

130,000 homeless veterans on any given night and thousands more who are at risk of becoming homeless, we must do more and this bill does exactly that.

As I noted, there are over 130,000 homeless veterans in America. Sadly, veterans make up a significant and disproportionate amount—over 20 percent—of the country's homeless population. Many of these veterans are from the Vietnam war. Even more sad and stunning is the fact that the number of homeless Vietnam-era veterans is greater than the number of service persons who died during that war.

But the face of homeless veterans is changing and is not limited to those who fought in Vietnam. We also are seeing homelessness increase among Desert Storm veterans and veterans returning from the ongoing conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan.

In addition, recent reports are finding a troubling trend of homelessness among female veterans. The VA estimates that the number of homeless veterans who are female has doubled over the past decade. And many homeless female veterans carry the burden of being single parents.

This bill that I cosponsor sends a loud and clear message that homelessness among our veterans is unacceptable and intolerable.

As I have stated in previous speeches, homelessness is thankfully no longer a hopeless situation. We have learned that permanent housing tied to supportive services, such as mental health care and job training, was the antidote to homelessness. Nevertheless, we must continually adjust our programs to meet the changing composition of homelessness.

Before closing, I comment on a couple of other items that will help to prevent and end homelessness among our Nation's veterans.

First, we must improve the coordination between the Department of Defense, DOD, and the VA. Specifically, DOD, and VA can prevent homelessness among veterans by improving discharge planning and coordination of the medical programs between the two Departments.

Second, we must find ways to improve the integration of HUD-VASH programs with services that deliver job training, employment, education, and health care. Specifically, we need to integrate fully the Department of Labor's Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program and programs run by the Department of Health and Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

The U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness was reactivated to address the coordination between Federal agencies. It is my hope that the ICH will work within existing authorities to address the DOD and other service integration issues that I have raised, and come forward with specific recommendations for the Congress to consider. I also look forward to working with Senator REED and others to ad-

dress these issues as we move this bill through the legislative process.

Again, I thank Senator JACK REED for his leadership and commitment on issues related to housing, veterans, and national security. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

TRIBUTE TO COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR MICHAEL W. GLAZE

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to Command Sergeant Major Michael W. Glaze, the Regimental Command Sergeant Major of the Judge Advocate General's Corps, United States Army, for his many years of exceptionally meritorious service to our country. Command Sergeant Major Glaze will retire from the United States Army on September 1, 2009, having completed a distinguished 32-year military career. We owe him a debt of gratitude for his many contributions to our Nation and the legal profession, particularly during operations in support of the Global War on Terror.

He was born in Frankfurt, Germany in 1960, where his father was stationed at the time, his father retired from the U.S. Army with the rank of Sergeant Major. He enlisted in November 1977, completed Basic Training at Fort Knox, Kentucky, Advanced Individual Training at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana and Airborne School at Fort Benning, Georgia. His initial assignments as a Legal Specialist were at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. He then returned to Fort Bragg as a Legal Noncommissioned Officer. Recognized for his superior performance, he then served in the Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army, where he deployed to Kuwait. Following redeployment, he served at the Chief Paralegal at the Fort Belvoir legal office and at the United States Army Special Operations Command at Fort Bragg. In July 1998, Command Sergeant Major Glaze was selected as the Chief Paralegal for XVIII Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, where he deployed on several occasions to Iraq and Afghanistan to check on the welfare of his Soldiers.

Command Sergeant Major Glaze was selected to be the 10th Regimental Sergeant Major for the Judge Advocate General's Corps in 2004. On the 2nd day of October 2006, he was appointed to Command Sergeant Major, the first Command Sergeant Major in the 234-year history of the United States Army Judge Advocate General's Corps. As the Command Sergeant Major of the Judge Advocate General's Corps from March 2004 to September 2009, he was the principal advisor to the Judge Advocate General of the Army and the Deputy Judge Advocate General regarding all enlisted matters for a multi-component force. Additionally, he expertly managed the final stages of the Noncommissioned Officers Acad-

emy at the Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School, and directed the final process for professional accreditation.

Command Sergeant Major Glaze's military awards and decorations include: Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal, Army Achievement Medal, Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Southwest Asia Service Medal, Armed Forces Service Medal, Humanitarian Service Medal, Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal, Noncommissioned Officer Professional Development Ribbon, Army Service Ribbon, Overseas Service Ribbon, the Kuwait Liberation Medal and he is also authorized to wear the Parachutist Badge.

A Soldier who embodies the very best of Army Values and the Noncommissioned Officer's Creed, Command Sergeant Major Glaze trained and mentored a Noncommissioned Officer Corps that truly is the backbone of the Judge Advocate General's Corps. His integrity is impeccable, his counsel is widely sought, and he remains deeply committed to his Soldiers and their families. He is a leader whose honor and candor were the hallmark of a career spent in selfless service to the Judge Advocate General's Corps, and the United States Army. I know all my colleagues join me in saluting Command Sergeant Major Michael W. Glaze and his wife, Debbie, for their many years of truly outstanding service to the Judge Advocate General's Corps, the United States Army, and our great Nation.

