

the Supplemental Disaster Assistance Program and oppose any efforts during floor consideration of the 2007 Farm Bill to redirect funds away from the disaster program.

According to the Congressional Research Service, 34 ad hoc disaster packages have been approved since fiscal year (FY) 1989, totaling \$59 billion. Each approved measure requires the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to recreate an implementation plan that often results in new guidelines and sign up requirements. A standing disaster program will ensure a consistent and reliable implementation strategy is in place for any future weather-related disaster. Furthermore, the program works in concert with current risk management programs, such as crop insurance and the Non Insured Assistance Program, by requiring producers to purchase coverage and providing an incentive to purchase higher levels of coverage.

Many of our organizations have expressed strong support of ad hoc disaster assistance in the past, but have witnessed the increasing difficulty in securing help. Earlier this year, Congress approved emergency ad hoc disaster assistance for losses that occurred in 2005, 2006 or 2007. Unfortunately, the assistance is just now reaching producers for losses sustained in 2005, which is a long time to wait.

Again, we urge you to support the Supplemental Disaster Assistance Program and oppose any efforts to redirect resources to other farm bill programs.

Sincerely,

Agriculture Committee of the Midwestern Legislative Conference of CSG.

American Agriculture Movement.  
 American Association of Crop Insurers.  
 American Beekeeping Federation.  
 American Corn Growers Association.  
 American Farm Bureau Federation.  
 American Sheep Industry Association.  
 American Soybean Association.  
 American Sugar Alliance.  
 California Dairy Campaign.  
 California Farmers Union.  
 Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association.  
 Colorado Wool Growers Association.  
 Idaho Wool Growers Association.  
 Independent Community Bankers of America.  
 Iowa Farmers Union.  
 Kansas Farmers Union.  
 Maryland Sheep Breeders Association.  
 Michigan Farmers Union.  
 Montana Farmers Union.  
 National Association of Farmer Elected Committees.  
 National Association of State Departments of Agriculture.  
 National Barley Growers Association.  
 National Bison Association.  
 National Cotton Council.  
 National Family Farm Coalition.  
 National Farmers Organization.  
 National Farmers Organization-Wisconsin.  
 National Farmers Union.  
 National Grape Cooperative Association.  
 National Sunflower Association.  
 North Dakota Farmers Union.  
 Northeast States Association for Agricultural Stewardship.  
 Ohio Farmers Union.  
 Oregon Cattlemen's Association.  
 Pennsylvania Farmers Union.  
 R-CALF United Stockgrowers of America.  
 Ricebelt Warehouses.  
 Rocky Mountain Farmers Union.  
 South Dakota Farmers Union.  
 Southern Peanut Farmers Federation.  
 Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers Association.  
 United Dairymen of Arizona.  
 United States Cattlemen's Association.  
 U.S. Canola Association.  
 U.S.A. Dry Pea & Lentil Council.  
 Washington State Sheep Producers.

Welch's.

Western Peanut Growers Association.

Wisconsin Farmers Union.

Women Involved in Farm Economics.

Wyoming Wool Growers Association.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, I wish to rise and speak on the Water Resources Development Act, and I wish to, first of all, thank Chairman BOXER and Ranking Member INHOFE of the EPW Committee for all the work they have done on the WRDA—Water Resources Development Act—and I wish to particularly thank my colleague, MAX BAUCUS, as he is chairman, and I am the ranking member of the subcommittee overseeing the Corps of Engineers and the Water Resources Development Act. I voted for it on the floor, and today, when the vote comes to override the veto of the President, I am going to vote to override the veto. I wish to enter into the record today, specifically and candidly and briefly, exactly the reasons why.

No. 1, the Water Resources Development Act is an authorization, not appropriations. To characterize it as overspending is not correct because it is the appropriations bill where we do that.

No. 2, authorizations set priorities, priorities upon which the Appropriations Committee makes decisions based on the money it has and on where best to spend the resources we have.

No. 3, as for the size of the authorization, everyone should know that up until the year 2000, this Senate, and the House on the other end of this building, biannually passed Water Resources Development Act reauthorizations. We have gone 7 years without prioritizing the Corps of Engineers and the water resources of this country.

Think about what has happened in those 7 years—Rita and Katrina in particular; from my standpoint, in my State of Georgia, a category 4, 100-year drought threatening the drinking water of millions and millions of Georgians, North Carolinians, Tennesseans, and Alabamans. In this bill is money for the North Metro Planning District of Georgia, a consolidation of all the governments in the region, to coordinate water resource development so we can better deal with retention, saving water as it flows downstream so we can have drinking water assurances and we can have backup that allows us to as-

sure our citizens when another 100-year drought, category 4 drought comes, that we will have done the planning necessary to deal with it, which right now has not been done. For this bill to be vetoed is to say no to an imminent priority in my State and for tens of millions of people in the Southeast.

So while I have complete respect for the President of the United States, and I commend him on so many things and don't like to vote against him, he is wrong to veto this bill. I will be proud to vote to override that veto because I wish to prioritize infrastructure for our country on a timely basis; I wish to give the appropriators the indications of what we, as a Congress, think are the most needed programs to be appropriated; I wish to deal with the ramifications and the disaster of Katrina and Rita, to see that it doesn't happen again; I want the Everglades project to go forward; and I want my State and my people to have the drinking water and the water resources necessary.

For us to delay or for us to deny would be wrong. We will have fights on the appropriations bills over how much money to spend. We should never have a fight on our responsibility to prioritize the needs of our States or the needs of our citizens. I commend Chairman BOXER, I commend Senator INHOFE and Senator BAUCUS for their hard work, and I will join with them in voting to override the veto and set the priorities for the citizens of my State and for the United States in the years to come on their water resources.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MENENDEZ). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Florida is recognized.

#### NOMINATION OF JUDGE MUKASEY

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. President, I rise during a period of morning business to talk about two very important topics. For the last 40-some days we have been discussing the nomination by President Bush of Judge Mukasey to be the next Attorney General. It is a nominee to the President's Cabinet.

First, I believe the President ought to be accorded great deference. The President gets to pick the team to work with him. This is a Member of the Cabinet. It is an appointment that at this juncture, realistically, may not last much more than a year or so. It is not a lifetime appointment to the court, it is to serve on the President's Cabinet, but it is to the very important job of Attorney General. It is a job in which, in this particular time in history, it is terribly important that we