

I ask unanimous consent that any time I did not use be kept on the Vitter amendment.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I am pleased we are making headway and are approaching finality and conclusion in regard to the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. I give great credit to Senator DORGAN from North Dakota and Senator MURKOWSKI from Alaska for their persistence in working with the leaders on both sides to get this legislation moved and ultimately adopted.

It has been a long time since we have had the Indian Health Care Improvement Act reauthorized. I think it goes back to about 2001. So this is a long overdue step toward attempting to improve health care throughout Indian Country, and I applaud the work that has been done. I hope tomorrow we can dispose of the final amendments that remain and get to a final vote on this legislation so we can begin to address what are some very serious needs regarding Indian Country and health care.

I wish to specifically acknowledge a couple of amendments—one that is still pending and one that has been adopted.

AMENDMENT NO. 3896

First, Mr. President, I wish to speak to the Vitter amendment, which is going to be voted on tomorrow. If adopted, this amendment would codify longstanding policy against the funding of abortions with Federal Indian Health Service funds.

Senator VITTER's amendment would permanently apply to the IHS the policy set forth by the Hyde amendment, which prohibits the Federal funding of abortions and has been national policy since 1976. For over 30 years, Democratic and Republican administrations, the U.S. Supreme Court, and bipartisan Congresses have all upheld and affirmed this essential policy. In addition to maintaining this legislative precedent, amendment No. 3896 includes important exceptions to save the life of the mother or in cases of rape or incest.

Now, some of my colleagues may ask why statutory codification of this policy is necessary. Let me assure them it is necessary to ensure this decades-long legislative precedent does not fall needlessly through procedural and political cracks.

Without this amendment, there is no true assurance that Federal IHS funds will not be used to pay for abortions on demand in the future. As everyone in this Chamber knows, the language of

future HHS appropriations bills depends upon a host of political and legislative contingencies which can shift suddenly and unpredictably.

This amendment would extend and codify good policy—policy that protects the vulnerable rather than restricting rights. The Federal Register contains scores of national policies that are in place to protect women, young children, and citizens of minority status from harm.

Abortion is a practice that can harm women physically, emotionally, and spiritually. Statistics clearly demonstrate that abortion in this country falls disproportionately on minority populations, including Native Americans.

By supporting this amendment, we affirm life. As a nation we have come a long way in protecting the unborn since the Supreme Court's decision in *Roe v. Wade*. However, we still have a long way to go in the fight to protect life in this country. I believe there is an essential human dignity attached to all persons, including the unborn, and I will continue working with my colleagues in the Congress to promote a culture of life in this Nation.

As a cosponsor of this amendment, I offer my strong support of amendment No. 3896, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

I hope when the vote comes up tomorrow, we will have a good, strong bipartisan vote in support of this amendment.

Mr. President, I see the majority leader has come on the floor. I yield to him at this time. I assume he has some business to dispose of.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I very much thank my distinguished friend from the State of South Dakota who has, certainly, intimate knowledge of Native Americans. His State, I think, has one of the largest reservations in the country and one of the poorest all at the same time.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators allowed to speak for not more than 10 minutes each.

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

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition and support of one of the most important months of the year that should be celebrated year round: Black History Month.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, a prominent African-American historian, author, and journalist, founded "Negro History Week" in 1926 to establish a sense of pride in African Americans who had been ignored or misrepresented in traditional American History lessons.

"Negro History Week" later evolved into Black History Month, a celebration of the people, history, culture, and contributions of persons with African heritage.

In part because of Black History Month, many are familiar with prominent African Americans who have changed the course of history: Martin Luther King, Jr., and Rosa Parks were at the forefront of the civil rights movement, Shirley Chisholm was the first African-American woman elected to Congress, and Jackie Robinson was the first African American to play major league baseball. But let's not overlook people such as the Golden Thirteen, the first African Americans to receive officer's training by the U.S. Navy.

At the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in my home State of Illinois, these young men worked and studied together for the comprehensive exam that would allow them entry into Officer Candidate School. Not only did they pass the exam and go on to become commissioned officers in the Navy, they earned the highest grades ever recorded in Navy history. In fact, their record has yet to be broken. Though they were often denied the privilege and respect afforded White naval officers, they served with distinction in World War II and knocked down the walls of Jim Crow in the process.

Illinois, in fact, has produced some of the greatest contributors to Black history, including jazz musician Miles Davis, Olympic track and field runner Jackie Joyner Kersee, famed composer Quincy Jones, and countless others. Illinois also has the unique distinction of electing two of the five African Americans who have served in the U.S. Senate: our very own Senator BARACK OBAMA and former Senator Carol Moseley-Braun.

During the past 400 years, against all odds and in spite of numerous roadblocks, African Americans have woven themselves into the fabric of this country. Through academics, government, music, art, food, sports, America would not be what she is without the contributions of her African-American population.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

SPECIALIST CHAD D. GROEPPER

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to an American hero who was killed on February 17, 2008, in Diyala Province, Iraq, while supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. His bravery and selflessness will not be forgotten. I extend my thoughts and prayers to his wife Stephanie, his daughter Clarissa, and all his family and friends.

Chad Groepper was raised in Kingsley, IA, and graduated from Kingsley-Pierson Community High School in 2004. He enlisted shortly after his graduation. Chad was known for his ability to put smiles on faces, make people laugh, and for being involved with outside sports such as dirt biking and

four-wheeling. He met his wife while stationed at Fort Lewis, WA, and their daughter is only 4 months old.

