process. The 2005 BRAC commission decided to close the Naval Air Station at Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, and the Department of Navy was in the process of closing the base in accordance with the law. This bill, however, would transfer the land and facilities to the Air Force even though the Secretary of the Air Force stated on April 12, 2007, that there is not a military need for the land it will be forced to receive. This provision was not requested by the administration, is not an emergency, and is not a responsible way to legislate. It was not reviewed or debated in any committee, and the committee of jurisdiction has had no say in the matter. Yet the American people will now be forced to continue to pay for the maintenance of this unwanted land when the Air Force receives it.

Despite these unacceptable earmarks and legislative language, I am pleased that this bill does not contain a timeline for the withdrawal of American troops from Iraq, regardless of the conditions there. Such a mandate would have had grave consequences for the future of Iraq and the security of Americans. The President was right to veto the first iteration of this legislation.

I do have concerns, however, with the way in which this measure conditions aid to the Iraqi Government by requiring the government to meet benchmarks. Although I support benchmarks for the Iraqi Government, and I believe that we should encourage the Iraqi government to move ahead as rapidly as possible on a number of fronts, some of the benchmarks contained in this bill are beyond the control of the Iraqi leadership. One of the benchmarks, for example, mandates that there will be no safe haven for "any outlaws." This should of course be an aspiration, but if terrorists or insurgents hang on and hole up in Baghdad, should this constitute a reason why the United States withholds economic aid to the government? Similarly, another benchmark requires the Iraqi Government to reduce the level of sectarian violence. But if sectarian violence does not decline as rapidly as we would like, does this suggest that the answer is to cut off reconstruction aid? It's not at all clear to me that it does.

I believe that, instead of legislating a list of benchmarks that must be met

by the Iraqis, and imposing statutory penalties for nonperformance, it would be preferable for the administration to reach agreement on a series of benchmarks with the Iraqi government, a timeline for implementation, and consequences attached to each. Such an approach would make clear to the Iraqis that they must make progress, but would do so in a way that is specific, flexible, and realistic.

If this bill is to have benchmarks at all, it should be a benchmark that Congress may not approve any earmark, no matter how valid the cause, without an authorization, an administration request or inclusion in the budget. The national debt grows \$75 million an hour and \$1.3 billion a day. Congress should benchmark its spending sprees on zero debt, but it won't. This body would rather set benchmarks for others around the world than take responsibility for its own actions. For these reasons, this bill is flawed and irresponsible, but I will vote for it nonetheless in order to support our brave men and women fighting for freedom in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, the tax provisions included in this bill would help small businesses to succeed. These provisions would spur investment and thus create jobs. They would provide greater opportunity for workers looking for a job. They all enjoy strong support.

The bill helps businesses to provide jobs for workers who have experienced barriers to entering the workforce by extending and expanding the Work Opportunity Tax Credit, or WOTC.

WOTC encourages businesses to hire workers who might not otherwise find work. WOTC allows employers a tax credit for wages that they pay to economically disadvantaged employees. WOTC has been remarkably successful. By reducing expenditures on public assistance, WOTC is highly cost-effective. The business community is highly supportive of these credits. Industries like retail and restaurants that hire many low-skill workers find it especially useful.

The bill would extend WOTC for more than 3 years, and the bill would increase and expand the credit for employers who hire disabled veterans. The bill would also expand the credit to make it available to employers who hire people in counties that have suffered significant population losses.

To carry out day-to-day activities, small business owners are often required to invest significant amounts of money in depreciable property, such as machinery. The bill would help business owners to afford these large purchases for their businesses. To do so, the bill would extend for another year expensing under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code.

New equipment and property are necessary to successfully operate a business. But large business purchases generally require depreciation across a number of years, and depreciation requires additional bookkeeping.

Expensing under section 179 allows for an immediate 100-percent deduction of the cost for most personal property purchased for use in a business. The bill increases the expensing limit from \$112,000 to \$125,000, and the bill increases the phase-out threshold from \$450,000 to \$500,000 for 2007.

When small business owners are able to expense equipment, they no longer have to keep depreciation records on that equipment. So extending section 179 expensing would ease small business bookkeeping burdens.

The bill includes a package of tax incentives to help recovery of small business and low-income housing in areas hit by Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma. The bill also requires GAO to conduct a study on how State and local governments have allocated and utilized the tax incentives that have been provided for these areas since 2005. We want to make sure that the tax incentives that Congress provided for hurricane recovery are being properly used, and we want to make sure that these incentives are providing the much-needed help for which they were created.

Tips received by restaurant employees are treated as wages for purposes of Social Security taxes. As such, employers must pay Social Security taxes on tips received by their employees. These employers receive a business tax credit for taxes paid on tip income in excess of the Federal minimum wage rate. The bill would prevent a decrease in the amount of this business tax credit that restaurant owners may claim despite an increase in the Federal minimum wage.

Currently, if a small business jointly owned by a married couple files taxes as a sole proprietorship, only the filing spouse receives credit for paying Social Security and Medicare taxes. Furthermore, unless the married couple is located in a community property State, both the married couple and the business are subject to penalties for failing to file as a partnership.

The bill would allow an unincorporated business that is jointly owned by a married couple in a common law State to file as a sole proprietorship without penalty. The bill would also ensure that both spouses receive credit for paying Social Security and Medicare taxes.

Current law limits a small business' ability to claim WOTC and the tip credit by imposing a limitation that such credits cannot be used to offset taxes that would be imposed under the alternative minimum tax, or AMT. The bill would provide a permanent waiver for WOTC and the tip credit and would allow WOTC and the tip credit to be taken under AMT.

The bill would help small businesses by modifying S corporation rules. These modifications reduce the effect of what some call the "sting tax." These modifications would improve the viability of community banks.

The tax language included in the bill is a responsible package. It would ensure the continued growth and success of small businesses.

And we have also paid for it.

The offsets include a proposal to discourage the practice of transferring investments to one's child for the purpose of avoiding higher tax rates.

The offsets also include proposals to improve tax administration.

The offsets would allow the IRS more time to notify the taxpayer about a deficiency before it must stop charging interest and penalties. The offsets include making permanent the fees that the IRS is authorized to charge for private letter rulings and other forms of guidance.

The offsets also enhance penalties that the IRS may impose when taxpayers and preparers do not comply with the law. The offsets would also prohibit employers from using the collection due process to delay or prevent the IRS from collecting delinquent trust fund employment taxes.

The hard-working American taxpayers whom we are trying to help in this bill should not have to pay more in taxes because some taxpayers are abusing the tax system.

The nonpartisan Joint Committee on Taxation has made available to the public a technical explanation of the tax provisions of H.R. 2206. The technical explanation expresses the committee's understanding and legislative intent behind this important legislation. It will be available on the Joint Committee's website at www.house.gov/jct.

These are sound tax policy changes. Let's finally enact an increase in the minimum wage, and let's also pass this useful package of tax benefits to help America's small businesses. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the following are additional explanatory materials regarding the appropriations for the Department of Defense made by the House amendments to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2206.

I ask unanimous consent they be printed in the RECORD.

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

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY
PROGRAM EXECUTION

The Department of Defense shall execute the appropriations provided in this Act consistent with the allocation of funds contained in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying H.R. 1591 when such appropriations (by account) are equal to those appropriations (by account) provided in this Act. The Department is further directed to adhere to the reporting requirements in Senate Report 110-37 and House Report 110-60 except as otherwise

contravened by the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying H.R. 1591 or the following statement.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Secretary of Defense shall provide a report to the congressional defense committees within 30 days after the date of enactment of this legislation on the allocation of the funds within the accounts listed in this Act. The Secretary shall submit updated reports 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter until funds listed in this Act are no longer available for obligation. These reports shall include: a detailed accounting of obligations and expenditures of appropriations provided in this Act by program and sub-activity group for the continuation of the war in Iraq and Afghanistan; and a listing of equipment procured using funds provided in this Act. In order to meet unanticipated requirements, the Department of Defense may need to transfer funds within these appropriations accounts for purposes other than those specified. The Department of Defense shall follow normal prior approval reprogramming procedures should it be necessary to transfer funding between different appropriations accounts in this Act.

CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS

Recommended adjustments to classified programs are addressed in a classified annex.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

SOAR VIRTUAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Deputy Undersecretary of Defense for Military Community and Family Policy is directed to comply with the guidance contained in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying H.R. 1591 regarding the Student Online Achievement Resources (SOAR Virtual School District) program.

IRAQ SECURITY FORCES FUND

The Department is directed to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 90 days of enactment of this Act the accountability requirements DoD has applied to the train-and-equip program for Iraq and the plans underway to formulate property accountability rules and regulations that distinguish between war and peace.

JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT
FUND

The Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) shall report on JIEDDO staffing levels no later than June 29, 2007.

PROCUREMENT

SINGLE CHANNEL GROUND AND AIRBORNE RADIO
SYSTEM (SINGGARS) FAMILY

The Department of the Army is directed to comply with the guidance contained in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying H.R. 1591 regarding funding limitations and reporting requirements for the Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio Systems.

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY (TBI) AND POST-TRAUMATIC
STRESS DISORDER (PTSD) TREATMENT
AND RESEARCH

If a service member is correctly diagnosed with TBI or PTSD, the better chance he or she has of a full recovery. It is critical that

health care providers are given the resources necessary to make accurate, timely referrals for appropriate treatment and that service members have high priority access to such services. Therefore, \$900,000,000 is provided for access, treatment and research for Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Of the amount provided, \$600,000,000 is for operation and maintenance and \$300,000,000 is for research, development, test and evaluation to conduct peer reviewed research.

