

Bob's dedication to accuracy in media content and high ethical standards in broadcast journalism have defined his career. He demands journalistic excellence and integrity from himself and those who work for him. Bob's demand for excellence has earned KLAS countless national and regional awards and recognitions.

Besides upping the ante for Nevada journalism, Bob Stoldal has impacted the field on a national level. Mr. Stoldal has been a staunch advocate for cameras in courtrooms and pioneered the charge to allow cameras in southern Nevada's courtrooms, adding a degree of public scrutiny to our legal system.

Mr. Stoldal's dedication to Las Vegas and his community extends far beyond the realm of media. Bob Stoldal has donated countless hours to the public good, working on State and local boards, commissions, and museums. He currently serves as chairman of the Nevada State Museum and Historical Society and the Las Vegas Historic Preservation Commission.

As a member of the Nevada Broadcasting Hall of Fame and the longest serving employee of KLAS, Bob Stoldal is a legend in the field of journalism; his insight, dedication, and integrity will be missed by all. I wish him an enjoyable retirement and all the best in his future endeavors.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

LANCE CORPORAL LAYTON BRADLY CRASS

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I rise today with a heavy heart to honor the life of the brave lance corporal from Richmond, IN. Layton Crass, 22 years old, died on June 14, 2008, in Farah Province, Afghanistan, from injuries sustained while his unit was conducting combat operations. He was a member of the U.S. Marine Corps, Golf Company, 2nd Battalion, 7th Marines from Twentynine Palms, CA.

Layton graduated from Richmond High School in 2005. Outgoing and active in school, Layton also loved rollerblading, paintball, and computers. Public service was a family tradition for Layton; his father is a veteran and his brother, Donald, serves in the U.S. Marines, as well. In high school, Layton was part of the Richmond Police Youth Cadet Program and, according to his family, surprised no one when he enlisted in the Marines. It had been his ambition since he was 16 years old.

Before his deployment in Afghanistan, Layton served an 8-month tour in Iraq. Layton never wavered in his commitment to his country or to the Armed Services. His friend, Dustin Gibbs, told a local newspaper that he joined the Marines because of Layton's inspiration. Gibbs had this to say of his comrade: "He was a true friend and an extremely brave man. He had a huge heart and made quite an impact on my life and my future to come." These words illustrate the great influence

Layton had on those lucky enough to know him. His memory will live on long past his years through the many lives he touched.

Today, I join Layton's family and friends in mourning his death. Layton will forever be remembered as a son, brother, and friend to many. He is survived by his parents Donald and Lynne Shingledecker Crass; his sister Dusty Nichole Throop and her husband Nicholas; his brother Devin James Crass and his wife Megan Elizabeth; his nephew, Brenton Isaiah Throop; and his grandparents, Mary Ann and Bob Coons, Zeb and Darlene Crass and Virginia Shingledecker.

While we struggle to bear our sorrow over this loss, we can also take pride in the example he set, bravely fighting to make the world a safer place. It is his courage and strength of character that people will remember when they think of Layton. Today and always, Layton will be remembered by family members, friends and fellow Hoosiers as a true American hero, and we honor the sacrifice he made while dutifully serving his country.

As I search for words to do justice in honoring Layton's sacrifice, I am reminded of President Lincoln's remarks as he addressed the families of the fallen soldiers in Gettysburg: "We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here." This statement is just as true today as it was nearly 150 years ago, as I am certain that the impact of Layton's actions will live on far longer than any record of these words.

It is my sad duty to enter the name of Layton Bradley Crass in the official record of the Senate for his service to this country and for his profound commitment to freedom, democracy, and peace. When I think about this just cause in which we are engaged and the pain that comes with the loss of our heroes, I hope that Layton's family can find comfort in the words of the prophet Isaiah, who said, "He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces."

May God grant strength and peace to those who mourn, and may God be with all of you, as I know He is with Layton.

SOMALIA

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I rise in support of S. Res. 541, adopted on May 21, which is a resolution designed to support humanitarian assistance in Somalia. As you know, Somalia has seen one government after another fail to deliver for the Somali people for the better part of two decades. At the same time, the situation in Somalia and the broader Horn of Africa is of great strategic importance to the

United States and of deep concern to me personally, having traveled to the region on several occasions.