Specialist Groepper was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 23rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division out of Fort Lewis, WA. He will be remembered for his courageous sacrifice and energetic personality. Kingsley mayor Wayne Plendl describes Groepper as "a nice, nice young man who was highly thought of." He will be greatly missed. I ask my colleagues here in the Senate and all Americans to remember with gratitude and appreciation a heroic soldier, SPC Chad D. Groepper.

ASSURED FUNDING FOR VETERANS HEALTH CARE ACT

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, on February 14, 2008, I was pleased to introduce the Assured Funding for Veterans Health Care Act, along with my colleague Senator SNOWE. This legislation is the companion bill to legislation introduced in the House by Representative Phil Hare, with a number of cosponsors.

This bill will make spending for the VA health care system mandatory, rather than discretionary. Under this legislation, the base-line funding year would be 130 percent of the fiscal year 2006 VA health care budget. This amount would be adjusted annually to reflect the total number of veterans participating in the VA health care system and would account for the annual rise in the cost of providing health care services.

From 1996 to 2003, the enrolled VA patient population increased 134 percent. Appropriated funding, however, only increased 44 percent. These discrepancies are intolerable. We must give the VA the funding it needs to provide our service men and women with the quality health care they deserve and were promised.

As chairman of the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Subcommittee, I was pleased to help secure full funding for the VA for the first time in 21 years. The Assured Funding for Veterans Health Care Act is needed, however, to ensure that this is a regular occurrence. Our veterans deserve to know that Congress will provide for their health care needs and will not subject them to the whims of the annual appropriations process.

This legislation enjoys the support of every major military and veterans association, including the American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans, the Paralyzed Veterans of American, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. I commend this legislation to the attention of my colleagues and urge them to lend their support by cosponsoring this bill.

THE MATTHEW SHEPARD ACT

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate

crimes legislation. Each Congress, Senator KENNEDY and I introduce hate crimes legislation that would strengthen and add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society. Likewise, each Congress I have come to the floor to highlight a separate hate crime that has occurred in our country.

On February 12, 2008, Lawrence King, an eighth grader in Ventura County, CA, was shot at school allegedly for being gay. He was known by classmates as an outcast who often came to school in high heels, jewelry, and makeup. He had come out just weeks before the shooting. King was working in a computer lab along with 20 other students that day when, witnesses say, 14-year-old classmate Brandon McInerney approached Lawrence and shot him in the head with a handgun. King was rushed to a local hospital where he was later declared brain dead. Once the victim died, prosecutors charged McInerney with murder as a premeditated hate crime and gun possession. He will be tried as an adult.

I believe that the Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. Federal laws intended to protect individuals from heinous and violent crimes motivated by hate are woefully inadequate. This legislation would better equip the Government to fulfill its most important obligation by protecting new groups of people as well as better protecting citizens already covered under deficient laws. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.S. ARMY RESERVE

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to observe the 100th anniversary of the U.S. Army Reserve and to recognize its installations in California that comprise the U.S. Army Combat Support Training Center, CSTC.

Initially established by Congress in 1908 to provide a reserve force of medical officers, today's Army Reserve is a vital operational component in the world's most powerful and sophisticated Army. The Army Reserve provides the specialized skills and manpower the Army depends on and currently assists the Army in locations worldwide, including Iraq, Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, the Philippines, and Latin America. As a result of their extensive peacetime and wartime accomplishments over the last 100 years, the men and women who have served and continue to volunteer to serve in the U.S. Army Reserve deserve the greatest respect and admiration.

Established in June 2005, CSTC is the Army's newest training center and the first of its kind to serve as a premier training center for Army Reserve soldiers in the Western United States.

CSTC provides ranges, training areas, and facilities to prepare and train Army Reserve soldiers and encompasses four geographically separated installations throughout northern and central California: Moffett Field in the city of Mountain View, B.T. Collins Army Reserve Center in the city of Sacramento, Camp Parks in the city of Dublin, and Fort Hunter Liggett in southern Monterey County.

Until 1993, Camp Parks and Fort Hunter Liggett were separate installations under the control of the U.S. Army Reserve Command, USARC. However, in 1995, USARC placed these two posts under Fort McCoy, WI, which in turn developed the original CSTC concept. With headquarters at Camp Parks, which oversees the base operations, training facilities, and housing assets of Fort Hunter Liggett and Camp Parks, the CSTC also provides military housing at Moffett Field and lodging and dining facilities at the B.T. Collins Army Reserve Center.

I commend the CSTC for its success in providing the training grounds, facilities, and support to Army Reserve soldiers. The world-class support and training reservists receive at CSTC is worthy of the utmost praise. I commend the U.S. Army Reserve for 100 years of stellar service to our State and Nation. I will continue to support the Army Reserve as a vital component of America's national defense.

HONORING THE PEACE CORPS

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, today I wish to honor National Peace Corps Week and the 47th anniversary of the Peace Corps. I add my voice to celebrate the hard working men and women who volunteer for Peace Corps service.

As an Arkansan and a believer in Senator J. William Fulbright's legacy, I consider this program to be one of the most important mechanisms we have to encourage international cooperation, peace, and security. I believe we are morally obliged to help those in need around the world and work to reduce poverty in order to fight global epidemics, to enhance education, and to reduce hunger.

I am continually heartened by the good works of Arkansans in the State, Nation, and abroad. Our State has a storied history of service, and I am pleased that there are 36 Arkansans currently serving as Peace Corps volunteers in Africa, Eastern Europe, Asia, and Latin America. I am proud to say that Arkansas is also home to one of the pioneering families of the Peace Corps, Carolyn and the late Bob Moffett. Inspired by President Kennedy's challenge to the American people, Bob entered into service as a volunteer in the summer of 1962. Carolyn was with Bob every step of the way and devoted her life to taking care of her family and the other volunteers; hosting holidays, weddings, and even funerals.