By increasing funding for TBI and PTSD, the Defense Department will now have significant resources to dramatically improve screening for risk factors, diagnosis, treatment, counseling, research, facilities and equipment to prevent or treat these illnesses.

To ensure that patients receive the best care available, the Department shall develop plans for the allocation of funds for TBI and PTSD by reviewing the possibility of conducting research on: therapeutic drugs and medications that "harden" the brain; and, testing and treatment for tinnitus which impacts 49 percent of blast victims. The Department also should consider in its planning the establishment of brain functioning base lines prior to deployment and the continued measurement of concussive injuries in theater.

If the Secretary of Defense determines that funds made available within the operation and maintenance account for the treatment of Traumatic Brain Injury and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder are excess to the requirements of the Department of Defense, the Secretary may transfer excess amounts to the Department of Veterans Affairs to be available for the same purpose.

The Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees no later than 15 days following any transfer of funds to the VA for PTSD/TBI treatment.

SUSTAINING THE MILITARY HEALTH CARE
BENEFIT

Provided herein is \$410,750,000 to fully fund the Defense Health Program for fiscal year 2007. The Department is expected to examine other ways to sustain the benefit without relying on Congress to enact legislation that would increase the out-of-pocket costs to the beneficiaries.

HEALTH CARE IN SUPPORT OF ARMY MODULAR
FORCE CONVERSION AND GLOBAL POSITIONING

The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs and the Surgeon General of the Army shall coordinate an effort and report back to the congressional defense committees within 120 days after enactment of this Act on how these anticipated costs will be funded to ensure soldiers and their families affected by AMF and global positioning will have access to the health care they deserve.

MEDICAL SUPPORT FOR TACTICAL UNITS

The Department of the Army is directed to address medical requirements for those tactical units currently deployed to or returning from the Iraq or Afghanistan theaters. The Department of the Army shall focus funding on the replenishment of medical supply and equipment needs within the combat theaters, to include bandages and the provision of medical care for soldiers who have returned home in a medical holdover status.

MEB/PEB IMPROVEMENTS

The system for evaluating soldiers' eligibility for disability benefits has diminished, causing the soldiers' needs to go unmet. In particular, the thousands of soldiers wounded in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have overwhelmed the system leading to failure to complete reviews in a timely manner. In some cases, lack of management, case-

workers, specialists to help identify depression and post-traumatic stress disorder, medical hold facilities and even wheelchair access has meant that wounded soldiers have had to overcome many obstacles during their medical care.

Therefore, within the funds provided, \$30,000,000 is to be used for strengthening the process, programs, formalized training for personnel, and for the hiring of administra-

tors and caseworkers. The resources provided are to be used at Walter Reed, Brooke, Madigan, and Womack Army Medical Centers and National Naval Medical Center, San Diego.

SUMMARY AND TABULAR MATERIALS

The following tables provide details of the supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense—Military.

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY

Military Personnel

Military Personnel, Army (emergency).....	8,853,350
Military Personnel, Navy (emergency).....	1,100,410
Military Personnel, Marine Corps (emergency).....	1,495,827
Military Personnel, Air Force (emergency).....	1,218,587
Reserve Personnel, Army (emergency).....	147,244
Reserve Personnel, Navy (emergency).....	86,023
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps (emergency).....	5,660
Reserve Personnel, Air Force (emergency).....	11,573
National Guard Personnel, Army (emergency).....	545,286
National Guard Personnel, Air Force (emergency).....	44,033
Subtotal.....	13,507,993

Operation and Maintenance

Operation and Maintenance, Army (emergency).....	20,373,379
Operation and Maintenance, Navy (emergency).....	4,676,670
(Transfer to Coast Guard) (emergency).....	(-120,293)
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps (emergency)...	1,146,594
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (emergency).....	6,650,881
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide (emergency)...	2,714,487
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve (emergency)...	74,049
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve (emergency)...	111,066
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve (emergency).....	13,591
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve (emergency).....	10,160
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard (emergency).....	83,569
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard (emergency).....	38,429
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (emergency).....	5,906,400
Iraq Security Forces Fund (emergency).....	3,842,300
Iraq Freedom Fund (emergency).....	355,600
Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund (emergency).....	2,432,800
Strategic Reserve Readiness Fund (emergency).....	1,615,000
Subtotal.....	50,044,975

Procurement

Aircraft Procurement, Army (emergency).....	619,750
Missile Procurement, Army (emergency).....	111,473
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army (emergency).....	3,404,315
Procurement of Ammunition, Army (emergency).....	681,500
Other Procurement, Army (emergency).....	11,076,137
Aircraft Procurement, Navy (emergency).....	1,090,287
Weapons Procurement, Navy (emergency).....	163,813
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (emergency).....	159,833
Other Procurement, Navy (emergency).....	748,749
Procurement, Marine Corps (emergency).....	2,252,749
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (emergency).....	2,106,468
Missile Procurement, Air Force (emergency).....	94,900
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force (emergency).....	6,000
Other Procurement, Air Force (emergency).....	2,096,200
Procurement, Defense-Wide (emergency).....	980,050
Subtotal.....	25,592,224

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army (emergency).....	100,006
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy (emergency).....	298,722
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force (emergency).....	187,176
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-wide (emergency).....	512,804
Subtotal.....	1,098,708

Revolving And Management Funds	
Defense Working Capital Funds (emergency).....	1,115,526
National Defense Sealift Fund (emergency).....	5,000
Subtotal.....	1,120,526

Other Department of Defense Programs	
Defense Health Program (emergency).....	3,001,853
Operation and maintenance (emergency).....	(2,552,153)
Procurement (emergency).....	(118,000)
Research, development, test and evaluation (emergency).....	(331,700)
Medical support fund (emergency).....	---
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense (emergency).....	254,665
Subtotal.....	3,256,518

Related Agencies	
Intelligence Community Management Account (emergency).	71,726

General Provisions	
Sec. 1302. New transfer authority (emergency).....	(3,500,000)
Sec. 1305. Defense Cooperative Account transfer authority (emergency).....	1,000
Sec. 1322. Military Construction, Army (by transfer) (emergency).....	(-6,250)
Sec. 1313. Economic Support Fund (Department of State) (by transfer) (emergency).....	(-110,000)
=====	
Total, Department of Defense.....	94,693,670

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

RECAPITULATION

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY.....	8,853,350
MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY.....	1,100,410
MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS.....	1,495,827
MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....	1,218,587
RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY.....	147,244
RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY.....	86,023
RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS.....	5,660
RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....	11,573
NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY.....	545,286
NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....	44,033
	=====
GRAND TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL.....	13,507,993

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

50 MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY	
100 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS	
150 BASIC PAY.....	493,534
200 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL.....	169,837
250 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	411,479
300 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE.....	16,060
350 SPECIAL PAYS.....	415,457
400 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX.....	36,012
450 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	1,542,379
500 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL	
550 BASIC PAY.....	1,323,548
600 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL.....	466,287
650 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	1,409,965
700 SPECIAL PAYS.....	1,896,707
750 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	101,057
800 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	5,197,564
850 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL	
900 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE.....	155,782
950 SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND.....	1,216,195
1000 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	1,371,977
1050 ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION	
1100 ACCESSION TRAVEL.....	19,679
1150 OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	182,113
1200 ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	218,906
1250 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5.....	420,698
1300 ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS	
1350 INTEREST ON SOLDIERS DEPOSITS.....	21,779
1400 RESERVE INCOME REPLACEMENT PROGRAM.....	8,208
1450 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.....	144,489
1500 DEATH GRATUITIES.....	95,056
1550 SGLI/TSGLI INSURANCE PREMIUM.....	51,200
1700 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6.....	320,732
=====	
1750 TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY.....	8,853,350

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS

Basic Allowance for Housing 411,479

BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED

Basic Allowance for Housing 1,409,965

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

1800 MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY	
1850 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS	
1900 BASIC PAY.....	78,148
1950 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL.....	20,681
2000 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	20,374
2050 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE.....	2,233
2100 SPECIAL PAYS.....	43,929
2150 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX.....	5,966
2200 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	----- 171,331
2250 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL	
2300 BASIC PAY.....	145,279
2350 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL.....	38,494
2400 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING.....	471,174
2450 SPECIAL PAYS.....	152,440
2500 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX.....	11,110
2550 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	----- 818,497
2600 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL	
2650 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE.....	14,103
2700 SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND.....	13,149
2750 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	----- 27,252
2800 ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION	
2850 ACCESSION TRAVEL.....	7,911
2950 OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	15,936
3000 ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	4,437
3050 SEPARATION TRAVEL.....	6,216
3150 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5.....	----- 34,500
3200 ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS	
3300 RESERVE INCOME REPLACEMENT PROGRAM.....	3,000
3350 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.....	28,200
3400 DEATH GRATUITIES.....	11,001
3450 SGLI/TSGLI INSURANCE PREMIUM.....	6,629
3600 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6.....	----- 48,830
=====	
3650 TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY.....	1,100,410

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY:

BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED

Basic Allowance for Housing

471,174

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

3700 MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS	
3750 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS	
3800 BASIC PAY.....	185,119
3850 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL.....	49,056
3900 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING.....	63,537
3950 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE.....	5,839
4000 SPECIAL PAYS.....	27,331
4050 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX.....	14,162
4100 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	345,044
4150 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL	
4200 BASIC PAY.....	241,654
4250 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL.....	64,039
4300 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING.....	241,915
4350 SPECIAL PAYS.....	438,168
4400 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX.....	18,487
4450 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	1,004,263
4500 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL	
4550 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE.....	38,624
4650 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	38,624
4700 ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION	
4750 ACCESSION TRAVEL.....	4,131
4850 OPERATIONAL TRAVEL.....	43,038
5050 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5.....	47,169
5100 ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS	
5250 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.....	20,500
5300 DEATH GRATUITIES.....	31,121
5350 SGLI/TSGLI INSURANCE PREMIUM.....	9,106
5500 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6.....	60,727
=====	
5550 TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS.....	1,495,827

