

Mr. DURBIN. The RECORD speaks for itself. First, the Republicans insisted on the entire 30 hours, that the 30 hours be set aside for general debate on the bill before we could reach an amendment. We gave them their 30 hours for general debate and asked them during that period of time to produce the list of amendments that they wanted to consider on the bill. We gave them a list of amendments we would start with. The first was a bipartisan amendment, Senators BIDEN and LUGAR. When we asked them for amendments to the bill, once again, they failed to produce the list. It was very clear what was going on.

Then they proceeded, unfortunately, to tax the energy and stamina of the staff by having them read every word of the bill into the record, a complete waste of time. First, we burned off 30 hours in general debate with no amendments being produced by the Republican side. Then they came to the floor and took another 5 or 6 hours, maybe more, for the staff to read this into the record. This was not a good-faith effort in amending the bill or even debating the bill. That, unfortunately, is a reflection of what we have seen over and over and over, a record number of filibusters, a record number of Republican attempts to stop or slow down the debate on pending legislation. It is because, of course, they don't want us to see us enact legislation. They don't want to see us address the issues of the day. They are hoping this Congress will be as unproductive as the last Republican Congress.

We are not going to let that happen. We are still going to fight for important legislation. On this particular bill, on a global warming bill, we will have another vote. But if it goes down, if it doesn't move forward, it is because the Republicans are following their strategy that has been read into the RECORD, a strategy which focuses, as they say, "much more on making political points than amending the bill."

That is their strategy. It has been made a part of the RECORD. It is very clear what has happened.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

2016 SUMMER OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to acknowledge a significant milestone this week in Chicago's bid to host the 2016 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games.

On Wednesday, June 4, the International Olympic Committee announced that it had selected Chicago as one of the four finalists for 2016.

The Chicago 2016 organizers, the U.S. Olympic Committee, and the people of Chicago deserve praise for a job well done.

Because of their fine efforts, Chicago is well prepared to face stiff competition from the three remaining cities—Madrid, Rio de Janeiro, and Tokyo.

Chicago is a diverse city with culture and history to inspire people around the world. From our beautiful downtown parks to magnificent lakefront to terrific sports venues, Chicago is a world-class city that has what it takes to bring the Olympics back to the Midwest for the first time in over 100 years.

Last October, Chicago demonstrated its ability to host a major international sporting event, when 557 boxers and several thousand other visitors from more than a hundred countries traveled to Chicago for the World Boxing Championships, a qualifying event for this summer's Beijing Olympics.

Many of these people were first-time visitors who hadn't known what to expect going in, but who fell in love with the city. Those of us who know Chicago, who have lived and worked there, were not at all surprised by the visitors' rave reviews.

As the Chicago 2016 organizing committee has so eloquently put it:

Chicago is built on a bold tradition of dreams that we turn into reality. From rebuilding our city to even greater glory after the 1871 Fire, hosting the World's Columbian Exposition and the 1933 World's Fair and transforming an old rail yard into Millennium Park, dreaming and achieving is part of Chicago's DNA.

The U.S. Government is working on several fronts to help support the U.S. bid. The Departments of State and Homeland Security are working to make the travel of legitimate Olympic athletes, coaches, and fans as smooth and hassle-free as possible.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently held a hearing on ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Doping in Sport. The International Olympic Committee expects adherence to this Convention by countries that will host future Olympic Games.

I look forward to working with the Chicago 2016 organizing committee, the U.S. Olympic Committee, and my colleagues here in Congress as we move forward over the next 16 months preparing for the IOC's final decision in October 2009.

Again, I congratulate the great city of Chicago on its achievements to date, and I look forward to welcoming the 2016 Olympics to Illinois.

WILLIAM T. McLAUGHLIN

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate passed the budget plan this morning. I was hoping to be here in time to cast my vote in favor of this agreement, but I was a few minutes late. I want my colleagues to know, and the record to reflect, that I

was paying last respects to one of Delaware's finest citizens and a man who was a good friend to me for the past four decades. I am speaking of William T. "Bill" McLaughlin, also known as "Mr. Mayor," who passed away last Friday. He presided as Mayor of Wilmington from 1977 to 1984 and shaped it as the financial center it is today. This morning I attended the mass in his honor and presented the eulogy.