CAP AND TRADE

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I rise today to highlight the impact of cap and trade legislation on American agriculture.

Mr. President, the House and Senate Western Caucuses yesterday hosted a hearing entitled, Cap and Trade: Impact on Jobs in the West and the Nation. Jim Magagna, the Executive Vice President of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association testified at the Hearing.

I want to thank Jim for all he has done for agriculture in Wyoming. I also ask unanimous consent that his statement from yesterday's hearing be printed in the RECORD.

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

TESTIMONY OF JAMES H. MAGAGNA, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, WYOMING STOCK GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Co-Chairmen and Members of the Senate Western Caucus and House Western Caucus:

I am Jim Magagna, Executive Vice President of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association (WSGA), the 137 year old voice of the Wyoming cattle industry. I am also a life-long sheep producer and former president of the American Sheep Industry Association and the National Public Lands Council. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to share my perspective on the

impacts of cap and trade legislation on jobs in the agricultural sector, particularly in the West.

My comments today will focus on four primary areas of cap and trade impacts on agriculture: 1) Input costs; 2) Prices received; 3) International trade and competition; and 4) unintended environmental consequences. I will also briefly discuss the role of proposed agricultural offsets. In addition to providing an analytical overview, I will attempt to put a personal face on these issues by introducing comments provided to me by Wyoming agricultural producers.

JOBS

It is difficult to ascertain actual numbers of potential lost jobs and lost new employment opportunities due to the impact that cap and trade legislation would have on agriculture. As smaller agricultural production enterprises succumb to the cost-price squeeze exacerbated by the impacts of cap and trade, farmers and ranchers will be forced to enter the non-agricultural job market in increasing numbers. This will particularly impact our young producers—those who represent a bright future for American agriculture. In the United States agricultural jobs are “green jobs” contributing to the sustainable management of our natural resources.

A decline in the number and size of agricultural enterprises has a direct impact on jobs in supporting industries. These include animal pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, feeds, farm equipment, fencing and tack. While many of these jobs are located in manufacturing centers, a significant number are sales and support positions in the field.

As agriculture declines so do our small western communities. In many small towns in Wyoming the survival of local businesses—the tire shop, repair service, bank, grocery store—is dependent on the economic strength of the agricultural sector. I am confident that this is true in many of your states as well. These losses in turn affect the public sector—schools, senior centers, hospitals and clinics. The result is both a loss of jobs and a loss of a culture and way of life.

INPUT COSTS

Agriculture is heavily energy dependent. While the energy needs of cultivated crop production are generally acknowledged and serve as the basis for most studies, the energy costs of those engaged in livestock production, in particular range sheep and cattle operations, are seldom analyzed. Livestock production and native hay production are the primary agricultural enterprise in many of our western states. In Wyoming livestock production accounts for over 82% of total cash receipts from agriculture.

The overwhelming prices of diesel, gasoline and propane in 2008 provide us with a preview of the impacts of high energy costs. Many of my members who had already taken all feasible steps to drastically reduce their input costs began to plan their exit from production agriculture. Fortunately, the relief in energy prices in 2009 has given them some renewed optimism. The primary energy focused input costs for agriculture include: direct purchases of fuels and electricity (13%); fertilizer & pesticide costs (7%); feed costs (25%); and transportation/storage costs (1%). According to the latest available USDA NASS data these components constituted over 45% of total purchased inputs excluding seed and livestock. As one WSGA member recently noted, “These costs are already stifling growth and regular, necessary maintenance items. Any additional costs imposed by government are obviously another blow to any size business.”

The EPA analysis of HR 2454 conservatively projects the impact of cap and trade

legislation on energy prices for the period from 2015 to 2050. Price increases for electricity range from 10.7% in 2015 to 35.2% in 2050. For natural gas the corresponding increases are 7.4% and 30.9% while impacts on petroleum prices are projected at 3.2% and 14.6%. Agriculture simply cannot absorb these incremental increases to already rising production costs in the light of current flat to declining prices for many commodities.

Western open-range livestock operations are typically overlooked by analysts studying overall agricultural impacts. This is true for both EPA and USDA analysis of the impacts of cap and trade legislation. While per acre energy costs may be almost negligible, several factors contribute to high overall costs. Ranchers must often travel long distances with 4-wheel drive vehicles pulling trailers to check their livestock, pastures and waters. Winter feeding requires heavy duty tractors and equipment. Federal land grazing permittees face increasing energy related costs as they implement intense rotational grazing systems requiring frequent movement of livestock and increased sources of water. In addition, livestock must often be moved from one allotment to another using either rancher owned or contract trucks. Similarly, hay and supplemental feeds are often trucked very long distances.