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS:

BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS

Basic Allowance for Housing 63,537

BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED

Basic Allowance for Housing 241,915

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

5600 MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE	
5650 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS	
5700 BASIC PAY.....	143,092
5750 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL.....	40,182
5800 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	91,989
5850 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE.....	5,156
5900 SPECIAL PAYS.....	6,721
5950 ALLOWANCES.....	4,650
6000 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX.....	11,599
6050 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	303,389
6100 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL	
6150 BASIC PAY.....	348,642
6200 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL.....	99,309
6250 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	259,124
6300 SPECIAL PAYS.....	44,859
6350 ALLOWANCES.....	16,623
6400 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	28,668
6450 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	797,225
6500 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL	
6550 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE.....	34,424
6600 SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND.....	66,848
6650 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	101,272
6700 ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION	
6850 OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	5,500
7050 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5.....	5,500
7100 ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS	
7250 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.....	16,200
7300 DEATH GRATUITIES.....	8,453
7350 SGLI/TSGLI INSURANCE PREMIUM.....	8,548
7500 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6.....	33,201
7510 ADJUSTMENT TO PAY AND ALLOWANCES.....	-22,000
=====	
7550 TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....	1,218,587

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE:	
BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS	
Basic Allowance for Housing	91,989
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED	
Basic Allowance for Housing	259,124
Adjustment to Pay and Allowances - Transfer to National Guard Personnel, Air Force	-22,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

7600 RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY	
7650 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT	
7660 SPECIAL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING).....	1,103
7700 SPECIAL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING) (BAH).....	6,397
7750 RECRUITING AND RETENTION	139,744
	=====
7900 TOTAL RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY.....	147,244

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

7950 RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY	
8000 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT	
8050 UNIT TRAINING.....	35,000
8060 SPECIAL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING).....	22,689
8100 SPECIAL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING) (BAH).....	10,334
8110 SCHOOL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING).....	11,960
8150 SCHOOL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING) (BAH).....	1,040
8160 RECRUITING AND RETENTION	5,000
	=====
8200 TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY.....	86,023

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY:

BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING & SUPPORT

Special Training (PRE/POST MOB Training) (BAH)	10,334
Recruitment and Retention	5,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

8250 RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS	
8300 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT	
8340 SPECIAL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING) (BAH).....	5,660
	=====
8400 TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS.....	5,660

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS:

BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING & SUPPORT

Special Training (PRE/POST MOB Training) (BAH) 5,660

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

8450 RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE	
8500 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT	
8550 SPECIAL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING)	3,000
8555 SPECIAL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING) (BAH).....	6,073
8560 RECRUITING AND RETENTION	2,500
	=====
8600 TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....	11,573

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE:

BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING & SUPPORT

Special Training (PRE/POST MOB Training) (BAH)	6,073
Recruitment and Retention	2,500

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

8650 NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY	
8700 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT	
8800 SPECIAL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING)	24,666
8810 SPECIAL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING) (BAH).....	112,593
8850 SCHOOL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING).....	15,475
8860 SCHOOL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING) (BAH).....	7,766
8900 RECRUITING AND RETENTION	339,600
8910 RECRUITING AND RETENTION (BAH).....	40,786
8950 DISABILITY AND DEATH GRATUITY.....	4,400
	=====
9000 TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY.....	545,286

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY:

BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING & SUPPORT

Special Training (PRE/POST MOB Training) (BAH) 112,593

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

9010 NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE	
9015 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT	
9020 SPECIAL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING) (BAH).....	19,533
9035 RECRUITING AND RETENTION	2,500
9037 ADJUSTMENT TO PAY AND ALLOWANCES.....	22,000
	=====
9040 TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....	44,033

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE:

BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING & SUPPORT

Special Training (PRE/POST MOB Training) (BAH) 19,533

Recruitment and Retention 2,500

Adjustments to Pay and Allowances - Transfer from Military
Personnel, Air Force 22,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

RECAPITULATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY.....	20,373,379
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY.....	4,676,670
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS.....	1,146,594
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE.....	6,650,881
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE.....	2,714,487
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE.....	74,049
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE.....	111,066
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE.....	13,591
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE.....	10,160
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD.....	83,569
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD.....	38,429
GRAND TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.....	----- 35,892,875
AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND.....	5,906,400
IRAQ SECURITY FORCES FUND.....	3,842,300
IRAQ FREEDOM FUND.....	355,600
JOINT IED DEFEAT FUND.....	2,432,800
STRATEGIC RESERVE READINESS FUND.....	1,615,000
GRAND TOTAL.....	----- 50,044,975

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

50 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY	
70 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES	
90 ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES.....	17,606,616
110 COMMANDER'S EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM.....	456,400
150 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	18,063,016
165 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	
170 SECURITY PROGRAMS.....	597,614
190 SERVICE-WIDE TRANSPORTATION.....	1,712,749
195 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	2,310,363
211 TOTAL, O&M, ARMY	20,373,379

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY
BA-1: OPERATING FORCES

Additional Activities	17,606,616
Unjustified request	-50,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

270 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY	
290 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES	
310 MISSION & OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS.....	1,121,040
330 FLEET AIR TRAINING.....	41,661
350 INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE.....	1,420
370 AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT.....	6,614
390 AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT.....	6,005
410 AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....	56,104
430 MISSION & OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS.....	767,758
450 SHIP OPERATIONAL SUPPORT/TRAINING.....	15,417
470 SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....	109,235
490 SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....	11,463
510 COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS.....	10,656
530 ELECTRONIC WARFARE.....	9,088
550 SPACE SYSTEMS & SURVEILLANCE.....	3,190
570 WARFARE TACTICS.....	11,861
590 OP METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY.....	4,919
610 COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES.....	1,074,667
630 EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE.....	8,991
650 IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT.....	23,316
670 WEAPONS MAINTENANCE.....	6,671
690 OTHER WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT.....	463
710 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MOD (FSRM).....	27,665
730 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT (BOS).....	491,069
760 OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM OPTEMPO.....	100,000
770 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	----- 3,909,273
790 BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION	
810 SHIP PREPOSITIONING & SURGE.....	162,761
850 FLEET HOSPITAL PROGRAM.....	7,903
870 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	----- 170,664

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

890 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING	
910 OFFICER ACQUISITION.....	71
950 SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING.....	67,849
970 FLIGHT TRAINING.....	8,656
990 RECRUITING & ADVERTISING.....	1,152

1050 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3.....	77,728
1070 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	
1090 ADMINISTRATION.....	6,027
1110 EXTERNAL RELATIONS.....	98
1130 MILITARY MANPOWER/PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.....	1,188
1150 OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT.....	2,392
1170 SERVICE-WIDE COMMUNICATIONS.....	71,489
1190 SERVICE-WIDE TRANSPORTATION.....	194,011
1210 PLANNING, ENGINEER & DESIGN.....	3
1230 ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.....	54,212
1250 COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEM.....	436
1270 SPACE & ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEM.....	55
1290 SECURITY PROGRAMS.....	65,147
1310 NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE.....	3,654
1350 TRANSFER TO COAST GUARD.....	120,293

1390 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	519,005
	=====
1410 TOTAL, O&M, NAVY.....	4,676,670

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY
BA-1: OPERATING FORCES

OEF OPTEMPO	100,000
Aircraft Depot Maintenance	56,104
Funds not executable in FY 2007	-137,000
Aircraft survivability equipment (Marine Corps)	2,800
Ship Depot Maintenance	109,235
Funds not executable in FY 2007	-169,000
Combat Support Forces Maintenance	1,074,667
Funds not executable in FY 2007	-160,612

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

1430 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	
1450 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES	
1490 OPERATIONAL FORCES.....	514,633
1510 FIELD LOGISTICS.....	381,632
1570 SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, AND MODERNIZATION.....	19,186
1590 BASE SUPPORT.....	33,474
1592 OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM OPTEMPO.....	45,000
1595 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	993,925
1605 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING	
1650 TRAINING SUPPORT.....	62,936
1670 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING.....	24,000
1675 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3.....	86,936
1685 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	
1730 SERVICE-WIDE TRANSPORTATION.....	65,733
1735 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	65,733
	=====
1750 TOTAL, O&M, MARINE CORPS.....	1,146,594

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

O-1

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS
BA-1: OPERATING FORCES

OEF OPTEMPO	45,000
Operational Forces	514,633
Unexecutable Funding	-150,000
Field Logistics	381,632
Unexecutable Funding	-150,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

1770 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	
1790 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES	
1810 PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES.....	1,252,192
1830 PRIMARY COMBAT WEAPONS.....	2,427
1850 COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES.....	91,586
1890 COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS.....	339,480
1910 DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....	85,400
1930 FSRM.....	184,505
1950 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT.....	1,711,157
1970 GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING.....	20,872
1990 NAVIGATION AND WEATHER SUPPORT.....	6,344
2010 OTHER COMBAT OPS SUPPORT.....	257,732
2030 MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL.....	95,139
2050 TACTICAL INTEL & OTHER SUPPORT.....	930
2070 LAUNCH FACILITIES.....	1,103
2090 LAUNCH VEHICLES.....	20
2110 SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS.....	572
2130 SATELLITE SYSTEMS.....	73
2150 OTHER SPACE OPERATIONS.....	7,949
2170 FSRM.....	157
2190 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT.....	9,058
2195 OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM OPTEMPO.....	65,000
2210 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	----- 4,131,696
2225 BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION	
2230 AIRLIFT OPERATIONS.....	1,551,583
2270 AIRLIFT OPERATIONS C3I.....	12,284
2290 MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS.....	19,988
2310 DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....	209,000
2330 FSRM.....	1,464
2350 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT.....	95,302
2370 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	----- 1,889,621