FURTHER CHANGES TO S. CON. RES. 21

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, section 308(a) of S. Con. Res. 21, the 2008 budget resolution, permits the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in the resolution for energy legislation that meets certain conditions, including that such legislation not worsen the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2007 through 2012 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2007 through 2017.

I find that SA 4825, a complete substitute for S. 3036, the Lieberman-Warner Climate Security Act of 2008, satisfies the conditions of the deficit-neutral reserve fund for energy legislation. Therefore, pursuant to section 308(a), I am adjusting the aggregates in the 2008 budget resolution, as well as the allocation provided to the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee.

I ask unanimous consent that the following revisions to S. Con. Res. 21 be printed in the RECORD.

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

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008—S. CON. RES. 21, FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 308(a) DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ENERGY LEGISLATION

[In billions of dollars]

Section 101	
(1)(A) Federal Revenues:	
FY 2007	1,900.340
FY 2008	2,016.793
FY 2009	2,115.952
FY 2010	2,171.611
FY 2011	2,372.021
FY 2012	2,605.697
(1)(B) Change in Federal Revenues:	
FY 2007	- 4.366
FY 2008	- 34.003
FY 2009	9.026
FY 2010	7.890
FY 2011	- 22.529
FY 2012	8.601
(2) New Budget Authority:	
FY 2007	2,371.470
FY 2008	2,501.726
FY 2009	2,521.803
FY 2010	2,574.006
FY 2011	2,709.419
FY 2012	2,833.058
(3) Budget Outlays:	
FY 2007	2,294.862
FY 2008	2,473.063
FY 2009	2,569.070
FY 2010	2,601.608
FY 2011	2,715.269
FY 2012	2,796.763

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(In millions of dollars)

Current Allocation to Senate Environment and Public Works Committee:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	42,426
FY 2007 Outlays	1,687
FY 2008 Budget Authority	43,535
FY 2008 Outlays	1,753
FY 2008–2012 Budget Authority	181,487
FY 2008–2012 Outlays	9,668
Adjustments:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	0
FY 2007 Outlays	0
FY 2008 Budget Authority	0
FY 2008 Outlays	0
FY 2008–2012 Budget Authority	134,696
FY 2008–2012 Outlays	114,402
Revised Allocation to Senate Environment and Public Works Committee:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	42,426
FY 2007 Outlays	1,687
FY 2008 Budget Authority	43,535
FY 2008 Outlays	1,753
FY 2008–2012 Budget Authority	316,183
FY 2008–2012 Outlays	124,070

REMEMBERING JOHN W. KEYS, III

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today on a sad note—to inform the Senate of the recent death of a model public servant who served our country well. John W. Keys, III, was the 16th Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation. He served in that capacity from July 17, 2001, to April 15, 2006, and worked closely with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources which I have the privilege of chairing. Commissioner Keys retired 2 years ago to return to Utah and pursue his favorite pastimes which included flying. Tragically, he was killed on May 30, 2008, when the airplane he was piloting crashed in Canyonlands National Park, UT, with one passenger aboard.

Commissioner Keys' appointment by President Bush to lead the Bureau of Reclamation was actually his second stint with the agency. He returned to Federal service after previously retiring from a 34-year career with reclamation. During that time, he worked as a civil and hydraulic engineer in various positions throughout the western United States. Ultimately, he served as reclamation's Pacific Northwest regional director for 12 years before his initial retirement in 1998.

Commissioner Keys was a dedicated public servant whose knowledge, experience, and demeanor were key factors in his successful leadership of the Bureau of Reclamation. Those same skills, combined with his willingness to work with Congress on a bipartisan basis, were instrumental in addressing a wide range of water resource issues across the West. He will be sorely missed, but left a legacy of accomplishments that will ensure that he is long-remembered. I offer my condolences to his wife, Dell, and their daughters, Cathy and Robyn.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the memory of John W. Keys, III, who died tragically in a plane

crash on Friday, May 30, 2008. John was a long-time Federal official, and a kind and thoughtful man.