I do not think that we can overestimate the scale of the humanitarian challenges facing Somalia. At least a million people were uprooted during fighting between the Transitional Federal Government and Islamic insurgents last year, and their plight has become graver because of record food prices, drought, and hyperinflation. The 250,000 Somalis in a small corridor outside Mogadishu is now considered the largest camp of internally displaced persons in the world.

The goal of the international community has been to support the formation of a viable government of national unity in Somalia to help stabilize the situation on the ground, and this resolution is designed to support this goal. Nevertheless, we should recall that the country recently faced the terrible prospect of rule by Islamic extremists and that without Ethiopia's intervention, the TFG would not have had this opportunity to bring some measure of stability to the country.

For its part, Ethiopia eliminated the threat of a Taliban-like state taking root on its eastern border and scored a major victory in the war on terrorism. And for our part, this accomplishment furthered U.S. interests by helping ensure that the Somali government did not threaten or seek to destabilize its neighbors or provide protection for terrorists that threaten the United States and its allies.

While I support the broad goal of stability for Somalia and a sustainable peace, let me be clear on an important point. No Somali government should include factions with ties to al-Qaida or al-Shabaab.

Both groups seek to undermine the stability of the TFG, which is the internationally recognized government of Somalia, through violence and intimidation. While al-Qaida's status and animosity towards the United States has been clear for a long time, we should also not underestimate the threat that al-Shabaab also poses to stability in Somalia and the entire region. Indeed, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice designated the group as a foreign terrorist organization and as a specially designated global terrorist on February 29.

In its assessment of the group's activities, the State Department explains the organization scattered leaflets on the streets of Mogadishu warning participants in last year's reconciliation conference that they intended to bomb the conference venue. Al-Shabaab promised to shoot anyone planning to attend the conference and to blow up delegates' cars and hotels. The group has claimed responsibility for shooting deputy district administrators, as well as several bombings and shootings in Mogadishu targeting Ethiopian troops and Somali government officials. In short, terrorist organizations such as al-Qaida and al-Shabaab seek to undermine the hard-fought and tenuous

peace that has been achieved and their influence in Somalia must be curbed.

In addition, while I support the resolution's call for Ethiopia to develop a timeline for the "responsible" withdrawal of its troops from Somalia, it is important to emphasize that this resolution does not call for either an immediate withdrawal or a rigid timeline irrespective of the availability of replacement peacekeeping forces. Any such inflexible approach would be counterproductive, undermine the TFG, and threaten the important gains that have already been achieved.

Just as the presence of Ethiopian troops in Somalia derives, in part, from the intra-party Somali conflict, their departure should not occur until African Union or other international troops have arrived to keep the peace secure. To date, unfortunately, only 2,500 of 8,000 pledged AU peacekeepers have arrived. While some have claimed the presence of Ethiopian troops itself is destabilizing, there is no doubt in my mind that the alternative would be far worse.

Lastly, I would be remiss if I did not comment on the impact that Eritrea has had in terms of making the withdrawal of Ethiopian troops more challenging. According to the United Nations, Eritrea is supporting insurgent groups to undermine the TFG. Under these circumstances, not only would it leave a vacuum for the Ethiopian troops to be withdrawn early, but such a withdrawal would be seized upon by Eritrean-backed insurgents to destabilize the situation in Somalia. This is why this resolution calls on Eritrea to play a productive—and not a destructive—role in Somalia.

The United States has a deep and profound interest in securing the peace in Somalia and the broader Horn of Africa. There is no doubt that serious challenges remain. Nevertheless, I look forward to our continuing to work with our friend and ally Ethiopia, as well as the African Union, United Nations, and other countries in the region to secure a brighter future for all those people in Somalia who yearn to live their lives in peace and with the opportunity to provide for their families.

CHANGES TO S. CON. RES. 70

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, section 323(d) of S. Con. Res. 70, the 2009 budget resolution, permits the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to make appropriate adjustments in aggregates, allocations, and other levels assumed in the resolution to reflect the budgetary impact of certain legislation.