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

2385 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING	
2390 RECRUIT TRAINING.....	54
2430 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT.....	1,510
2450 SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING.....	65,036
2470 FLIGHT TRAINING.....	25
2490 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING.....	692
2510 TRAINING SUPPORT.....	1,241
2530 FSRM.....	2,406
2550 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT.....	15,000
2570 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING.....	72
2590 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3.....	86,036

2605 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	
2610 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS.....	191,550
2650 TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES.....	1,101
2670 SERVICE-WIDE TRANSPORTATION.....	113,776
2690 FSRM.....	145
2710 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT.....	15,124
2730 ADMINISTRATION.....	1,421
2750 SERVICE-WIDE COMMUNICATION.....	40,765
2770 PERSONNEL PROGRAMS.....	222
2790 OTHER SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES.....	47,486
2810 OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT.....	2,603
2830 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT.....	2,862
2850 SECURITY PROGRAMS.....	102,842
2870 INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT.....	23,631
2890 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	543,528
=====	
2910 TOTAL, O&M, AIR FORCE.....	6,650,881

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

BA-1: OPERATING FORCES

OEF OPTEMPO 65,000

Base Operating Support 1,711,157

Unjustified Growth -300,000

BA-2: MOBILIZATION

Airlift Operations 1,551,583

Unjustified Growth -150,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

2930 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	
2950 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES	
2970 THE JOINT STAFF (TJS).....	60,200
2990 US SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND (US SOCOM).....	653,147

3010 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	713,347
3025 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	
3030 AMERICAN FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE (AFIS).....	18,785
3050 DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY (DCAA).....	16,372
3070 DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY (DCMA).....	6,169
3090 DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY (DHRA).....	6,551
3110 DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY (DISA).....	76,347
3170 DOD EDUCATION ACTIVITY (DODEA).....	129,922
3190 DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY (DSCA).....	500,000
3210 DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY (DTRA).....	1,200
3230 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.....	45,180
3250 WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES (WHS).....	4,800
3270 CLASSIFIED.....	1,180,814
3275 OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM OPTEMPO.....	15,000

3300 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....	2,001,140

3310 TOTAL, O&M, DEFENSE-WIDE.....	2,714,487

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Conference
The Joint Staff (TJS)	60,200
Contingency planning database (CPD) and effects-based assessment system (EBASS)	-1,704
US Special Operations Command (US SOCOM)	653,147
Program reduction	-14,050
Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA)	16,372
Iraq reconstruction efforts: civilian personnel	1,263
Iraq reconstruction efforts: temporary/additional duty	13
Iraq reconstruction efforts: miscellaneous contracts	96
Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)	6,169
Contract oversight of Iraq and Afghanistan mission requirements: pay	287
Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA)	6,551
Homeland Security Presidential Directive No. 12	-15,130
Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)	76,347
Expeditionary virtual network (EVNO)	-86,000
Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)	0
Lithium battery program adjustment	-24,600
DoD Education Activity (DoDEA)	129,922
Family assistance for Guard and Reserve	4,000
Child care for Guard and Reserve	6,000
Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA)	500,000
Support to coalition partners: global lift and sustain	-50,000
Support to coalition partners: global train and equip	-300,000
Coalition support reduction	-100,000
Office of the Secretary of Defense	45,180
Transfer from Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force only for Handgun Replacement Study	5,000
Classified	1,180,814
OEF OPTEMPO	15,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

3330 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE	
3351 ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	74,049
3370 TOTAL, O&M, ARMY RESERVE.....	74,049

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

3410 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE	
3430 MISSION & OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS.....	43,601
3450 INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE.....	9,110
3470 MISSION & OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS.....	22,151
3490 COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS.....	1,170
3510 COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES.....	29,000
3530 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT (BOS).....	6,034
3550 TOTAL, O&M, NAVY RESERVE.....	----- 111,066

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

3570 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE	
3590 OPERATIONAL FORCES.....	13,591
3650 TOTAL, O&M, MARINE CORPS RESERVE.....	----- 13,591

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

3670 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE	
3710 PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES.....	7,100
3730 BASE SUPPORT.....	3,060

3750 TOTAL, O&M, AIR FORCE RESERVE.....	10,160

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

3770 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	
3850 ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES.....	83,569
3870 TOTAL, O&M, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD.....	83,569

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

3890 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD	
3910 AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS.....	27,200
3930 MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS.....	11,229
3951 TOTAL, O&M, AIR NATIONAL GUARD.....	----- 38,429

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

4010 AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND	
4030 MINISTRY OF DEFENSE FORCES:	
4050 INFRASTRUCTURE.....	209,900
4070 EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION.....	3,214,500
4090 TRAINING.....	185,900
4110 SUSTAINMENT.....	255,200
4130 MINISTRY OF INTERIOR FORCES:	
4150 INFRASTRUCTURE.....	594,200
4170 EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION.....	624,200
4190 TRAINING.....	414,800
4210 SUSTAINMENT.....	399,500
4230 RELATED ACTIVITIES.....	8,200
4250 TOTAL, AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND.....	5,906,400

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

4270 IRAQ SECURITY FORCES FUND	
4290 MINISTRY OF DEFENSE FORCES:	
4310 INFRASTRUCTURE.....	264,800
4330 EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION.....	1,584,300
4350 TRAINING.....	51,700
4370 SUSTAINMENT.....	1,079,600
4390 MINISTRY OF INTERIOR FORCES:	
4410 INFRASTRUCTURE.....	205,000
4430 EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION.....	373,600
4450 TRAINING.....	52,900
4470 SUSTAINMENT.....	72,900
4490 RELATED ACTIVITIES.....	157,500
4530 TOTAL, IRAQ SECURITY FORCES FUND.....	3,842,300

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

4550 IRAQ FREEDOM FUND	
4570 JOINT RAPID ACQUISITION FOR GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR.....	100,000
4590 REMAINS, TRANSPORTATION.....	105,600
4595 STATE OWNED FACTORY RESTART, IRAQ.....	50,000
4600 PROVINCIAL RECONSTRUCTION TEAMS, IRAQ.....	100,000
4610 TOTAL, IRAQ FREEDOM FUND.....	----- 355,600

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

4630	JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE (IED) DEFEAT FUND	
4650	ATTACK THE NETWORK.....	834,500
4670	DEFEAT THE DEVICE.....	1,485,700
4690	TRAIN THE FORCE.....	112,600
4730	TOTAL, JOINT IED DEFEAT FUND.....	2,432,800

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

SUMMARY

ARMY

AIRCRAFT.....	619,750
MISSILES.....	111,473
WEAPONS, TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES.....	3,404,315
AMMUNITION.....	681,500
OTHER.....	11,076,137
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TOTAL, ARMY.....	15,893,175

NAVY

AIRCRAFT.....	1,090,287
WEAPONS.....	163,813
AMMUNITION.....	159,833
OTHER.....	748,749
MARINE CORPS.....	2,252,749
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TOTAL, NAVY.....	4,415,431

AIR FORCE

AIRCRAFT.....	2,106,468
MISSILES.....	94,900
AMMUNITION.....	6,000
OTHER.....	2,096,200
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TOTAL, AIR FORCE.....	4,303,568

DEFENSE-WIDE

DEFENSE-WIDE.....	980,050
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TOTAL PROCUREMENT.....	25,592,224

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

50	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	
100 3	ARMED RECONNAISSANCE HELICOPTER.....	---
150 5	UH-60M BLACKHAWK (MYP).....	136,303
250 8	GUARDRAIL MODS (TIARA).....	33,000
300 9	ARL MODS (TIARA).....	15,000
350 10	AH-64 MODS.....	64,200
400 12	CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS.....	120,000
450 23	ASE INFRARED CM.....	231,555
500 26	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT.....	1,811
550 27	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS.....	10,200
600 28	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL.....	7,681
650	TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY.....	619,750

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	Conference
3 Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter	0
Baseline budget requirement	-38,000
5 UH-60M Blackhawk Multiyear	136,303
War Replacement Aircraft	30,000
12 CH-47 Cargo Helicopter Mods	120,000
(Note: The conference agreement includes one SOCOM CH-47 battle loss and three CH-47s for the Army National Guard)	

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

700	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	
750 5	JAVELIN.....	74,673
800 8	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET.....	---
850 15	ITAS/TOW MODIFICATIONS.....	36,800
900	TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY.....	111,473

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Conference
5	Javelin	74,673
	Unexecutable Request	-29,000
8	GMLRS	0
	Unit Cost Efficiencies	-19,700

