

We have spoken with many Senators about their amendments. As Senator WARNER just indicated, we hope to be able to clear perhaps 50 or 60 amendments, 15 or 20 of which are already cleared. That is our goal, to get our cleared amendments passed and to set up, in a unanimous consent proposal for Monday, the way in which we would vote on various amendments, with time agreements and whether there are 50 votes or 60 votes, and so forth, on Tuesday. That is our goal.

I would hope, for the reasons the majority leader just gave, that because this bill is so critically important to the men and women in the Army and to the security of this Nation—not just the Army but the men and women of our Armed Forces and to the security of this Nation—that we will get this bill passed. The only way we can get it passed is if sometime early next week we are able to pass it; otherwise, we cannot get the work done in conference and back here to the Senate and to the White House.

So I thank my good friend from Virginia. I think the comments of the majority leader are comments which should be shared by every single Member of this body relative to the capability and the leadership and the patriotism of Senator WARNER. It is always a pleasure to work with him. This may be one of our greatest challenges, but we have a long history of being able to work together on a bipartisan basis to address these kinds of challenges. He has led this committee. We have had many great members of the committee.

Staff is working very hard, and I am optimistic going into the weekend that we will be able to get that unanimous consent agreement worked out on Monday.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I thank my colleague.

We are working on a draft UC for Monday, and I wish to point out that those amendments which have been brought to our attention requiring votes, we are going to try to achieve that prior to the invoking of cloture; am I not correct?

Mr. LEVIN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WARNER. And we are trying to protect, on both sides, an equal number of Senators who have come to us and sought that protection.

Mr. LEVIN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WARNER. I thank Senators DEMINT and COBURN for working with us last night on an important issue not only to the underlying question of how this body is going to handle certain desires of individual Senators to get funds to their States, but it is the preservation of the jurisdiction of the authorizing committee, of our authorizing committee as well as other authorizing committees in the Senate. So that is fundamental to the resolution of that problem, and I think we have made progress there.

Mr. LEVIN. We have. There is no more fundamental question to this institution than the role of our commit-

tees and this institution vis-a-vis the executive branch and whether we are going to have a robust power of the purse or whether that is going to be diminished in any way. I think we are making great progress in showing to our colleagues the implications of some of the proposals, and we are going to continue to make progress in that regard.

Mr. WARNER. Now, Mr. President, I would suggest the Senator should now move to morning business and get off this bill. We are cleared on this side.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we move to morning business and that the first person recognized be Senator SANDERS, who is always very patient.

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

The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I would just concur, if I might, with the fine words of Senator REID. I have not known Senator WARNER all that long, but clearly he is what a Senator should be. He is thoughtful, intelligent, and respectful of other points of view. While he and I may not agree on every issue, I have appreciated working with him, and I applaud him for his service to this country.

Mr. WARNER. I thank my colleague for his remarks.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I did want to say a word or two on the Defense authorization bill and to indicate that my staff has been working with the staff of Senators LEVIN and WARNER. I hope we can work out an agreement on an important amendment I have authored along with Senators FEINGOLD and WHITEHOUSE.

DEFENSE SPENDING

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, this country has a \$9.7 trillion national debt. In addition, we obviously have enormous unmet infrastructure needs and social needs. Every American who drives on the road or goes over a bridge understands that we need to spend billions of dollars rebuilding our infrastructure. Forty-six million Americans have no health insurance. We have the highest rate of childhood poverty in the industrialized world. In other words, we as a nation have enormous needs, and it is incumbent upon the Congress to do everything we can to take a hard look at fraud, waste, and abuse in every agency of the U.S. Government, including the Defense Department.

