

Nebraska:
 Army National Guard
 Grand Island Aviation Support Facility
 New Hampshire:
 Navy:
 Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Structural Shop Consolidation Norfolk Naval Shipyard Suspect Cargo Handling Facility
 New Jersey:
 Army:
 Fort Monmouth Battery Test Facility
 Air Force:
 Lakehurst Combat Offload Ramp
 New Mexico:
 Air Force:
 Holloman AFB War Reserve Material Storage Facility
 New York:
 Army National Guard
 Rochester Aviation Support Facility
 Nevada:
 Army:
 Hawthorne Army Depot Water Treatment Facility
 North Dakota:
 Air National Guard:
 Fargo Repair Maintenance Shop
 Ohio:
 Army National Guard:
 Hamilton Organizational Maintenance Shops
 Air Force:
 Wright-Patterson AFB Fire Crash Rescue Station
 Oregon:
 Air National Guard:
 Klamath Falls Munitions Administration Facility
 Pennsylvania:
 Air Force Reserve:
 Pittsburgh Air Reserve Station Headquarters Building, 911th Airlift Wing
 Rhode Island:
 Army National Guard:
 Kingston, Aviation Support Facility
 South Carolina:
 Air Force:
 Charleston AFB Child Development Center
 South Dakota:
 Army National Guard:
 Watertown Readiness Center
 Sioux Falls Unit Training Equipment Site
 Texas:
 Army:
 Fort Bliss:
 Chaffee (Main) Gate
 Robert E. Lee (Main) Gate
 Tactical Equipment Shop
 Red River Army Depot Wheeled Vehicle Rebuild Facility
 Air Force:
 Lackland AFB Addition/Alteration to Training Annex Fire Station
 Elevated Basic Military Training [BMT] Troop Walk at Carswell Avenue
 Laughlin AFB:
 Fire Department Addition
 Squadron Operations Facility
 Goodfellow AFB Fitness Center ..
 Utah:
 Air Force:
 Hill Air Force Base Consolidated Software Support Facility
 Washington:
 Air Force:
 Fairchild AFB Mission Support Complex
 Vermont:
 Army National Guard:
 Colchester, Camp Johnson Information Systems Facility

Air National Guard:
 Burlington Air Mobilization Facility
 1.6 West Virginia:
 Defense Wide:
 Birdgeport Biometrics Training Center
 1.5 Air National Guard:
 Martinsburg C-5 Upgrades
 1.4 Wisconsin:
 Army Reserve:
 Eau Claire Reserve Center
 0.2 BUY AMERICA
 SEC. 108. Prohibits the procurement of steel unless American producers, fabricators, and manufacturers have been allowed to compete.
 0.4 SEC. 112. Establishes preference for American contractors for military construction in the United States territories and possessions in the Pacific and on Kwajalein Atoll, or in the Arabian Sea.
 1.0 TOTAL MEMBER ADDS—\$80.1 million
 3.0 The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas is recognized.
 1.4 Mrs. HUTCHISON. Madam President, I thank the kinder and gentler Senator from Arizona. I am very pleased that he looked at our bill and found that we did meet the criteria because that is exactly what we intended to do.
 1.5 The kennel is for dogs at an Air Force base. The dogs are security dogs, and they do need a place to stay.
 1.0 Mr. MCCAIN. Might I ask where that is located?
 1.4 Mrs. HUTCHISON. At Elmendorf Air Force Base. I think the Senator knows that is in Alaska. Dogs in Alaska need a place to stay, too. Maybe it is cold up there and they need shelter. I think it is certainly legitimate.
 0.7 With that, we did work hard to make the priorities that we thought were right for our military personnel. No one deserves better treatment right now than the military personnel of our country. I thank the Senator from Arizona for his continuing interest in assuring that our military personnel have a quality of life. That has been his hallmark here.
 2.0 I thank, once again, the chairman of the committee, Senator STEVENS, and Senator INOUE, the ranking member, Senator BYRD, Senator FEINSTEIN, my ranking member, and our respective staffs. I am very proud of the work we did on the bill, and I do hope our military personnel do see better health care facilities, better barracks, better living quarters, and from this legislation I think they will.
 0.8 Mr. REID. Madam President, I wonder if the Senator from Arizona has looked over the managers' package on this bill including 15 different items.
 0.9 I am only kidding.
 1.2 Mrs. HUTCHISON. Madam President, to clarify the record, and before the Senator from Arizona turns into the "Incredible Hulk," there was no managers' amendment.
 0.6 The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska is recognized.
 2.9 Mr. STEVENS. Madam President, when the Senators brought this bill to

the full committee—Senators HUTCHISON and FEINSTEIN—I was totally astounded at the consensus on this bill. This is a fairly difficult bill and there are difficult decisions in which the House may not concur. But the two Senators managing the bill proposed decisions for the Senate to which not one Senator has objected. I think that is really a milestone in dealing with this bill.