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

950		PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY	
1000	2	BRADLEY BASE SUSTAINMENT (G80718).....	520,800
1150	5	STRYKER VEHICLE (G85100).....	767,685
1200	6	CARRIER, MOD (GB1930).....	36,191
1250	7	FIST VEHICLE (MOD) (GZ2300).....	16,257
1300	9	BFVS SERIES (MOD) (GZ2400).....	115,190
1350	10	HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD) (GA0400).....	15,785
1400	12	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88 MOD) (GA0570).....	61,635
1500	14	M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD) (GA0700).....	75,259
1550	15	SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PGM: (SEP M1A2) (GA0730).....	325,000
1600	18	HOWITZER, LIGHT, TOWED, 105MM, M119 (G01300).....	17,696
1650	20	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN (7.62MM) (G13000).....	72,277
1700	21	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN, 5.56MM (G12900).....	3,314
1750	22	MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN (40MM) (G13400).....	41,871
1800	23	MORTAR SYSTEMS (G02200).....	35,212
1850	25	M107, CAL 50, SNIPER RIFLE (G01500).....	719
1900	26	XM110 SEMI -AUTOMATIC SNIPER SYSTEM (SASS) (G01505)...	317
1950	27	M4 CARBINE (G14904).....	98,412
2000	28	SHOTGUN, MODULAR ACCESSORY SYSTEM (MASS) (G18300).....	---
2050	29	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION (CROWS) (G047	220,000
2100	32	M4 CARBINE MODS (GB3007).....	129,752
2150	33	M2 50 CAL MACHINE GUN MODS (GB4000).....	4,000
2200	34	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN MODS (GZ1290).....	13,556
2250	35	M240 SAW MACHINE GUN MODS (GZ1300).....	3,591
2300	36	PHALANX MODS (GL1000).....	150,000
2350	39	M16 RIFLE MODS (GZ2800).....	1,947
2400	40	MODS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV) (GC0925).....	21,900
2450	41	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV) (GL3200).....	4,996
2500	44	SMALL ARMS EQUIPMENT (SOLDIER ENH PROG) (GC0076).....	8,202
2550	45	REF SMALL ARMS (G15400).....	560
2600	48	MACHINE GUN, CAL .50 M2 ROLL (GB2000).....	41,369
2650	49	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM) (G01501).....	4,471
2700	50	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM (M1A2 SEP) (GA0750).....	596,351
2750		TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY.....	3,404,315

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	Conference
5 Stryker Vehicle (G85100)	767,685
Premature Funding Request, Mobile Gun System	-90,000
12 Improved Recovery Vehicle (M88 MOD) (GA0570)	61,635
Pricing Adjustment	-4,000
28 Shotgun, Modular Accessory System (G18300)	0
Premature Funding	-4,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

2800		PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	
2900	2	7.62MM ALL TYPES.....	25,000
2950	4	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES.....	39,300
3000	5	20MM ALL TYPES.....	38,100
3050	6	25MM ALL TYPES.....	15,000
3100	7	30MM ALL TYPES.....	40,000
3150	8	40MM ALLTYPES.....	165,200
3200	14	CTG, TANK, 120MM TACTICAL, ALL TYPES.....	8,000
3250	19	MACS.....	20,000
3300	23	MINE CLEARING CHARGE ALL TYPES.....	6,000
3350	25	SHOULDER FIRED ROCKETS ALL TYPES.....	30,000
3400	26	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES.....	28,000
3450	27	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS ALL TYPES.....	23,500
3500	28	GRENADES ALL TYPES.....	2,000
3550	29	SIGNALS ALL TYPES.....	163,900
3600	30	SIMULATORS ALL TYPES.....	12,000
3650	32	NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION ALL TYPES.....	55,500
3700	34	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M.....	10,000
3750		TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY.....	681,500

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

3800	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	
3850 1	TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS (DA0100).....	11,417
3900 2	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED: (D01001).....	27,544
3950 3	SEMITRAILERS, TANKERS (D02001).....	6,173
4000 4	HI MOB MULTI-PURP WLHD (HMMWV) (D15400).....	953,548
4300 5	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV) (D15500).....	1,541,661
4350 7	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEH (FTHV) (DA0500).....	574,432
4450 8	ARMORED SECURITY VEHICLES (ASV) (D02800).....	301,498
4500 10	TRUCK, TRACTOR, LIN HAUL, M915/M915 (DA0600).....	181,873
4650 13	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP (DA0924).....	1,159,889
4700 17	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES (D23000).....	---
4750 18	NON TACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER (D3000).....	193,721
4760	ADD-ON ARMOR FOR COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.....	7,400
4800 22	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYS (SPACE) (BB8500)	19,200
4850 24	SAT TERM, EMUT (SPACE) (K77200).....	17,600
4950 25	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE) (K47800)....	34,398
5000 26	SMART-T (SPACE) (BC4002).....	8,960
5050 28	GLOBAL BRDCST SVC - GBS (BC4120).....	1,800
5100 29	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SAT) (BB8417).....	12
5150 31	ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (DATA RADIO) (BU1400)...	58,127
5200 34	SINGGARS FAMILY (BW0006).....	458,709
5250 37	BRIDGE TO FUTURE NETWORKS (BB1500).....	390,723
5300 41	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR (CSEL) (B03200).....	49,360
5350 42	RADIO, IMPROVED HF (COTS) FAMILY (BU8100).....	509,260
5450 43	MEDICAL COMM FOR CBT CASUALTY CARE (MC4) (MA8046).....	56,997
5500 45	TSEC - ARMY KEY MGT SYS (AKMS) (BA1201).....	1,517
5550 46	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP (TA0600).....	55,201
5600 52	INFORMATION SYSTEMS (BB8650).....	1,000
5650 59	ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYS (ASAS) (MIP) (KA4400).....	40,858
5700 60	JTT/CIBS-M (MIP) (V29600).....	840
5750 61	PROPHET GROUND (MIP) (BZ7326).....	23,000
5800 62	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL SYS (TUAS)MIP (B00301).....	197,479
5950 63	SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM (SUAS) (B00303).....	5,372

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

6000 64	DIGITAL TOPOGRAPHIC SPT SYS (DTSS) (MIP) (KA2550).....	17,000
6050 66	TACTICAL EXPLOITATION SYSTEM (MIP) (BZ7317).....	19,500
6100 67	DCGS-A (MIP) (BZ7316).....	69,705
6150 71	CI HUMINT INFO MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CHIMS) (MIP) (BK5275)	1,928
6200 72	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MIP) (BK5278).....	33,827
6250 73	LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR (B05201).....	10,470
6300 74	WARLOCK (VA8000).....	---
6350 75	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES (BL5283).	206,233
6400 77	NIGHT VISION DEVICES (KA3500).....	144,696
6450 78	LONG RANGE ADVANCED SCOUT SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (K38300)	14,073
6500 80	NIGHT VISION, THERMAL WPN SIGHT (K22900).....	109,547
6550 83	ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIP (AD3200).....	3,500
6600 87	PROFILER (K27900).....	16,195
6650 88	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (FIREFINDER RADARS) (BZ7325).....	64,556
6700 89	FORCE XXI BATTLE CMD BRIGADE & BELOW (FBCB2) (W61900).	347,295
6750 90	LIGHTWEIGHT LASER DESIGNATOR/RANGEFINDER (LLDR) (K3110)	91,200
6800 91	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMCB XM32 (K99200).....	11,446
6850 92	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM (K99300).....	---
6900 95	TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTERS (BZ9865).....	162,472
6950 96	AFATDS.....	3,378
7000 98	LWTFDS.....	23
7050 99	BATTLE COMMAND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT SYSTEM (BCS3) (W346)	1,249
7100 100	FAAD C2 (AD5050).....	21,500
7150 101	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS (AMD PCS)....	65,248
7200 102	FED.....	8,514
7250 103	KNIGHT FAMILY (B78504).....	3,488
7300 104	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS) (BD3955).....	3,316
7350 105	LOGTECH.....	24,000
7400 106	TC AIMS II (BZ8900).....	12,403
7450 108	TACTICAL INTERNET MANAGER (B93900).....	12,472
7500 109	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS) (BA9320).....	58,654
7600 114	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP (BD3000).....	12,100
7650 115	CSS COMMUNICATIONS (BD3501).....	37,423
7750 123	CBRN SOLDIER PROTECTION (M01001).....	134,830
7800 124	SMOKE & OBSCURANT FAMILY: SOF (NONAAO ITEM) (MX0600)..	107

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

7850 125	TACTICAL BRIDGE (MX0100).....	26,000
7900 126	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON (MA8890).....	13,000
7950 127	HANDHELD STANDOFF MINE DETECTION SYSTEM (R68200).....	5,551
8000 129	GRND STANDOFF MINE DETECTION SYSTEMS (R68200).....	1,386,640
8050 131	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP (MA9200).....	6,600
8100 133	HEATERS AND ECU'S (MF9000).....	12,772
8150 134	LAUNDRIES, SHOWERS, AND LATRINES (M82700).....	12,300
8250 135	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT (MA6800).....	9,662
8300 139	FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT (M65800).....	7,032
8350 141	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (ENG SPT) (ML5301).....	611
8400 143	QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT (MB6400).....	42,220
8450 144	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER (MA6000).....	3,283
8500 145	WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEMS (R05600).....	9,401
8550 146	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL (MN1000).....	24,579
8600 147	SHOP EQ CONTACT MAINTENANCE TRK MTD (M61500).....	52,474
8650 148	WELDING SHOP, TRAILER MTD (M62700).....	7,171
8700 149	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MAINT EQ) (ML5345).....	67,912
8800 153	LOADERS (R04500).....	145
8850 154	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR (X01500).....	10
8900 155	TRACTOR FULL TRACKED (M05800).....	1,435
8950 156	CRANES (M06700).....	25
9000 157	HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE) FOS (R05901)..	7,740
9050 159	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (CONST. EQUIP).....	1,487
9150 165	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP (MA9800).....	50,792
9200 166	ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER HANDLER (M41200).....	---
9250 167	ALL TERRAIN LIFTING ARMY SYSTEM (M41800).....	5,548
9300 168	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS (CTC) SUPPORT (MA6601).....	309
9350 169	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM (NA0100).....	15,819
9400 172	CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT (N1000).....	17,100
9450 173	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (MB4000).....	96,303
9500 174	TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD) (N11000).....	10,920
9550 175	RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIP (M80101).....	20,036
9600 177	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3) (MA0780).....	152,678
9650 179	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIP (OPA3) (MA4500).....	4,917
9700 181	BUILDING PRE-FAB RELOCATABLE (MA9160).....	93,603

