

I would also note that I believe there may be one other unanimous-consent request, and I would be happy to suspend while that is made and then conclude my remarks in 3 minutes. I think the Senator from Rhode Island would like to speak, or I can go ahead and conclude, and then the Senator from Ohio could make his request—whatever the pleasure of the leader is.

Mr. REID. Has there been objection? The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Arizona be recognized for up to 5 minutes to finish his statement, and then I would like to be recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

TROOP FUNDING

Mr. KYL. I will conclude in about 3 minutes.

Mr. President, the point I was making is this: It is easy to lose sight of the larger objective when we get down into the details of specific legislation, as we must do. It is important to understand it and to get it right, but we also have to keep our eye on the ball. To mix metaphors, you have to look at the forest and not get drawn down into the trees too much. The forest here is a very dangerous enemy which means to do us harm. They have the means to do it. They have the will to do it. We are fighting them in two different kinds of conflicts. We are fighting them in hot war in Afghanistan and Iraq. It is a serious proposition. Young men and women have been sent to these places to do battle, to lay their lives on the line to carry out the mission on behalf of the American people to secure those places for liberty. Not all of them will come home. Not all of them will come home without casualty. This is serious business. It requires our full attention, with a knowledge of the nature of the threat.

We cannot send them to do this job without being willing to provide them the funding they need to sustain their effort. Part of the debate today is ensuring that at least for the next 4 months, they will have enough money to get the job done.

By the same token, we have an enemy all over the world, including in the United States, which is plotting, our intelligence community assesses with high confidence, to carry out a devastating attack if they have the opportunity to do so. It is critical that we use the assets we have available to

collect intelligence against these organizations and people wherever they are. The best way to defeat the radical Islamists who mean to do us harm is to prevent it in the first place. That is what good intelligence allows us. That is why it is important for us to reauthorize the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.

My point is, on two of the great issues that are before us today, we have a violent enemy that needs to be defeated. The best way to do that is to support our troops and our intelligence agencies and the men and women who are carrying out the missions we have asked of them in defeating this enemy.

We have to understand the threat and understand that in America, in this great democratic Republic of ours, the American people are the center of gravity in any war. It is their support that is needed in order to achieve victory.

Our young men and women on the battlefield and our people serving us in the intelligence community are counting on us, the representatives of the American people, to see to it that they have what they need to carry out their missions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that if this consent is granted, the first person recognized be Senator JACK REED, who wants to talk about a staffer, someone who works for him.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Will the leader yield? I did not hear him.

Mr. REID. If the consent is granted, I want Senator REED to be recognized for up to 8 or 10 minutes, let's say 10 minutes. Following that, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Ohio, Mr. BROWN, be recognized for up to 5 minutes.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 2764

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate begins consideration of the message from the House on H.R. 2764, the Foreign Operations bill, there be 1 hour for debate equally divided between the two leaders or their designees on invoking cloture on the motion to concur in the House amendments; that the Senate vote on that cloture motion upon the use or yielding back of that time; that the mandatory live quorum be waived; that if cloture is not invoked, the Senate then proceed to amendment No. 2 of the House; that Senator MCCONNELL be recognized to offer a motion to concur in that amendment, with an amendment; that Senator FEINGOLD then be immediately recognized to offer an amendment to that motion; that there be 1 hour for debate equally divided in the usual form in relation to Senator FEINGOLD's amendment; that if