I congratulate the Senator from Texas and the Senator from California not only for their work product but for their work ethic, working together as a bipartisan team on a very difficult subject. I hope we can bring the bill back from the conference as it stands. I am not sure we can, but it certainly is an extremely good work product dealing with a whole myriad of subjects that affect our bases at home and abroad, and I congratulate the Senators for a marvelous job.

Madam President, we are close to wrap-up. I ask unanimous consent we temporarily set aside the pending business, and Senator DAYTON be allowed to make a statement about Iraq for 15 minutes while we prepare the wrap-up for this evening.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Madam President, before we move off this bill, I so appreciate the chairman's remarks. We could not have done it without our excellent staff work. On the majority staff, Dennis Ward has done an incredible job of research. He is the most thorough person we could have on the committee. I appreciate him very much.

Also, Christina Evans and B.G. Wright on Senator FEINSTEIN's staff, without their working relationship being so good, we could not have done so well. I wanted to add that to the record before we moved away from the bill.

Mr. STEVENS. Madam President, for the information of the Senate, I am informed we will open the Senate tomorrow at 9:15 a.m. We will have 15 minutes of debate and then proceed to the three votes that will be stacked at that time.

I renew my request to permit the Senator to speak as in morning business for 15 minutes.

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

The Senator from Minnesota.

IRAQ

Mr. DAYTON. Madam President, I thank the senior Senator from Alaska for making possible my opportunity to speak tonight on a trip to Iraq I took last week with several of our colleagues as members of the Senate Armed Services Committee and Senate Intelligence Committee, led by the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, JOHN WARNER, who is an extraordinary leader of the committee. I do not know if his age is classified or not, but at his age, the kind of

energy, the kind of determination, the kind of enthusiasm and leadership he showed was just extraordinary. It was a privilege to be on this adventure with him and CARL LEVIN, our ranking member, who celebrated a birthday as we were traveling over there. The two of them set a sterling example for the rest of us to follow.

Then we met with the real superstars who are in Iraq: the men and women of our Armed Forces. I cannot say enough about the respect and admiration I have for those mostly young men and women from all over this country. They have performed superbly well. They have redefined the words "patriotism" and "courage" for this Senator. I am truly in awe of their skill and their performance under the greatest of danger, and their resolve, which continues to this day.

They are proud of what they have accomplished, as they should be. They achieved a tremendous military victory in 3 weeks' time, and now they are doing their utmost to preserve that victory while these other factors get resolved, and that is what I wish to address my remarks to this evening.

Stalwart as they are, those men and women pretty much asked all of us one question: "When are we coming home?" I did not have the answer. The military command with whom we met in Iraq did not have the answer. The Secretary of Defense yesterday did not have that answer. And that uncertainty, as well as the demands that are placed upon them—the risks, the dangers, and the pressures in this god-awful environment with temperatures 115 degrees in the afternoon, sweltering heat, and soldiers dressed in flack jackets, heavy helmets, patrolling, doing what they must do, knowing they are now increasingly targets of Iraqi resistance. It is a gruesome situation they are enduring on behalf of our country and on behalf of the commitments they have undertaken. As I say, they are performing them incredibly well.

When we met in Baghdad with U.S. Ambassador Bremer and with the commanding general of the U.S. forces, General Sanchez, we asked what they thought was the course that had to be followed, and they both said independently the same thing: The United States had to stay the course in Iraq and keep its presence there until success was achieved.

We asked, What constitutes success? They each said three things. First, that Saddam Hussein and his sons must be found and removed permanently from Iraq.

Second, that law and order must be restored to that country.

And third, that a successor government, an Iraqi government, hopefully a democratically reelected Iraqi government, will be able to replace the U.S. civilian command and begin to run that country successfully.

The first objective, the elimination of Saddam Hussein and his two sons,

should have been accomplished already. It must be accomplished very soon, and I believe it will be accomplished very soon. It is impossible to overstate the terror he strikes in the souls of the people of Iraq. People literally quiver when his name is even mentioned. They refuse to say anything about him. They do not even want to mention his name or respond to questions about him.