PRICES RECEIVED

The cliché that agricultural producers are price takers has a solid foundation in market analysis. While some inroads have been made in recent years in vertical integration through retained ownership, the use of co-operatives and marketing affiliations, livestock in particular are most often sold to the highest bidder. Thus, while some of the added energy costs of processing and transporting agricultural products will flow to the consumer, much of this cost increase will be reflected in prices received by producers. The recently released analysis of the agricultural impacts of cap and trade by USDA fails to even address the prices received side of the equation. (“A Preliminary Analysis of the Effects of HR 2454 on U.S. Agriculture”, USDA, Economic Research Service, July 22, 2009).

Western cow/calf producers typically sell either calves or yearlings which eventually move to a feedlot. While we have seen growing demand for “grass fed beef”, grain fed products remains the preference of most consumers. Thus, corn prices drive fed cattle prices. The dramatic increase in corn prices fueled by the ill-advised government mandates and subsidies for ethanol production have resulted in losses to cattle feeders ranging from \$100 to \$140 per head. Feeders are facing increased costs from EPA regulatory mandates under the Clean Water Act and Clean Air Act. As feeders seek to recover from this blow, feeder cattle prices may reach five-year lows this fall. Proposed cap and trade legislation will only fuel this trend.

A analysis of crop production costs under 2008 Senate energy legislation (S. 2191) using scenarios from an EPA study demonstrates that the cost of producing an acre of corn could be expected to rise from \$40 per acre to \$80 per acre. (“An Analysis of the Relationship Between Energy Prices and Crop Production Costs”, Doane Advisory Services, May 2008) The cost of transporting this corn to feedlots will increase proportionately.

Transportation of livestock, crops and food products is an inherent component of U.S. agriculture. A typical calf leaving a Wyoming ranch may travel to a calf lot in another state for the winter, return to a summer pasture in the West the following summer, then move to a feedlot before finally being shipped to a processing facility. The

added costs of transportation projected to accrue from cap and trade will affect the value of this calf at every level.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND COMPETITION

Today most major agricultural products, both crops and livestock, produced in the United States are dependent on global markets. Market growth is expected to occur primarily in the export arena. U. S. food products are in great demand due to our high quality food safety standards and environmentally friendly production methods. However, U. S. agriculture struggles to remain price competitive. The cumulative added input costs at all levels that are inevitable under cap and trade will further erode our competitiveness.

If the U.S. is to remain committed to providing global market access for its agricultural production, we cannot make unilateral commitments to GHG reduction. To date China and India, key export markets, have explicitly declined to commit to a reduction in carbon emissions. Cap and trade legislation, if adopted by Congress, should be made contingent on Senate ratification of an international commitment that imposes comparable standards on all countries.

UNINTENDED ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Cap and Trade is being offered as a response to climate change. Though the relationship remains tenuous and unproven, it is important to assess the broader environmental impacts of this legislation. As specifically related to agriculture, the economic costs of cap and trade will make it more difficult for some to continue and to enhance agricultural practices that have no proven environmental benefits. Two examples in the ranching field immediately come to mind. First, rotational grazing has been shown to improve forage production with benefits to the environment and wildlife, including endangered species. These management systems require more intense management, fencing, water development and regular movement of livestock. All of these activities will become significantly more costly under cap and trade. Second, ranchers currently spend \$5,000 to \$10,000 per well to convert from generators or undependable windmills to solar pumping. Environmental benefits accrue both from less use of gas engines and less need to visit the pumping sites. However, the cost of solar pumping conversions can be expected to rise significantly in response to cap and trade.

AGRICULTURAL OFFSETS

The agricultural and forestry related offsets incorporated in Title V of HR 2454 have the potential to benefit forestry and, to a lesser extent, crop production. The level of benefit and the practicality of administration of the program remain in question. However, there is little evidence to support the USDA analysis that, according to Secretary Vilsack, “opportunities for farmers and ranchers can potentially outpace—perhaps significantly—the costs from climate change legislation.” Significantly, USDA’s own analysis of carbon sequestration potential by region, based on a carbon price of \$34/metric ton demonstrates virtually no potential for offsets in the Mountain Region. While the greatest potential is shown for the Pacific Region, (over 150 million metric tons), nearly all of this is achieved through “afforestation from pasture”. (Figure 4—Carbon Sequestration Potential by Region, “A Preliminary Analysis of the Effects of H.R. 2454 on U.S. Agriculture”, USDA, Economic Research Service, July 22, 2009). This translates to thousands of acres removed from valuable pastureland for our livestock. It is clear to me that, in touting the benefits of agricultural offsets, our western states have been ignored.