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

9750 185	INITIAL SPARES FOR LARGE AREA SMOKE OBSCURANT SYS. (M5)	948
9800 187	SEQUOYAH FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRANSLATION SYSTEM (B88605).	12,813
9850 188	COUNTER-ROCKET ARTILLERY & MORTAR (CRAM).....	245,000
9900 189	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY (B28501).....	987
9950 999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....	527
10000	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS.....	37,870
10150	TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY.....	11,076,137

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	Conference
2 Semitrailers, Flatbed: (D01001)	27,544
Premature Funding Request	-4,000
3 Semitrailers, Tankers (D02001)	6,173
Premature Funding Request	-17,992
5 Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV) (D15500)	1,541,661
Stabilize Production Rate	-75,000
17 Passenger Carrying Vehicles (D23000)	0
Funded in IFF	-6,149
18 Non Tactical Vehicles, Other (D3000)	193,721
Funded in IFF	-9,851
34 SINGARS Family (BW0006)	458,709
Unexecutable Request	-75,000
46 Information System Security Program (TA0600)	55,201
Transfer to RDT&E, A, line 174 for Execution	-23,300
52 Information Systems	1,000
Information Systems Equipment Adjustment	-12,200
74 Warlock	0
Duplicates funding provided in Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund	-13,250
92 Mortar Fire Control System (K99300)	0
Slow Execution	-3,474
96 AFATDS	3,378
Baseline Budget Requirement	-3,500
106 TC AIMS II	12,403
Defer non-emergency TC AIMS II procurement	-20,000
115 CSS Communications (BD3501)	37,423
Defer non-emergency upgrades in CSS Communications	-37,434
129 Ground Standoff Mine Detection Systems (R68200)	1,386,640
Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Vehicles	447,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	Conference
146 Combat Support Medical (MN1000)	24,579
Medical Equipment Modernization and Replacement	4,000
166 Rough Terrain Container Handler (M41200)	0
Premature Funding Request	-15,400
179 Modification of In-Service Equipment (MA4500)	4,917
Baseline Budget Requirement	-5,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

10200	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
11350 2	EA-18G.....		75,000
11400 4	F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP).....		208,000
11450 9	UH-1Y/AH-1Z.....		50,000
11460 16A	C-12.....		21,000
11500 25	EA-6 SERIES.....		178,495
11550 26	AV-8 SERIES.....		9,850
11600 28	F-18 SERIES.....		90,014
11650 29	H-46 SERIES.....		70,505
11700 30	AH-1W SERIES.....		21,100
11750 31	H-53 SERIES.....		181,848
11800 32	SH-60 SERIES.....		15,956
11850 33	H-1 SERIES.....		18,007
11900 35	P-3 SERIES.....		18,800
11950 37	E-2 SERIES.....		7,000
12000 40	C-130 SERIES.....		29,815
12050 42	CARGO/TRANSPORT ACFT SERIES.....		4,259
12100 45	SPECIAL PROJECT ACFT.....		5,120
12150 49	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT MODS.....		486
12200 50	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT.....		71,900
12250 54	V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY SERIES.....		---
12300 55	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS.....		10,332
12350 56	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT.....		2,800
12400	TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY.....		----- 1,090,287

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1

4	F/A-18E/F (Fighter) Hornet (MYP)	208,000
	3 F/A-18's combat loss replacements	192,000
16A	C-12	21,000
	2 C-12 Aircraft for USMC (ASE for USMC)	21,000
28	F-18 Series	90,014
	JHMCS modification - requires R&D funding	-3,400
	Station 4 integration - incomplete effort	-3,400
29	H-46 Series	70,505
	CH-46E IR Engine Suppression (ASE for USMC)	22,700
	CH-46E Wire Strike (ASE for USMC)	9,100
	CH-46E Countermeasures (ALE-47) (ASE for USMC)	7,200
	CH-46E Ramp Mounted Weapon System (ASE)	2,700
30	AH-1W Series	21,100
	Fund installations through FY 2009 only	-21,100
31	H-53 Series	181,848
	DIRCM protection upgrades (ASE for USMC)	135,000
35	P-3 Series	18,800
	Non-emergency obsolescence upgrades	-5,500
50	Common ECM Equipment	71,900
	Non-emergency obsolescence and testing upgrades	-21,000
	AAR-47B(V) (Rotary Wing Common ECM) (ASE)	58,000
54	V-22 (Tilt/Rotor Acft) Osprey Series	0
	Change to program plan	-3,510
55	Spares and Repair Parts	10,332
	Support facilities	-11,216
	SHARP Spares - buying ahead of need	-19,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

12450	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	
12600 7	JT STANDOFF WEAPON (JSOW).....	---
12650 10	HELLFIRE.....	400
12700 26	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS.....	72,113
12750 29	GUN MOUNT MODS.....	72,000
12800	MARINE CORPS TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM.....	19,300
12850	TOTAL, WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY.....	----- 163,813

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1

7	JT Standoff Weapon (JSOW)	0
	JSOW unjustified request	-8,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

12900	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MARINE CORPS	
12950 3	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES.....	15,553
13000 8	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES.....	7,966
13050 10	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION.....	11,000
13100 12	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMO.....	27
13150 13	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION.....	18,412
13200 14	SMALL ARMS & LNDG PARTY AMMO.....	21,862
13250 15	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION.....	274
13300 17	5.56 MM, ALL TYPES.....	4,658
13350 18	7.62 MM, ALL TYPES.....	2,132
13400 19	LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES.....	2,412
13450 20	.50 CALIBER.....	2,420
13500 21	40 MM, ALL TYPES.....	4,093
13550 22	60 MM, ALL TYPES.....	9,864
13600 23	81 MM, ALL TYPES.....	10,088
13650 24	120 MM, ALL TYPES.....	7,779
13700 25	CTG 25 MM, ALL TYPES.....	80
13750 26	9 MM ALL TYPES.....	155
13800 27	GRENADES, ALL TYPES.....	1,138
13850 28	ROCKETS, ALL TYPES.....	5,125
13900 29	ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES.....	13,045
13950 31	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES.....	705
14000 32	FUZE, ALL TYPES.....	661
14050 33	NON LETHALS.....	4,891
14100 34	AMMO MODERNIZATION.....	15,394
14150 35	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION.....	99
14200	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT AMMUNITION, NAVY.....	159,833

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

14250	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
14500 19	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS.....		436
14550 24	STANDARD BOATS.....		35,614
14600 40	TACTICAL SUPPORT CENTER.....		5,850
14650 43	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT.....		45,750
14700 47	GCCS-M EQUIPMENT.....		6,966
14750 56	MATCALs.....		10,890
14800 73	PORTABLE RADIOS.....		25,850
14850 74	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION.....		5,784
14900 75	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER \$5M.....		10,777
14950 83	NAVAL SHORE COMMUNICATIONS.....		1,077
15000 93	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT.....		---
15050 95	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT.....		3,300
15150 122	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT.....		199,561
15200 123	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT.....		700
15250 124	TACTICAL VEHICLES.....		215,330
15300 127	ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION.....		28,446
15350 129	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT.....		46,810
15400 132	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS.....		5,900
15450 134	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....		28,720
15500 137	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....		8,400
15550 138	OPERATING FORCES SUPT EQUIP.....		25,500
15600 141	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT.....		8,166
15650 147	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS.....		28,922
15750	TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY.....		748,749

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]**P-1**

73 Portable Radios	25,850
ELMR - Baseline Budget requirement	-15,000
93 Meteorological Equipment	0
Non-emergency NITES upgrades	-7,497
122 Construction & Maint Equip	199,561
Seabee equipment	25,700
124 Tactical Vehicles	215,330
Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Vehicles	8,040
134 Command Support Equipment	28,720
NMCMPS	-7,919

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

15800		PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	
15850	1	AAV7A1 PIP.....	48,352
16050	8	M1A1 FIREPOWER ENHANCEMENTS.....	4,470
16100	13	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM.....	20,571
16150	14	WPNS & CMBT VEHS UNDER \$5 MILLION.....	16,162
16200	15	MODULAR WEAPON SYSTEM.....	2,589
16250	17	WEAPONS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM.....	21,170
16300	20	JAVELIN.....	1,200
16400	23	MODIFICATION KITS.....	34,623
16650	24	UNIT OPERATIONS CENTER.....	57,100
16700	25	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT.....	5,214
16750	29	COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM.....	85
16800	30	MODIFICATION KITS.....	16,571
16850	33	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS.....	---
16900	37	RADAR SYSTEMS.....	20,900
16950	41	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM.....	21,282
17000	43	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	32,073
17050	47	NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT.....	73,431
17100	48	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES.....	27,631
17150	49	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS.....	18,083
17200	50	RADIO SYSTEMS.....	111,084
17250	51	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS.....	7,273
17300	52	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPT.....	1,606
17350	56	5/4T TRUCK HMMWV (MYP).....	69,985
17400	57	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS.....	52,000
17450	58	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH REPL.....	26,215
17500	60	LOGISTICS VEHICLE SYSTEM REP.....	16,800
17550	61	FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS.....	2,818
17600	62	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION.....	2,370
17650	63	ENV CNTRL EQUIP ASSORTED.....	143
17700	65	BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT.....	28
17750	66	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS.....	168
17800	68	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED.....	364
17850	70	EOD SYSTEMS.....	1,316,024
17950	72	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT.....	---