his amendment does not attain 60 votes in the affirmative, it be withdrawn; that upon the disposition of his amendment, Senator LEVIN be recognized to offer his amendment to the motion; that there be 1 hour for debate equally divided on his amendment prior to a vote on his amendment; that if it does not attain 60 votes, it be withdrawn and the Senate immediately, without any intervening action, vote on Senator MCCONNELL's motion to concur; that if his motion does not attain 60 votes in the affirmative, it be withdrawn; that upon the disposition of House amendment No. 2, the Senate proceed to House amendment No. 1; that Senator REID then be recognized to move to concur in the amendment of the House, with an amendment containing the text of the House-passed AMT bill, H.R. 4351; that there be 1 hour for debate on his motion equally divided between the two leaders or their designees; that upon the conclusion of that time, the Senate vote on the motion; that if the motion does not attain 60 votes in the affirmative, it be withdrawn; that if it is withdrawn, Senator REID then be recognized to offer a motion to concur in the House amendment; that there be 2 hours for debate equally divided between the two leaders on that motion; that no other motions to concur or amendments be in order prior to the disposition of Senator REID's motions to concur.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Republican leader.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, with regard to the 2 hours so designated for the AMT debate, I request the opportunity to modify: that Senator ISAKSON have 5 minutes, Senator CHAMBLISS have 5 minutes, Senator DEMINT have 15 minutes, Senator ENZI have 5 minutes, Senator GRASSLEY have 15 minutes, and Senator COCHRAN have 15 minutes—that is for the final vote, Mr. President, not the AMT vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request, as modified?

Hearing none, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, speaking on behalf of—and Senator MCCONNELL certainly can speak on behalf of himself—I appreciate the cooperation of everyone. These are very difficult issues, and there is a lot of work we have not done. But that is the way it always is at the end of a session like this. So I appreciate everyone's cooperation. I hope no one has been offended with my being a little pushier than usual, but I had a little pushing on my side anyway, pushing me to get this done. Everyone has a lot to do.

We have one Senator who needs to get things done tonight. She has a sick daughter. She has to go home. We have a lot of issues we need to address.

So we will now hear from Senator REED and Senator BROWN, and then we will be on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Thank you, Mr. President. First, let me thank the majority leader for arranging this time.

TRIBUTE TO DENNIS P. RILEY

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding Rhode Islander and a superb employee of the Senate who is retiring after 34 years of Federal service—my friend, my colleague, someone I admire immensely, Dennis P. Riley.

Dennis Riley has worked in my Providence office since I was elected to the Senate. But before that, he was a long-time employee of Senator Claiborne Pell, my predecessor. Dennis was born in Pawtucket, RI, on March 3, 1948, and attended St. Raphael's Academy. He went on to earn a bachelor of science in history and political science at the University of Wisconsin in 1971.

He taught history for a brief time in the Pawtucket School System and was a graduate student in the Masters in Teaching Program at Rhode Island College. In 1972, he became the field coordinator for U.S. Senator Claiborne Pell's reelection campaign and formed a bond with Senator Pell and public service that lasts to this day.

Dennis came to serve on the personal staff of Senator Pell, first as a staff assistant in Washington, DC, from 1973 to 1978. But in recognition of those skills and the commitment he brought to bear as a staff member for Senator Pell, Senator Pell chose Dennis to serve as his campaign manager for his next successful reelection effort. So Dennis returned to Rhode Island and successfully planned and executed the Senator's reelection campaign.

From 1979 to Senator Pell's final day in office, Dennis worked as assistant director of the Senator's Rhode Island office. He was a trusted employee of Senator Pell, and, more importantly, Dennis remains close to the Pell family today.

As Senator from 1961 to 1997, Senator Claiborne Pell's legacy includes establishing Pell grants as well as creating the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Senator Pell was also noted as a diplomat, and he served with distinction as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Pell's legacy is a model for all of us, particularly for myself. Dennis Riley is a testament and a part of that tradition of talented and conscientious public servants who labor, perhaps in the shadows, but it is their work that is decisive in our success on the floor.

After Senator Pell retired, and the people of Rhode Island gave me the chance to continue his good works, Senator Pell spoke so highly of Dennis that I asked him to join my staff. It is one of the best decisions I have ever made. He brought with him a keen knowledge of the workings of the Senate, a history and knowledge of Rhode Island politics, good judgment, great wisdom, and great character. In the en-

suuing years, we have become dear friends, and he is a trusted adviser.

During his tenure with my office, Dennis has worked on special projects and has assisted hundreds of agencies and organizations as they sought Federal assistance and thousands of Rhode Islanders who needed help, who needed someone to listen to their stories, and to let them know there is a government that cares about them, because Dennis Riley is a person who cares deeply, not just about Government but about the people we serve.