The new local leaders we met with in Kirkuk talked softly, and when his name came up, they talked so softly they were barely audible. It is as if they wanted to recede into the woodwork and become invisible, rather than be subjected to this man's cruelty and tyranny.

We heard stories about unspeakable cruelty orchestrated by him or his two sons, such as the soccer games played in their Olympic stadium where the members of the losing team would be taken below and tortured and then executed for losing a soccer game. Or even if someone scored the winning goal and it cost one of the son's his bet, that player could be taken down below and tortured and executed. To think of living one's life under those kinds of horrific circumstances at the whim of this insane, cruel, and demonic man and his sons.

We visited a mass grave site where a couple thousand bodies have been exhumed, the ones not identified and taken away by their Iraqi brothers and sisters. There are thousands of those grave sites, we are told, all over the country.

There is reason to believe that when those three men are permanently gone, unmistakably gone, identified clearly by the Iraqi people as bodies that are never again to rule Iraq, that more and more of the citizenry will come forward and will be willing to take that crucial first step toward allegiance with the United States but, more importantly, allegiance with their own future, with their own autonomous Iraq that they can create and run themselves.

After that first goal has been achieved, the other two, bringing law and order to this country and installing a successor government that is going to be viable over the months that will follow, is going to be even more challenging. Right now, U.S. forces are seeking out and training, putting into place some 60,000 to 70,000 police officers all over Iraq.

This is a monumental undertaking of its own, to screen out the wrong elements, those who were involved before in the Baath Party or secret police, and put them now in charge of law and order all over that country, law and order that is desperately needed because right now it is the U.S. troops who are required to patrol to reconstruct the peace, guarding public property which, we are told, if something has any value at all and is not being guarded, it will be quickly stolen, looted. While our troops are standing guard or patrolling, they are exposed

targets. Increasingly, they are the targets of murderers who are seeking vengeance and trying to drive out our forces.

In fact, the day after we left Baghdad, a Minnesota soldier was killed, PFC Edward Herrgott from Shakopee, MN. He was 20 years old. He was killed, murdered really, by a sniper as he stood guarding the Baghdad Museum. Some of that hostility is being orchestrated by forces, some rumored to be by Saddam Hussein himself trying to retaliate against the United States military for the victories that were achieved, but some of it is also said to be caused by the lack of improvements that have failed to be made in the basic services upon which Iraqi citizens depend.

There is an article in yesterday's New York Times and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD at the completion of my remarks.

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

(See Exhibit 1.)

Mr. DAYTON. Let me read a couple of excerpts because this is really the crux of where I think we have fallen behind in our effort and where, until we do make up that effort and start showing some visible success, our troops are going to have an increasingly difficult time and increasingly become targets of hostility and reaction and where they are going to be bound to that country longer than they would need to be.

It describes the city of Abu Ghraib which is just west of Baghdad. It says:

The constituents' woes came down to the essentials. They had no power, and thus no clean water. Their local elected leader was besieged with all of these requests for basic necessities of life.

Mr. Dari could do nothing for the man who, lacking electricity, stayed up all night fanning a sick child, nothing for the 5-year-old child who was left legless by unexploded ordnance that detonated, a sight that caused him to weep. He could do nothing for the multitudes complaining of cars, weapons or relatives taken by American forces, other than give their names to the Americans. He could do nothing for those lacking drinking water or waiting for food rations.

"What do you tell the people—have more patience?" he asked rhetorically. "Till when?"

This local Iraqi leader went on to say:

"Conditions have never been worse," he said bluntly. "We've never been through such a long bad period."

The city has had only 1 to 3 hours of power a day in recent weeks. Drinking water cannot be pumped without electricity so people have to take their water from dirty canals. As I said before, when we were there, the temperatures in the afternoon were 115 degrees. I was told a couple of days before we arrived it had reached 130 degrees. If there is no electricity for air conditioning and other cooling, there are serious problems.

Crime, rare under the old government, is rampant. The leader said that

when he first met with the Americans he told them that they did not have much time to meet the expectations of the citizenry, and that he believes time is almost up. Yet, as of the other day, neither he nor the American colonel in charge of the troops there had ever had contact with the American-led civilian administration ostensibly governing Iraq, even though this man, Mr. Dari, oversees an area that is home to 900,000 people.