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

18000 74	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP.....	40,000
18050 77	FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT.....	692
18100 79	TRAINING DEVICES.....	110,043
18150 80	CONTAINER FAMILY.....	2,172
18200 81	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.....	45,000
18300 82	FAMILY OF INTERNALLY TRANS VEH (ITV).....	7,875
18350 84	RAPID DEPLOYABLE KITCHEN.....	391
18500 86	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION.....	18,191
18700	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS.....	2,252,749

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1

33 Air Operations C2 Systems	0
Premature Request	-56,800
50 Radio Systems	111,084
E-Land Mobile Radios - Baseline budget requirement	-152,194
Communications Installs on US Navy Ships Program	
Delay	-36,000
70 EOD Systems	1,316,024
Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Vehicles	585,360
72 Physical Security Equipment	0
Rapid Aerostat Initial Deployment (RAID)/Ground-Based	
Operational Surveillance System (G-BOSS)	-143,332

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

18750		AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	
18850	7	C -17.....	---
18900	11	C-130J.....	388,000
18950	18	CV-22 OSPREY.....	99,252
19000	25	PREDATOR UAV.....	443,700
19100	27	B-1.....	6,880
19150	30	A-10.....	163,886
19200	31	F-15.....	112,762
19250	35	C-5.....	35,600
19300	38	C-17.....	122,000
19350	41	C-37.....	112,400
19400	52	C-40.....	90,500
19450	53	C-130.....	252,663
19500	56	COMPASS CALL.....	23,700
19550	58	DARP.....	15,000
19600	61	E-8C.....	---
19650	65	OTHER AIRCRAFT.....	23,950
19700	69	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS.....	2,480
19750	73	B-2A ICS.....	4,000
19800	80	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES.....	209,695
19850		TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE.....	2,106,468

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		
7	C-17	0
	Premature funding request	-111,100
11	C-130J	388,000
	Five Aircraft	388,000
18	CV-22 Osprey	99,252
	One Aircraft	146,300
	Transfer to Procurement, Defense-Wide, Line 42, for CV-22 SOF Modifications	-47,048
25	Predator UAV	443,700
	Predator UAV	10,000
	Reaper UAV	35,000
30	A-10	163,886
	Unjustified request	-32,400
	Premature funding request for missile rails and EIRCM	-53,500
31	F-15	112,762
	AESA	-9,200
	JHMCS	-70,000
35	C-5	35,600
	LAIRCM for C-5B Aircraft only	30,000
38	C-17	122,000
	LAIRCM	30,000
53	C-130	252,663
	LAIRCM	30,000
61	E-8C	0
	Premature funding request	-17,500
65	Other Aircraft	23,950
	TARS Block 40/50 Modification	-4,320
	TARS Initial Spares	-5,300
80	Other Production Charges	209,695
	Classified Requirement	65,000
	Baseline budget requirement	-3,800

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

19900	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	
19950 6	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE.....	78,900
20000 7	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB.....	16,000
20050	TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE.....	94,900

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1

6	Hellfire	78,900
	Unexecutable request	-25,400
7	Small Diameter Bomb	16,000
	Unjustified request	-20,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

20100	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	
20150 2	CARTRIDGES.....	---
20200 9	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD).....	3,000
20250 16	SMALL ARMS.....	3,000
20300	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE.....	6,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1

2 Cartridges	0
Handgun Replacement Program - Baseline budget requirement	-19,100
16 Small Arms	3,000
Handgun Replacement Program - Baseline budget requirement	-65,700
Transfer to Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide, only for the Handgun Replacement Study	-5,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

20350	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	
20500 2	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES.....	360
20550 8	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE.....	154,140
20600 22	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES.....	18,888
20650 26	HALVORSEN LOADER.....	620
20700 31	RUNWAY SNOW REMOVAL AND CLEANING EQUIPMENT.....	400
20750 34	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION (VEHICLES).....	4,440
20800 39	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT.....	16,600
20850 40	TRAFFIC CONTROL/LANDING.....	3,300
20900 41	NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM.....	9,000
20950 42	THEATER AIR CONTROL SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT.....	14,800
21000 43	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST.....	2,433
21050 51	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM.....	10,680
21100 57	AIR OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC).....	1,250
21150 66	MILSATCOM SPACE.....	---
21200 69	TACTICAL CE EQUIPMENT.....	34,750
21250 70	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATER.....	44,010
21300 71	RADIO EQUIPMENT.....	5,400
21350 74	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE.....	19,020
21400 76	COMM ELECT MODS.....	16,000
21450 80	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES.....	9,317
21500 86	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT.....	10,530
21550 88	AIR BASE OPERABILITY.....	7,200
21600 93	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION (BASE SUPPORT).....	18,000
21650 97	DARP, MRIGS.....	21,607
21700 999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....	1,658,455
21710	OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM OPTEMPO.....	15,000
21750	TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE.....	----- 2,096,200

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		
8	Medium Tactical Vehicles	154,140
	Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicles	123,840
22	Fire Fighting / Crash Rescue Vehicles	18,888
	HAZMAT Vehicles - Baseline Budget Request	-4,325
40	Traffic Control/Landing	3,300
	USAFE Instrument Landing System	-4,200
66	MILSATCOM Space	0
	GBS-RPRS Premature funding request	-35,000
999	Classified Programs	1,658,455
	Program Adjustment	-91,869
	Operation Enduring Freedom OPTEMPO	15,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

21800	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE		
22400 11	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM.....		3,142
22450 13	TELEPORT.....		3,670
22500 16	NET-CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES).....		975
22550 17	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS NETWORK (DISN).....		5,324
22600 23	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA.....		1,600
22650 25	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS.....		32,700
22660 38	MH-47 SLEP.....		22,000
22670 42	CV-22 MODIFICATIONS.....		47,048
22700 44	C-130 MODS.....		49,833
22750 48	SOF ORDNANCE REPLENISHMENT.....		45,788
22800 49	SOF ORDNANCE ACQUISITION.....		53,176
22850 50	COMM EQPT & ELECTRONICS.....		78,342
22900 51	SOF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS.....		5,120
22950 52	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS.....		57,805
23000 56	SOF COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS.....		16,900
23050 59	TACTICAL VEHICLES.....		165,100
23100 60	MISSION TRAINING AND PREPARATION SYS.....		5,300
23150 61	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS.....		150,000
23200 63	UNMANNED VEHICLES.....		107,731
23250 67	MISC EQUIPMENT.....		1,000
23300 69	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS.....		65,678
23350 999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....		60,662
23400 999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....		1,156
23450	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE.....		980,050

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1

25 Major Equipment, TJS	32,700
Request in excess of validated requirement	-26,750
38 MH-47 SLEP	22,000
MH-47 Mods for Battle-loss MH-47	22,000
42 CV-22 SOF Modifications	47,048
CV-22 SOF Modifications (Transferred from AP,AF Line 18 for execution)	47,048
49 SOF Ordnance Acquisition	53,176
SOPGM - Unexecutable request	-1,800
50 Comm Eqpt & Electronics	78,342
TACLAN - E - Unexecutable Request	-300
Forward Deployed Equipment - Transfer from Line 67	20,610
51 SOF Intelligence Systems	5,120
MERLIN - Unjustified request	-29,983
Forward Deployed Equipment - Transfer from line 67	1,220
52 Small Arms and Weapons	57,805
Forward Deployed Equipment - Transfer from Line 67	8,030
56 SOF Combatant Craft Systems	16,900
IBS Upgrade - Unexecutable request	-13,600
59 Tactical Vehicles	165,100
Lightweight ATV - Unexecutable Request	-750
Forward Deployed Equipment - Transfer from Line 67	21,540
Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Vehicles	35,760
67 Misc Equipment	1,000
Forward Deployed Equipment - Transfer to Lines 50,51,52,59 for execution	-51,410
MK 5 Clamshell - Unexecutable request	-470
69 SOF Operational Enhancements	65,678
Program Adjustments	-20,975
999 Classified Programs	60,662

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

RECAPITULATION	
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY.....	100,006
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY.....	298,722
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE.	187,176
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE.....	512,804
GRAND TOTAL.....	----- 1,098,708

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

50	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY	
100 34	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....	---
150 63	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY.....	7,625
200 82	ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM (ASAS).....	3,400
250 85	INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS.....	8,158
300 100	AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE.....	38,900
350 102	AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT.....	---
400 141	MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS.....	---
450 174	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM.....	31,600
500 177	WMCCS/GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM.....	---
550	TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE (TWV) PRODUCT.....	10,323
600	TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY.....	100,006

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

R-1	Conference
Combat Vehicle and Automotive Advanced	
34 Technology	0
Duplicates funding provided in Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund	-3,560
63 Soldier Support and Survivability	7,625
Duplicates funding provided in Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund	-20,000
102 Automatic Test Equipment Development	0
Defer non-emergency development of aviation test equipment	-6,500
141 Materiel Systems Analysis	0
Duplicates funding provided in Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund	-5,410
174 Information Systems Security Program	31,600
Transfer from OPA, Line 46 for Execution	23,300
177 WWMCCS/Global Command and Control System	0
Database interoperability applications for situational awareness	-3,800

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

650	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY	
1000 58	MARINE CORPS GRND CMBT/SUPT SYS.....	5,000
1050 140	TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC SYSTEMS.....	5,000
1060 84	OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT.....	13,000
1070 93	H-1 UPGRADES.....	18,000
1100 95	V-22A.....	---
1150 98	ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) DEV.....	1,245
1200 158	MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPT.....	2,000
1250 179	HARM IMPROVEMENT.....	---
1300 183	AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS.....	500
1350 186	MARINE CORPS COMMS SYSTEMS.....	41,540
1400 187	MC GROUND CMBT SPT ARMS SYS.....	2,000
1450 188	MARINE CORPS CMBT SERVICES SUPT.....	14,851
1500	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....	130,500
1550 205	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYS.....	65,086
1600	TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY.....	298,722