I know many of my colleagues come down here and take a hard look at this issue. They take a hard look at that issue, but for some reason or another, looking at the Defense Department seems to be off their radar screen, and I think that is wrong. I think that is especially wrong given the fact that the budget we are looking at right now

for the Defense Department is over \$500 billion, excluding the money we spent in Iraq and Afghanistan, which is more than half of the discretionary budget of our country. So it seems to me that with regard to any of the agencies out there, we should be very active in taking a hard look at the waste, fraud, and abuse that takes place within the Defense authorization bill.

The amendment I am offering with Senators FEINGOLD and WHITEHOUSE is pretty simple and straightforward. Today, more than half of the spare parts in the Air Force warehouses—over \$18 billion—are not needed. That is \$18 billion in spare parts which are not needed. In fact, if you can believe it, the Air Force has on order \$235 million in inventory already identified as ready for disposal. They are spending \$235 million to bring inventory in which is going to go out because they do not need it. That may make sense to somebody, but it certainly does not make sense to me.

The truth is that this type of wasteful practice has gone on year after year, resulting in an enormous waste of taxpayer money, and it must be ended. Our amendment does three things: No. 1, it requires the Secretary of Defense to develop a comprehensive plan for improving the inventory system. No. 2, it requires the certification to Congress that the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Defense Logistics Agency have reduced their secondary inventory. No. 3, it fences off \$100 million in inventory purchases until the Secretary of Defense makes required certifications.

Mr. President, I would remind the Members of the Senate of one of the most significant speeches ever given by a President of the United States, and that President was Dwight David Eisenhower, who, as all Americans should know, was a five-star general and the military commander of Europe during World War II. He was, in fact, one of the great heroes in the defeat of nazism. Eisenhower, who became President in 1952—though it is not widely known—was extremely vocal in taking on not only Democrats—he was a Republican—but Republicans as well in saying that every nickel we spent on excess and wasteful military spending—something which he knew something about as a former five-star general—was simply taking money away from the needs of the American people.

A few days before he left office in 1961, President Eisenhower gave one of the most prophetic speeches ever made from the White House, and here is what Eisenhower said:

In the councils of Government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

This is what Eisenhower said before he left office in 1961. He was talking then about the military industrial

complex. Well, let me tell you something. If he was worried about the military industrial complex and the influence they have in distorting national priorities in this country in 1961, I can only imagine what he would think about the power of the military industrial complex today.

So, Mr. President, clearly we want to have a very strong defense, clearly we want to make sure our soldiers have all of the equipment they need, but we have to take a hard look at the Defense Department, as we do at every other agency of Government, and I would hope very much that the amendment Senators FEINGOLD, WHITEHOUSE, and I have offered will, in fact, be accepted.

TRIBUTE TO HONOR FLIGHT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to recognize the fourth Honor Flight from Kentucky that took place this week. Honor Flight is a nonprofit organization which transports surviving World War II veterans from around the country to see their memorial free of charge. I have been privileged to have participated in previous flights from Kentucky, and I very much regret that my schedule prevented me from attending this one. I hope to have the opportunity to meet again soon with the inspiring veterans from my home state on future Honor Flight trips.

On Wednesday, Honor Flight's Bluegrass Chapter arrived in Washington with 38 World War II veterans from the Commonwealth to see the memorial which they inspired. These brave Americans also paid tribute to one of their fellow Kentuckians who gave his last full measure of devotion in March 1945. 2LT Howard Clifton Enoch, Jr., of Marion, Kentucky, paid the ultimate sacrifice while engaging with enemy aircraft over Germany.

Earlier this year, the Department of Defense honored its promise to account for every one of its men and women, and, more than 60 years later, the remains of Second Lieutenant Enoch were repatriated. He will find his final resting place among other American heroes at Arlington National Cemetery later this month. The son of Lieutenant Enoch, Mr. Howard Enoch III, traveled with the veterans from Kentucky to honor his father, who he never knew. I would like to convey my deepest appreciation to Mr. Enoch for his father's service and to his family for their sacrifice.