It is an impossible situation for our service men and women to be trying to uphold civil order in a foreign country with virtually no interpreters available to communicate with citizens, when they are in that state of frustration and agitation.

We met yesterday with the Secretary of Defense in the Armed Services Committee, who pointed to progress that has been made in this respect. I am sure that there has been progress in certain areas, but there is not enough progress being made in these non-military efforts. They are not occurring in enough places in the country to take hold among the citizenry. And where they are occurring, at least from what we saw on our trip, it is the U.S. and British troops who are performing these nonmilitary services.

For example, in Kirkuk, which is north of Baghdad, U.S. forces conduct raids at night against what are believed to be enemy cells of resistance, and then by day they are hauling away thousands of tons of accumulated garbage, old garbage, and repairing run-down schools. The British troops with whom we met in Basra, in southern Iraq, are rebuilding a hospital. They are doing wonderful work, but that is not what they are there to do.

To ask them to be engaged in military activities, policing the streets of these cities, doing repair work or hauling away old accumulated garbage in their spare time, which they have done, is just really senseless. It is overburdening them. It is unfair to them, and it means that not enough of these non-military projects, economic rehabilitation, social rehabilitation programs, are underway or visible anywhere in Iraq for the citizens of that country to see that they have hope for a better future.

They expect the United States of America, which they view as omnipotent because we came in and swept their military aside and occupied those cities and the country, to deliver services as basic as electricity or running water, and when we cannot do so and when the conditions are markedly worse than they were under Saddam Hussein, we have a very serious problem with the reception there. Our troops, our young men and women, are literally going to pay for these failures with their lives.

I was recently told about a story of a company in Ohio that makes hospital surgical beds. They were willing to send as many of these surgical tables over to Iraq as could be used—such as

for the 5-year-old legless boy who needed surgery—to save lives and be recognized as having come over from the United States of America to help dress the wounds, literally and figuratively, that exist there. The company is still waiting to hear back from the Deputy Secretary of Defense's office regarding that offer to donate and transport, at their expense, these hospital facilities.

If the United States can bring in, as we have because we must, tent cities with electric generators, with sewage disposal systems, with portable toilets, why can't electric generators be brought in that will produce some of the electricity that these cities need so that they can again appreciate the benefits of what we have brought to them, not only the liberation of spirit and soul and body, but also the ability to function as they must and move forward as they must?

I urge the administration that the same efforts be made, with the same intensity of effort, the same—not quite the same funding but considerable effort be made—to bring about this renovation.

Ultimately, that reconstruction is going to take decades. It is the responsibility of the Iraqi people to undertake it and to pay for it, but in the short run, in the immediate sense, those projects are not going to occur unless the United States is the initiator, provides the leadership, and provides the initial financial resources. If we do not see a plethora of those kinds of improvements overall, if we do not see children who are outside playing with soccer balls donated by American children who sent them over there, we do not establish that basic connection, then we are going to be there far longer than we should be and longer than anybody over there now wants us to be. We are going to suffer casualties far greater than we should.

So I implore the President and the administration to undertake this effort with the same magnitude of skill and American know-how that succeeded so wonderfully militarily so we can bring our folks home.

I yield the floor.

EXHIBIT 1

[From the New York Times, July 9, 2003]

FOR A TOWN COUNCIL IN IRAQ, MANY QUERIES,
FEW ANSWERS

(By Amy Waldman)

ABU GHRAIB, IRAQ, July 5.—On a recent morning, the Abu Ghraib town council was hearing the usual litany of complaints, offering its usual mix of help and, mostly, impotence in return. Overhead, a fan turned, but the air did not.

The constituents' woes came down to the essentials. They had no power, and thus no clean water—could they get generators? They had no security—could they get weapons permits?

If anyone could help them, it should have been the man at the center of the scene, Dari Hamas al-Dari. In April, he was selected by the local tribes to lead Iraq's first freely formed town council after the fall of Saddam Hussein. Since then, he has sat at a desk in a white robe and headdress, in a room lined

with men in tribal robes and Western dress all looking to him for answers. He has not had many.

Mr. Dari could do nothing for the man who, lacking electricity, stayed up all night fanning a sick child, nothing for the 5-year-old child who was left legless by unexploded ordnance that detonated, a sight that caused him to weep. He could do nothing for the multitudes complaining of cars, weapons or relatives taken by American forces, other than give their names to the Americans. He could do nothing for those lacking drinking water or waiting for food rations.

"What do you tell the people—have more patience?" he asked rhetorically. "Till when?"

