targeted the Brooklyn Bridge several years ago, and they know how they would try to blow up the bridge, which is by the two towers, the cables. It is a suspension bridge, the first one ever built. Every day there are two police officers at each end of the bridge. That is four police officers 7 days a week, 24 hours a day. We can't do it part time if terrorists are going to go after this bridge. So that is 20 police officers per week. It is five shifts to do it 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. That money is coming out of the pockets not of my friend from Nevada or my friend from Oklahoma but the daughter of the Senator from Oklahoma, my family, me, city residents. It is not fair.

This bill, in terms of helping deal with some of those issues, is important. In making our homeland secure, it is important.

So I make a plea to my friend from Oklahoma—and he is my friend and I think every bit of his intentions are honorable, as they almost always are—to let this bill go forward, to take the majority leader's word that he will look at this issue himself carefully and make sure the Senator from Oklahoma has the ability to look at it carefully because this bill has been delayed long enough and the heartfelt pleas of the people who Senator REID mentioned—I know most of them personally, I know about their losses, I know their families a little bit—are for real, as are the pleas of everybody else who is involved.

So I ask my colleague to consider lifting his objection and letting us move forward. There will be plenty of time to object if the conference committee doesn't treat him fairly. He can slow this place down and slow the bill down at that point and have the same effect as doing it now, and we might be able to move forward with the legislation.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, if I might be recognized, I say to my colleague for New York, I have been working on this for 6 months. This isn't new. They knew this was coming. These are commitments that were made that were not kept. This is not a reflection on Senator LIEBERMAN. This is a staff-driven problem. The only leverage I have to get staff to do what they are supposed to be doing is this.

I apologize to the Senator and to his constituents. If my colleagues fix it over the break, when we come back, I would not have any objection.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, will my colleague yield?

Mr. COBURN. Yes, I yield.

Mr. SCHUMER. Is that the Senator's only objection?

Mr. COBURN. That is the only objection I have.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I say to Senator COBURN, I received a note. This is from Senator LIEBERMAN's staff:

We have worked very close with Senator COBURN's staff—in particular his subcommittee staff director—Katie French. Coburn's provisions were included in S. 4. The House negotiators opposed them and after long negotiations Katie signed off on our final agreement.

Beth worked on this and will send more information in a moment.

It appears they have worked this out.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I have no knowledge, I say to the majority leader, that has been worked out. The last memo I have from my staff director is that it has not. If that is the case, again, I will live up to my word that I promised the majority leader and senior Senator from New York that you would not have an objection from me—

Mr. REID. If this is the case, tomorrow in the Senator's absence, can we go ahead with this bill?

Mr. COBURN. If that is the case, then I don't have a basis for objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I was not able to be here yesterday for all of the votes on motions to table amendments to S. 1639. Had I been here, I would have voted against tabling the amendments filed by Senator DODD and Senator MENENDEZ.

TRIBUTE TO BARBARA WHITNEY CARR

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, Chicagoans take our green spaces very seriously. In fact, if you look at the great seal of the city of Chicago, you will see, written in Latin, the city's motto: Urbs in Horto—City in a Garden.

So it seems only natural that Chicago is home to one of America's most popular and spectacular gardens: the Chicago Botanic Garden.

The Botanic Garden is one of the brightest jewels in Chicago's crown of great cultural and educational institutions.

Since its opening in 1972, the Chicago Botanic Garden has provided a 385-acre island of beauty and tranquility just outside of one of America's biggest and busiest cities.

Today, it is the second-most visited public garden in the country, drawing appreciative visitors from throughout the Chicago area and around the globe.

Part of what makes the Chicago Botanic Garden so extraordinary is the dedication, vision and inexhaustible energy of the woman who has served as its president for the last 12 years, Barbara Whitney Carr.

With a great sense of gratitude—and a touch of sadness I would like to wish Barbara Carr well as she prepares to step down from the Botanic Garden and begin a new chapter in her life. More importantly, I want to thank her for all she has done to make the Chicago Botanic Garden a beautiful oasis, a popular tourist attraction, and an important teaching tool.

Like Daniel Burnham, the legendary planner who redesigned Chicago after the Great Fire of 1871, Barbara Carr ''make(s) no little plans.''

She joined the Botanic Garden as president and CEO in 1995 and immediately set to work developing and carrying out a 10-year, $100 million improvement plan.

Her plan included renovation and construction of eight gardens, as well as the restoration of close to 6 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline.

Under her direction, the Chicago Botanic Garden has expanded its collection to include more than 2 million plants.

While it is undeniably beautiful, the Chicago Botanic Garden prides itself on being more than just a pretty garden. Under Barbara Carr's leadership, the garden has truly become a living museum and classroom. Students from the Chicago Public Schools attend programs at the garden in which they learn about the science of plants and the importance preserving biodiversity.

And you don't even have to visit the Botanic Garden to learn from it. Working with the University of Illinois at Chicago, the garden created an online, searchable database of plant species that can help even the most inexperienced gardener. It is called eplants.org. If you have a garden you might want to bookmark that site. It is a good one.

A few years ago, Barbara Carr realized that in Chicago—one of the greenest cities in the country—there weren't a lot of advanced degree programs in horticulture and botany, and she quickly set about to fill that gap. She initiated the creation of an Academic Affairs Program at the Botanic Garden and teamed with Northwestern University, the Illinois Institute of Technology, and the University of Illinois to develop several outstanding academic programs.

In recent years the garden has become the site of cutting edge research in the fields of botany and environmental conservation.