I also wish to express my tremendous gratitude to the 38 Kentucky veterans who were here on Wednesday for having served to protect our great Nation's principles from the enemies of freedom. The inscription on the western corner of their monument—a quote by President Harry S. Truman—perhaps best puts into words those sentiments:

Our debt to the heroic men and valiant women in the service of our country can

never be repaid. They have earned our undying gratitude. America will never forget their sacrifice.

Indeed, our Nation will never forget their bravery or their sacrifice as it lives on today in the men and women of our armed services who display the same honor and continue to defend the same principles.

I ask unanimous consent that the names of the 38 World War II veterans from the Commonwealth be printed in the RECORD.

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

IN MEMORY OF

Howard Clifton Enoch, Jr.

WORLD WAR II VETERANS

George Arflack; William Atkinson; Harold Ausmus; Ruben Avila; Fredrick Balke; John Beyer; Hubert Wessel; Lorell Roberts; James Smith; Harlan Barton; Raymond Bloemer, Sr.; John Blossom; Fred Bryan; Phillip Chapelle; Eugene Thurman; John Bruggensmith; Leslie Cohen; Clarence Crawford; James "Art" Cutliff.

Wayne Tabor; Herman Sasse; Charles Devers; Henry "Don" Donaldson; Matthew Flanagan; Robert Carrico; Robert Hall; Edward Jackey; Clyde Logsdon; Leonard O'Dell; Edward Oechsli; Bernard O'Hare; John O'Keefe; Blond Puckett; Leslie "Dan" Stickler; Charles Tribble; Ernest Spencer; Harold Phillips; Joseph Riney.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORTS

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise to submit to the Senate the second set of budget scorekeeping reports for the 2009 budget resolution. The reports, which cover fiscal years 2008 and 2009, 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 September 8, 2008, and include legislation that was enacted since I filed my last reports in July. The new legislation includes: Public Law 110-275, the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008; Public Law 110-287, a joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003; Public Law 110-289, the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008; and Public Law 110-315, the Higher Education Opportunity Act. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of S. Con. Res. 70, the 2009 budget resolution.

For 2008, the estimates show that current level spending is below the budget resolution by \$5.2 billion for budget authority and \$2.4 billion for outlays while current level revenues are above the budget resolution by \$3 billion. For 2009, the estimates show that current level spending is below

the budget resolution by \$958 billion for budget authority and \$591.1 billion for outlays while current level revenues are above the budget resolution level by \$56.7 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, September 11, 2008.

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 2008 budget and is current through September 8, 2008. 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. 70, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2009, 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 2 of Table 2 of the report).

Since my last letter, dated July 9, 2008, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that affect budget authority, outlays, or revenues for fiscal year 2008:

Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-275);

Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-289); and

Higher Education Opportunity Act (Public Law 110-315).

Sincerely,

ROBERT A. SUNSHINE
(For Peter R. Orszag, Director).

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008, AS OF SEPTEMBER 8, 2008

(In billions of dollars)			
	Budget resolution ¹	Current level ²	Current level over/under (–) resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget Authority	2,456.2	2,451.0	–5.2
Outlays	2,437.8	2,435.3	–2.4
Revenues	1,875.4	1,878.4	3.0
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays ³	463.7	463.7	0.0
Social Security Revenues	666.7	666.7	0.0

¹ S. Con. Res. 70, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2009, assumed \$108.1 billion in budget authority and \$28.9 billion in outlays for overseas deployment and related activities. The Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-352) designated funding for these activities as an emergency requirement, pursuant to section 204(a) of S. Con. Res. 21, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2008. Such emergency amounts are exempt from the enforcement of S. Con. Res. 70. Since current level totals exclude the emergency requirements enacted in P.L. 110-252 (see footnote 2 of table 2), budget authority and outlay totals specified in S. Con. Res. 70 have also been reduced for purposes of comparison.

² Current level is the estimated effect on revenue and spending of all legislation, excluding amounts designated as emergency requirements (see footnote 2 of table 2), 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.