If America has natural allies in Iraq, they are men like Mr. Dari. He attended the American Jesuit school in Baghdad, then university in Frankfurt. He has lived in Europe and speaks excellent English. He maintained his independence throughout Mr. Hussein's rule, shunning the material blandishments with which Mr. Hussein bought the loyalty of many tribal sheiks.

A part-time farmer and businessman, he is a member of the sizable Zobaa tribe, which his brother leads. He welcomed the Americans and has worked closely with their military commanders in his area.

So the impatience creeping into his voice and the frustration lining his handsome face bode poorly for the fate of the American-led occupation here—even if American officials succeed in drawing Iraqis into a new national leadership. There is no indication that Mr. Dari, who is 64, would turn on the Americans. He is simply losing faith in them.

"Conditions have never been worse," he said bluntly. "We've never been through such a long bad period."

Abu Ghraib—a largely agricultural area just west of Baghdad that is also home to Iraq's most notorious prison—has had only one to three hours of power a day in recent weeks. Drinking water cannot be pumped without electricity, so people take water from dirty canals.

The food ration system that functioned smoothly under Saddam Hussein is breaking down, out here at least. Trucks leave Baghdad laden with food, but it mysteriously gets offloaded at markets along the way.

Crime, rare under the old government, is rampant. Mr. Dari's car was taken from him at gunpoint in Baghdad recently. Four of his council members have been the victims of carjacking attempts. And while the criminals are well-armed, the Americans are disarming the victims, taking weapons while the weapons licenses they insist on are in short supply.

"People here feel naked without their pistols," Mr. Dari said, putting his own in a holster.

In a time of rising discontent, Mr. Dari is the buffer between occupier and occupied. It is a role that, historically, has earned little appreciation. Recent attacks on Iraqis cooperating with the Americans suggest that this chapter will be no different.

"We are stuck between the Americans and our people," Mr. Dari said of the council, which sits, for no salary, from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. daily. "And there were so many promises from one side."

Some people are calling the council members "America lovers" and traitors, he said, because they are working with the Americans.

"He's caught in the middle," one of his American partners, Lt. Col. Jeff Ingram of the First Armored Division, acknowledged. "He defends us a lot."

These days, Mr. Dari is warning the American more than he is defending them. When he first met with them, he said, he told them

that they did not have much time to meet people's expectations. That time is almost up, he believes.

"I'm not threatening you with another Vietnam—God forbid," he said. "I'm just trying to get help for the people before something happens."

Something is already happening, of course. Out here, as across much of Iraq, the attacks on Americans are stepping up. Colonel Ingram said his company is being attacked at least once a day, fortunately by men who are not very good shots.

Colonel Ingram blames the Iraqis for most of the area's problems, saying it is they who have torn down the power lines he fixed, they who are robbing one another. "The U.S. is not the problem, it's the solution," he said.

But he too wonders about the slow pace of rebuilding. "I would have expected the U.S., the biggest country in the world, to say here's the water purification system, here's the big generator," he said.

As of the other day, neither Mr. Dari nor Colonel Ingram had ever had any contact with the American-led civilian administration ostensibly governing Iraq, although Mr. Dari oversees an area that is home to 900,000 people.

So they soldier on alone, often seeking progress in vain. The council tried to distribute generators found at a Republican Guard camp to villages, but found that many of the village "representatives" were driving out of the camp and selling the generators. Others were being set upon by angry mobs wanting the generators for themselves.

American soldiers were deployed to keep order, but in the heat and chaos their tempers frayed. They broke windshields and cursed at Iraqis, further shrinking the reservoir of good will.

Mr. Dari said he received 10 to 12 complaints a day about weapons, cars or relatives taken by the Americas. One man came to report that American soldiers had taken away his deaf relative a month ago for having a picture of Saddam Hussein in his house, and that he had not been seen since. Officials from an Islamic charity said the Americans had confiscated their car and raided their office—the left both unsecured, giving looters free rein.

Then there are the small problems. The woman who is illegally squatting in a government building (American soldier told Mr. Dari they could not evict her unless she threatened someone; property rights were not their "purview.") The two council members whom the council dismissed for corruption. The effort to find the American commander with the authority to sign a contract for garbage collection.

Mr. Dari is just old enough to remember when the British had an air base just west of here. They told Iraqis they had come to liberate them from the Ottomans, he recalled, and they stayed 40 years.