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
 [In thousands of dollars]

R-1

58	Marine Corps Ground Combat/Support System	5,000
	Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV)	-31,800
84	Other Helo Development	13,000
	DIRCM Integration (ASE for USMC)	1,000
	NRE for LW/DIRCM (ASE for USMC)	12,000
93	H-1 Upgrades	18,000
	Aircraft survivability (DIRCM) for H-1(ASE for USMC)	18,000
95	V-22A	0
	Excess to need	-3,800
158	Marine Corps Program Wide Supt	2,000
	Program Wide Support	-8,100
179	Harm Improvement	0
	Defer Thermobaric Modification	-2,230
186	Marine Corps Communications Systems	41,540
	Funds near-term deliverables	-123,808
187	Marine Corps Ground Combat Support Arms System	2,000
	Ground Weaponry PIP	-2,000
188	Marine Corps Cmbt Services Supt	14,851
	Funds near-term deliverables	-715
xx	Classified Programs	130,500
	Classified Program Adjustment	-20,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

1650	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE	
1700 50	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE.....	4,000
1750 67	B-1B.....	17,030
1800 79	SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) HIGH EMD.....	2,000
1850 121	B-52 SQUADRONS.....	24,500
1900 129	A-10 SQUADRONS.....	10,000
1950 162	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS.....	13,300
2000 199	DRAGON U-2 (JMIP).....	---
2050 200	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS.....	---
2100 201	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS.....	20,540
2150 203	PREDATOR UAV (JMIP).....	20,000
2200 204	GLOBAL HAWK UAV.....	---
2250 999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....	75,806
2300	TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AIR FORCE	----- 187,176

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

R-1		
50	Integrated Broadcast Service	4,000
	CO-GINS Funding ahead of need	-5,000
199	Dragon U-2 (JMIP)	0
	SYERS-2 Qualification and Certification Testing	-660
200	Airborne Reconnaissance Systems	0
	TARS Integration on Block 40/50 F-16 Aircraft	-6,000
204	Global Hawk UAV	0
	MASINT and SIGINT Capability Development	-19,033
999	Classified Programs	75,806
	Program Adjustment	-2,852

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

2350	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE	
2400 186	CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM (CIP).....	15,700
2450 999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....	497,104
2500	TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW.....	512,804

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

R-1

999 Classified Programs	497,104
Classified Program Adjustment	-138,060

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

Defense Working Capital Funds (emergency).....	1,115,526
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FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

Defense Health Program (emergency).....	3,001,853
Operation and maintenance (emergency).....	(2,552,153)
Procurement (emergency).....	(118,000)
Research, development, test and evaluation (emergency).....	(331,700)
Medical support fund (emergency).....	---

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	2,552,153
Amputee Care	61,950
Bethesda Emergency Preparedness Plan	5,000
Blast Injury Prevention, Mitigation & Treatment	14,800
Improved Identification and Access to Mental Health/PTSD Treatment	300,000
Improved Identification and Access to Traumatic Brain Injury Treatment	300,000
Care Givers Support Program	12,000
Burn Care	14,800
Comprehensive Combat Casualty Care (C5)	6,500
BAMC Infrastructure (Elevators)	1,500
WRAMC Infrastructure (Building 18 & other infrastructure)	20,000
Efficiency Wedge	382,000
Restores Funding for Legislative Proposal not adopted	410,750
PROCUREMENT	118,000
Efficiency Wedge	118,000
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION	331,700
Peer Reviewed Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Research	150,000
Peer Reviewed Traumatic Brain Injury Research	150,000
Peer Reviewed Burn, Orthopedic, and Trauma Research	31,700
MEDICAL SUPPORT FUND	0

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington is recognized.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT
AGREEMENT

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate, at 8:25 p.m., vote, without any intervening action or debate, on the motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2206; that the time from 7:55 to 8:25 p.m. be equally divided between the two leaders, with the majority leader in control of the last 15 minutes, and that no other amendments or motions be in order prior to the vote, with the time allocated as follows: Senator DURBIN, 5 minutes; Senator LEVIN, 5 minutes; Senator LANDRIEU, 5 minutes, and Senator BROWN, 5 minutes.

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

The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, in a few moments, the Senate will vote on a funding bill for the war in Iraq.

It is a historic vote and a very important one over which many of us have anguished.

I come to this decision with sadness and anger—sadness that we are in the fifth year of this war, a war that has lasted longer than World War II; sadness that we have lost 3,435 of our bravest, our American soldiers; sadness that over 25,000 of these soldiers have been injured, 8,000 or 9,000 grievously injured; sadness that we spent over \$500 billion on a war that is second only to World War II in its cost to our Nation.

I also come to this floor with anger—anger that we do not have it in our power to make the will of the people of America the law of our land; anger that this President has vetoed a bipartisan bill carefully crafted to start bringing America's troops home; anger that we continue to bury our Nation's heroes every day while this Congress fails to muster the votes and some of the will to bring this war to an end.

In October of 2002, I stood on this Senate floor and joined 22 other Senators in casting my vote against this war. I felt then, and I believe today, that the invasion of Iraq was a serious mistake. I believe, as I stand here, it has been the most flawed and failed policy of any administration in our history.

That night when the vote was cast, this ornate Chamber was quiet. There was a lonely feel about it in the closing moments of the session. Those of us who lingered knew that regardless of what the White House said, this President would waste no time invading Iraq—regardless of the flawed intelligence, regardless of the lack of allies, regardless of a battle plan that left us in a position stronger after the invasion than before.

Today, 4½ years later, 4½ years after that vote and after this invasion, America is not safer, Iraq is in turmoil,

and our position as a nation in this world has been compromised by this tragic decision by this administration.

I said at the time, and I will stand by it with my vote this evening, that though I loathe this decision to go to war, I will not take my feelings out on the troops who are in the field. I will continue to provide the resources they need to be trained and equipped and rested and ready to go into battle and to come home safely.

The debate will continue over this policy, but our soldiers should never be bargaining chips in this political debate. That is why I will vote this evening for this bill. But I want to make it clear with this vote that this bill is not the end of the debate on the war in Iraq. This debate will continue until our Nation comes to its senses, until our troops come home, and until we put this sorry chapter in our Nation's history behind us.

We have summoned our friends on the Republican side of the aisle to join us in this effort. Two have had the courage to step forward. I hope that as they reflect on this war and its cost to America that more Republicans will join us, that we will not have to wait until President Bush walks out of the White House to see an end to this war.

I pledge to you, Mr. President, this Senator and so many others will continue this debate beyond today, beyond tonight, every day until those troops come home safely. When we consider the Defense authorization bill in just a few weeks, we will return to this national debate. We will push for that timetable to bring these troops home. We will stand by our soldiers and show our devotion to them with our commitment to bringing them home safely, in an honorable way. The debate will continue until the soldiers are safe and until they are home.

I pray this will happen soon, happen before we lose more of these great men and women. This morning at my desk upstairs, I sat down and penned more notes to the grieving parents and spouses of fallen soldiers in my State of Illinois. I never dreamed 4½ years ago that I would still be writing those notes today. It is a sad testimony to what this failed policy has cost our Nation.

With this vote tonight, the debate will not end; the debate will continue. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I continue to believe that Congress must act to change course in Iraq because the Bush administration will not. Congress needs to force the Iraqi political leaders to accept responsibility for their country's future. Four years of painful history have shown that the only way to accomplish that goal is to write into law a requirement that we reduce the number of U.S. troops in Iraq beginning in 120 days. That amount of time would give the Iraqi leaders the time to make the political settlements that

are the only hope of ending the sectarian fighting.

Setting that beginning point would also force the Iraqi leaders to face the reality that we will not be their endless security blanket. That approach got 51 votes in the Senate on March 29. It was sent to the President. The President vetoed it. But pressure continues to build for a change in course, even in the President's party.

We will renew the effort to force a change in course in June when we take up the Defense authorization bill currently scheduled for late June. The way we will do that is we will make and renew the effort to require the President to begin reducing American troops in Iraq within 120 days.

I voted against the authorization to attack Iraq 4 years ago, and I will continue to fight for a bill that forces the President to do the one thing which will successfully change course in Iraq. Reducing our presence starting in 120 days is a way of telling the Iraqi leaders that we cannot save them from themselves and that only they can make the decision as to whether they want an all-out civil war or they want a nation.

I cannot vote, however, to stop funding for our troops who are in harm's way. I simply cannot, and I will not do that. It is not the proper way we can bring this war to an end. It is not the proper way we can put pressure on the Iraqi leaders. It is a way of sending the wrong message to our troops because now that they are there, and now that they are in harm's way, I believe we must give them all of the support they need.

It is not only the absence from this bill of a beginning point for troop reductions, which is so troubling, I am also concerned about the benchmarks in this bill because they are not only toothless, they may actually be counterproductive. Benchmarks with no consequences for failure to achieve them will not put the necessary pressure on the Iraqi leaders to reach a political settlement. Only a law requiring the reduction of our troops can do that.

The benchmarks as written in this bill are doubly problematic because the schedule for reports, July 15 and September 15, could be used as a way of forestalling pressure on the administration and the Iraqi leaders since those reports are not due until after we are planning to take up the Defense authorization bill in June.

Perhaps the supporters of the current course in Iraq will say that those of us voting to fund the troops bill before us are also signing on to the toothless benchmarks with their arguably momentum-slowng requirements. So let me say plainly, I oppose the benchmarks and the reports as provided for in this bill.

Well, let me say plainly: I oppose the toothless benchmarks and momentum-delaying reports in this bill. I agree