A RETURN TO JOBS

In closing I would like to return to the issue that is the primary focus of today's hearing—jobs. Agricultural jobs range from basic manual labor to highly skilled crop and livestock production positions. For many individuals agricultural work is both a profession and a passion. According to the 2007 Ag Census there are nearly 10,000 hired agricultural workers in my state of Wyoming. Over one-half of these work less than 150 days per year days at their agricultural job. These part time jobs are essential to both Wyoming agriculture and to the families that they help to support. They are at the highest risk in the cost/price squeeze that will be exacerbated by cap and trade.

Wyoming's experience shows that there is a well-established progression in job losses related to diminishing agricultural profitability among small and medium sized operations. First the "hired help" is dismissed. This has already been occurring at a rapid rate in our ranching industry due to drought, input costs and livestock prices. As the squeeze continues and the operation can no longer support two or more generations, the younger family leaves the farm or ranch to seek employment elsewhere. As a financial crisis approaches, the older generation "retires" and the land is sold to developers. I am sure that this scenario repeats itself in many of your states. Agriculture holds multigenerational families together. When the agricultural operation ceases, these generational ties are lost, communities disintegrate and a critical skill-set disappears. Our ability to feed ourselves as a nation is diminished. This is a price that our nation cannot afford to pay for a cap and trade system that is at best an uncertain response to unsubstantiated climate change concerns. In the words of one successful young southeastern Wyoming crop and livestock producer, "Even though there may be some benefits, dad and I both agree that we don't have confidence in our government to successfully implement such a system."

I look forward to your questions.

COMMENDING DAVID LUSK

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased to inform the Senate about a Vermonter whose work has been a unique and meaningful contribution to the Burlington International Waterfront Festival, a celebration of the 400th anniversary of French explorer Samuel de Champlain's arrival at Lake Champlain. Vermont poet David Lusk is using his craft to recreate experiences that are inspired by the surrounding Vermont communities, the lake's natural history, the more than 300 documented shipwrecks, and the rare prehistoric artifacts that lie on the lake's floor. Mr. Lusk's poems also draw from maritime literature and his visits to the shipwrecks that he has taken with guides from the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum. He intends to create a collection of poems called "Lake Studies: Meditations on Lake Champlain." Mr. Lusk says the poems strive to "reflect our mutual associations with these mysteries and to suggest something of our own psychological complexity in the process."

Below is a poem that Mr. Lusk shared with those attending the opening ceremony at the Burlington Waterfront on July 2, 2009, for the celebra-

tion of the 400th anniversary of Samuel de Champlain's explorations. I ask that the text of his poem be printed in the RECORD.

SUNSET ON MALLET'S BAY

(By David Lusk)

For just an instant
as the sun reclines
between wooly clouds
and profound, lavender
pillows of the mountains
a flock of sheep
will appear to cross
the glimmering road
of iridescent silver
creasing the broad back
of the lake.

See—here they come,
the little sheep,
huddled together, afraid.

—for L.J. and Beth

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mrs. Neiman, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MEASURES PLACED ON THE
CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 1552. A bill to reauthorize the DC opportunity scholarship program, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND
JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. JOHANNES, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. LUGAR, and Mr. HARKIN):

S. 1553. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National Future Farmers of America Organization and the 85th anniversary of the founding of the National Future Farmers of America Organization; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 1554. A bill to amend the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to prevent later delinquency and improve the health and well-being of maltreated infants and toddlers through the development of local Court Teams for Maltreated Infants and Toddlers and the creation of a National Court Teams Resource Center to assist such Court Teams, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTINEZ (for himself, Mr. BAYH, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BENNET, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. TESTER):

S. 1555. A bill to establish the Office of the National Alzheimer's Project; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 229

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 229, a bill to empower women in Afghanistan, and for other purposes.

S. 423

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 423, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize advance appropriations for certain medical care accounts of the Department of Veterans Affairs by providing two-fiscal year budget authority, and for other purposes.

S. 585

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 585, a bill to provide additional protections for recipients of the earned income tax credit.

S. 644

At the request of Mr. CHAMBLISS, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 644, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to include service after September 11, 2001, as service qualifying for the determination of a reduced eligibility age for receipt of non-regular service retired pay.

S. 941

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 941, a bill to reform the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, modernize firearm laws and regulations, protect the community from criminals, and for other purposes.

S. 1038

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1038, a bill to improve agricultural job opportunities, benefits, and security for aliens in the United States and for other purposes.

S. 1065

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1065, a bill to authorize State and local governments to direct divestiture from, and prevent investment in, companies with investments of \$20,000, 000 or more in Iran's energy sector, and for other purposes.

S. 1066

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1066, a bill to amend title XVIII of