"I hope history isn't repeating itself," he said, and pressed his temples as if hoping to make the impatient men at both elbows disappear.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent that following the vote in relation to the Sessions amendment, which is amendment No. 1202, the legislative branch appropriations bill be read a third time and the Senate then proceed to a vote on the passage of the bill with

no intervening action or debate; provided further that immediately following that vote the Senate proceed to vote on the passage of the military construction appropriations bill, again with no further intervening action or debate; provided further that no further amendments or motions or points of order be in order to either bill.

I further ask unanimous consent that following the votes on passage of the two bills, the Senate then insist on its respective amendments, request conferences with the House, and the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate for both bills.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period for morning business.

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

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

Mrs. BOXER. Madam President, I have been trying to get some time to pay tribute to some of my constituents, military personnel, who were killed in Iraq since the war was officially declared over. I wanted to tie that into my vote for the Biden amendment on the State Department bill, which called for the President to consider asking NATO and the United Nations to share the burden with our troops on the ground. I was hoping it would be a little stronger because I believe that is what ought to happen. I have said that for a very long time now. At least, it is a step in the right direction.

We are losing too many of our people. I want to honor and remember 14 young Americans who were from California, or were based in California, and who have died since the war was declared over by President Bush.

We are losing too many of our people. Today, I want to honor and remember 14 young Americans who were from California or were based in California and who have died since the war officially ended.

Marine PFC Jose F. Gonzalez Rodriguez, age 19, died May 12 in Iraq. He was assigned to the 1st Force Service Support Group, Camp Pendleton, California. He was from Norwalk, California.

Marine CPL Jakub H. Kowalik, age 21, was killed May 12 in Iraq. He was assigned to the 1st Force Service Support Group, Camp Pendleton, California. He was from Schaumburg, Illinois.

Marine CPL Douglas Jose Marecoreyes, age 28, was killed on May 18 in Iraq. He was assigned to the 4th Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, California. He was from Chino, California.

Marine CPT Andrew David Lamont, age 31, was killed on May 19 in a heli-

copter accident in Iraq. He was stationed at Camp Pendleton, California, and was from Eureka, California.

Marine LCpl Jason William Moore, age 21, was killed on May 19 in a helicopter accident in Iraq. He was assigned to the 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing, Camp Pendleton, California. He was from San Marcos, California.

Marine 1LT Timothy Louis Ryan, age 30, was killed on May 19 in a helicopter accident in Iraq. He was assigned to the 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing, Camp Pendleton, California. He was from Aurora, Illinois.

Marine SSgt Aaron Dean White, age 27, was killed on May 19 in a helicopter accident in Iraq. He was assigned to the 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing, Camp Pendleton, California. He was from Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Marine Sgt Kirk Allen Straseskie, age 23, was killed on May 19 during an attempt to rescue victims of a helicopter accident in Iraq. He was assigned to the 4th Marine Regiment, Camp Pendleton, California. He was from Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

Marine Sgt Jonathan W. Lambert, age 28, died on June 1 as a result of injuries sustained in an accident on May 26 in southern Iraq. He was assigned to the 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, California. He was from New Site, Mississippi. He is survived by his wife, a 2-year-old daughter, his parents, a sister, and two grandparents.

Army Sgt Atanacio Haro Marin Jr., age 27, was killed by enemy fire on June 3 in Iraq. He was attached to the 16th Field Artillery Regiment at Fort Hood, Texas. He was from Baldwin Park, California. He joined the National Guard after he graduated from high school. Following his service with the National Guard, he transferred to the Army.

Marine PFC Ryan R. Cox, age 19, was killed on June 15 in Iraq. He was stationed at Twenty-nine Palms, California. Hew was from Derby, Kansas.

Army SP Paul T. Nakamura, age 21, was killed on June 19 when his ambulance was struck by a grenade in Iraq. He was from Sante Fe Springs, California. He was attached to the 437th Medical Company, based in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Army SP Andrew Chris, age 25, was killed on June 25 in Iraq. He was assigned to Company B, 3rd Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, Fort Benning, Georgia. Before he joined the Army, he lived for several years in California, most of them in the San Diego area. He planned to teach high school history when he completed his military career.

Marine Cpl Travis J. Bradachnall, age 21, was killed on July 2 near the city of Karbala, Iraq. He was assigned to the Combat Service Support Group 11, Camp Pendleton, California. He was from Oregon.

Mr. President, 55 individuals who were from California or based in California have died while serving our country in Iraq.

The people of California, as well as all Americans, mourn their loss. May