In recent years the garden has become the site of cutting edge research in the fields of botany and environmental conservation. It is home to an impressive seed repository called the Seeds of Success program, part of a global initiative to collect and store native seeds in order to preserve plant biodiversity.

Over the years, both Barbara and the garden have received many accolades. The garden was recognized for its educational programs and community outreach projects with the National Award for Museum and Library Service in 2004. This prestigious honor is the highest award bestowed upon a museum. Earlier this year, the American Public Garden Association presented Barbara with the 2007 Award of Merit, the organization's highest honor.

Before joining the Botanic Garden, Barbara Carr earned a degree from Denison University in Ohio. She spent nearly 20 years at the Lincoln Park Zoological Society, serving as its executive director and president.

To say that Barbara is ''retiring'' somehow doesn't seem quite right. It would be more accurate to say that she is redirecting her energies. I have no doubt that Barbara will remain involved in her community and committed to the many causes in which she believes so deeply. She will also have the opportunity to spend more time with her family: her husband Robert F. Carr III—better known as Tad their six children, and 11 grandchildren.

I join the residents of Chicago, the ''city in a garden,'' in thanking Barbara Whitney Carr for helping to create a garden in our city that makes us all proud.

RESCUERS FROM EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, it gives me great pride to salute three brave young airmen stationed at Eielson Air Force Base in Alaska. SSGt Bryan Fletcher, SrA Elicia Greer, and SrA John Rogers displayed remarkable heroism—and saved a life—on the evening of June 16, 2007.

The three airmen were riding recreational vehicles near Jet Ski Lake in Fairbanks when they heard a woman scream. They immediately stopped to help, and saw an unconscious man about to drown in the lake. Staff Sergeant Fletcher dove into the water first, followed by Senior Airman Greer. They proceeded to pull the man out and began cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Senior Airman Rogers, who was riding a distance away, soon arrived to help in this effort.

Airmen Fletcher, Greer, and Rogers spent several minutes administering CPR to Joseph Mead before they registered any response. All three took turns performing mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and compressing Mead's heart. They continued CPR until the University of Alaska Fire Department arrived to take over. Mead was safely revived, taken to the hospital, and released the next day with no lasting injuries.

The lakeside rescue is not the first time these individuals have displayed tremendous heroism—each has also served in Iraq with distinction. As veterans of U.S. Army combat convoy duty, they were tasked with dangerous and difficult work in the most demanding of circumstances. Like their recent rescue of Joseph Mead, however, no challenge has yet proven too difficult for them to overcome.

Staff Sergeant Fletcher hails from McCloud, TX; Senior Airman Greer is from Bozeman, MT; and Senior Airman Rogers is from Cumberland Gap, TN. They are currently assigned to the 354th Logistics Readiness Squadron at Eielson Air Force Base, where they serve Alaska and our Nation with honor.

A few days after the rescue, Joseph Mead's cousin, Ben Saylor, said, ''This is a reminder that there are good people in this world.'' He is right. These airmen epitomize the kind of quiet professionalism and unassuming valor our men and women in uniform demonstrate on a daily basis. I join all Alaskans in commending their courageous actions.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise to submit to the Senate the first budget scorekeeping reports for the 2008 budget resolution. The reports, which cover fiscal years 2007 and 2008, were prepared by the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended.

The reports show the effects of congressional action through June 25, 2007. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of S. Con Res. 21, the 2008 budget resolution.

For 2007, the estimates show that current level spending equals the budget resolution for both budget authority and outlays while current level revenues exceed the budget resolution by $4.2 billion. For 2008, the estimates show that current level spending is below the budget resolution by $928.1 billion for budget authority and $586.7 billion for outlays while current level revenues exceed the budget resolution level by $34.6 billion.

I ask unanimous consent that the letters and accompanying tables from CBO be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 27, 2007.

Hon. KENT CONRAD,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2007 budget and is current through June 25, 2007. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of S. Con. Res. 21, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2008, as approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Pursuant to section 204(a) of S. Con. Res. 21, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the enclosed current level report excludes these amounts (see footnote 1 of Table 2 of the report). This is my first report for fiscal year 2007.

Sincerely,

PETER R. ORSZAG,
Director.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007, AS OF JUNE 25, 2007

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution [1]	Current level [2]	Current level over/under (−) resolution
On-Budget:			
Budget Authority	2,255.5	2,255.5	0.0
Outlays	2,268.6	2,268.6	0.0
Revenues	1,900.3	1,904.5	4.2
Off-Budget:			
Social Security Outlays [3]	441.7	441.7	0.0
Social Security Revenues	637.6	637.6	0.0

[1] S. Con. Res, 21, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2008, as adjusted pursuant to section 207(f), assumed approximately $120.8 billion in budget authority and $31.1 billion in outlays from emergency supplemental appropriations. Such emergency amounts are exempt from the enforcement of the budget resolution. Since current level totals exclude the emergency requirements enacted in P.L. 110–28 (see footnote 1 of table 2), budget authority and outlay totals specified in the budget resolution have also been reduced (by the amounts assumed for emergency supplemental appropriations) for purposes of comparison.

[2] Current level is the estimated effect on revenue and spending of all legislation that the Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations, even if the appropriations have not been made.

[3] Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget, but are appropriated annually.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007, AS OF JUNE 25, 2007

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous session:			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	1,904,706
Permanents and other spending legislation	1,347,423	1,297,059	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	1,480,453	1,543,072	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	−571,507	−571,507	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous session	2,256,369	2,268,624	1,904,706