In Rhode Island, he has been involved in crafting many public policy initiatives, and he has been particularly active as my point person on Federal grants and the applications process for the Appropriations Committee.

He has shepherded projects through. He has brought people together for the common good. He has made a significant impact on the economic vitality of my State. Although Dennis's name will never be lauded in the news reports or press releases, his hand is seen in so many efforts to make our State an even better place to live, work, and raise our families.

Everyone who knows Dennis sees him as a kind and decent man, with a great heart, a great mind—someone we are proud to call a dear friend.

His compassion and quick Irish wit are legendary. For years, transplanted Rhode Islanders in Washington, DC, and politicians in our State eagerly awaited, every day, the "Riley Report"—a carefully crafted summary of the day's topical stories, political news, and a retelling of the events of the day in Rhode Island. This complete and unbiased commentary of the author provided the "real story," very often, of what was going on in Rhode Island.

Well, after his distinguished service to the Senate for 34 years, Dennis now will be retiring to his beloved home in Little Compton, RI, with his wife—the love of his life—Kathy McLaughlin Riley. Kathy is a warm and lovely person, who has devoted her life to educating children. She is an elementary teacher at the Elizabeth Baldwin School in Pawtucket, and she will soon join Dennis in retirement.

In their well-deserved retirement, Dennis and Kathy plan to travel extensively. They are avid baseball enthusiasts, and they plan to visit all the ballparks they have not yet seen. It will be an inspiring and interesting trip for both of them.

He will also be spending time caring for his family, including creating more memories with his many nieces and nephews who so treasure his company. I wish both Kathy and Dennis much happiness and fulfillment in the years ahead.

Now, on behalf of myself—and also I will take the liberty to speak on behalf of my esteemed predecessor, Senator Claiborne Pell—I would ask all my colleagues in the Senate, who treasure, as I do, the loyalty and the devotion of

their staffs, to join me in paying tribute to a stellar Senate employee, Dennis Riley.

Rhode Island has been honored by his service, and the Reed staff will fondly remember his time with them. We formed a lasting bond that will never be severed, and we treasure that bond.

As Dennis files the final "Riley Report," I wish him every good wish.

Now, Dennis is Irish, and that means he has a rather somber view of the world. He has a saying on his office door that reads: "There is nothing so bad that it can't get worse." That is a typically Irish sentiment. As we send him off, however, let me offer another sentiment. Dennis:

May the saddest day of your future be no worse

Than the happiest day of your past.

Thank you for your friendship, and thank you for your service.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

FOOD PANTRIES

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, on Monday, in Hocking County—a small-town, rural county in southeast Ohio—residents began forming a line at the Smith Chapel United Methodist Church Pantry before dawn. By 8:30, when volunteers began distributing food, the line of cars stretched for more than a mile and a half. By early afternoon, more than 2,000 residents had received food. That is over 7 percent of the local population. Mr. President, 1 out of 14 people in this county had received food from this food pantry. Eight years ago, the same pantry was serving 17 families a month. Two thousand people in one day; 17 families for the whole month 8 years ago.

The Freestore Foodbank in Cincinnati, OH, has seen a 52-percent increase in demand this year. Many of these new patrons are working people. They are working minimum-wage jobs. Some hold two jobs. They are not just the homeless. They are not just the dispossessed. They are all kinds of people who have had a series of bad luck in the last several months.

With food prices going up, fuel prices going up, wages stagnating, and subprime foreclosures continuing to hit home, working middle-class Americans are finding it difficult to find room in their budgets for food.

More Americans in need; less food available—the result is far too much human suffering. Think of this. In the wealthiest Nation in the world, people are waiting in line for a subsistence level of food, and some of them are not even receiving that. The men and women and children waiting in line for food are men and women and children you have passed on the street—mothers and fathers trying to feed their kids, children too proud to admit there is no lunch money in their pocket, no food in the refrigerator, no holiday meals ahead; no food.