I am filing adjustments pursuant to section 323(d) for legislation that Con-

gress cleared prior to the adoption of S. Con. Res. 70 but for which the necessary information to incorporate their budgetary effects was not available at the time the conference report was filed. The revisions are for public law 110-232, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve Fill Suspension and Consumer Protection Act of 2008, and public law 110-245, the Heroes Earnings Assistance and Relief Tax Act of 2008.

For the information of my colleagues, the combined effect of the adjustments, including accompanying changes in debt service, is to reduce the on-budget deficit assumed in S. Con. Res. 70 by \$965 million in 2008, while increasing it by \$933 million in 2009 and by roughly \$1 billion over the 2009 to 2013 period. On a unified basis, the legislation is expected to lower deficits by \$322 million over the 2008 to 2013 period. Because the revisions are being made for legislation that has already cleared Congress, they will neither raise nor lower the amount of room available to Congress under the budgetary aggregates and committee allocations.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a set of tables which show the revised allocations, aggregates, and other levels for S. Con. Res. 70, the 2009 budget resolution.

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

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009—S. CON. RES. 70; REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 323(d)

[In billions of dollars]

Section 101:

(1)(A) Federal Revenues:

FY 2008	1,875.400
FY 2009	2,029.644
FY 2010	2,204.668
FY 2011	2,413.246
FY 2012	2,506.023
FY 2013	2,626.530

(1)(B) Change in Federal Revenues:

FY 2008	— 4.000
FY 2009	— 67.755
FY 2010	21.270
FY 2011	— 14.824
FY 2012	— 151.572
FY 2013	— 123.689

(2) New Budget Authority:

FY 2008	2,562.305
FY 2009	2,531.668
FY 2010	2,562.869
FY 2011	2,693.847
FY 2012	2,736.860
FY 2013	2,868.805

(3) Budget Outlays:

FY 2008	2,464.754
FY 2009	2,566.868
FY 2010	2,621.952
FY 2011	2,712.799
FY 2012	2,722.051
FY 2013	2,860.217

(4) Deficits (On-Budget):

FY 2008	589.354
FY 2009	537.224
FY 2010	417.284

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009—S. CON. RES. 70; REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 323(d)—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

FY 2011	299.553
FY 2012	216.028
FY 2013	233.687
(5) Debt Subject to Limit:	
FY 2008	9,574.025
FY 2009	10,206.896
FY 2010	10,731.823
FY 2011	11,136.758
FY 2012	11,483.707
FY 2013	11,831.678
(6) Debt Held by the Public:	
FY 2008	5,403.025
FY 2009	5,760.896
FY 2010	5,988.823
FY 2011	6,079.758
FY 2012	6,074.707
FY 2013	6,080.678
Section 102:	
(a) Social Security Revenues:	
FY 2008	666.716
FY 2009	695.932
FY 2010	733.631
FY 2011	772.531
FY 2012	809.862
FY 2013	845.108
(b) Social Security Outlays:	
FY 2008	463.746
FY 2009	493.602
FY 2010	520.149
FY 2011	540.478
FY 2012	566.241
FY 2013	595.535

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009—S. CON. RES. 70; REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 323(d)

[In billions of dollars]

Section 104:

(18) Net Interest (900):

FY 2008	
New budget authority	349.344
Outlays	349.344
FY 2009	
New budget authority	334.396
Outlays	334.396
FY 2010	
New budget authority	370.799
Outlays	370.799
FY 2011	
New budget authority	407.907
Outlays	407.907
FY 2012	
New budget authority	433.182
Outlays	433.182
FY 2013	
New budget authority	448.797
Outlays	448.797
(19) Allowances (920):	
FY 2008	
New budget authority	3.476
Outlays	1.125
FY 2009	
New budget authority	— 12.223
Outlays	— 5.484
FY 2010	
New budget authority	— 11.936
Outlays	— 9.366
FY 2011	
New budget authority	— 12.294
Outlays	— 11.756
FY 2012	
New budget authority	— 12.683
Outlays	— 13.758
FY 2013	
New budget authority	— 12.993
Outlays	— 13.389