John Keys was born in Sheffield, AL. He earned a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from the Georgia Institute of Technology and a master's degree from Brigham Young University. John was dedicated to his community, and spent much of his spare time serving as a search-and-rescue pilot for Utah County and as a college and high school football referee.

The majority of John Keys' life, however, was centered on his marriage to his wife Dell and his professional career at the Bureau of Reclamation, an agency of the Department of the Interior. John spent nearly 40 years working with Reclamation. From 1964 to 1979, he worked as a civil and hydraulic engineer in the Great Basin, Missouri River Basin, Colorado River Basin, and Columbia River Basin. I first met John when he served as Reclamation's Pacific Northwest regional director. In 1995, he was awarded Interior's highest honor—the Distinguished Service Award—for maintaining open lines of communication and keeping interest groups focused on solutions. After 12 years as Northwest regional director, John retired in 1998.

In 2001, John emerged from retirement to take a position as the 16th Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation. As Commissioner, John oversaw a venerable agency charged with the operation and maintenance of water storage, water distribution, and electric power generation facilities in 17 Western States. John placed great emphasis on operating and maintaining Reclamation projects to ensure continued delivery of water and power benefits to the public, consistent with environmental and other requirements. He was committed to honoring State water rights, interstate compacts, and contracts with Reclamation's users. This commitment helped the agency develop creative solutions to address the water resource challenges of the West.

John had retired as Commissioner in 2006. He was a highly respected and dedicated public servant. I stand today to express my appreciation for his service to the Northwest and to our country. I want to offer my sincere condolences to his wife, his daughters, and those he leaves behind.

PAYMENTS TO PHYSICIANS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, starting last year, I started looking at the financial relationships between physicians and drug companies. I first began this inquiry by examining payments from Astra Zeneca to Dr. Melissa DelBello, a professor of psychiatry at the University of Cincinnati.

In 2002, Dr. DelBello published a study that found that Seroquel worked for kids with bipolar disorder. The study was paid for by Astra Zeneca, and the following year that company

paid Dr. DelBello around \$100,000 for speaking fees and honoraria. In 2004, Astra Zeneca paid Dr. DelBello over \$80,000.

Today, I would like to talk about three physicians at Harvard Medical School—Drs. Joseph Biederman, Thomas Spencer, and Timothy Wilens. They are some of the top psychiatrists in the country, and their research is some of the most important in the field. They have also taken millions of dollars from the drug companies.

Out of concern about the relationship between this money and their research, I asked Harvard and Mass General Hospital last October to send me the conflict of interest forms that these doctors had submitted to their institutions. Universities often require faculty to fill these forms out so that we can know if the doctors have a conflict of interest.

The forms I received were from the year 2000 to the present. Basically, these forms were a mess. My staff had a hard time figuring out which companies the doctors were consulting for and how much money they were making. But by looking at them, anyone would be led to believe that these doctors were not taking much money. Over the last 7 years, it looked like they had taken a couple hundred thousand dollars.

But last March, Harvard and Mass General asked these doctors to take a second look at the money they had received from the drug companies. And this is when things got interesting. Dr. Biederman suddenly admitted to over \$1.6 million dollars from the drug companies. And Dr. Spencer also admitted to over \$1 million. Meanwhile, Dr. Wilens also reported over \$1.6 million in payments from the drug companies.

The question you might ask is: Why weren't Harvard and Mass General watching over these doctors? The answer is simple: They trusted these physicians to honestly report this money.

Based on reports from just a handful of drug companies, we know that even these millions do not account for all of the money. In a few cases, the doctors disclosed more money than the drug companies reported. But in most cases, the doctors reported less money.

For instance, Eli Lilly has reported to me that they paid tens of thousands of dollars to Dr. Biederman that he still has not accounted for. And the same goes for Drs. Spencer and Wilens.

What makes all of this even more interesting is that Drs. Biederman and Wilens were awarded grants from the National Institutes of Health to study the drug Strattera.

Obviously, if a researcher is taking money from a drug company while also receiving Federal dollars to research that company's product, then there is a conflict of interest. That is why I am asking the National Institutes of Health to take a closer look at the grants they give to researchers. Every year, the NIH hands out almost \$24 billion in grants. But nobody is watching