

**Amendment 1091 – To provide emergency funding for U.S. troops in Iraq and Afghanistan without unnecessary pork barrel spending and without mandating surrender or retreat**

We must fund our military and we must act quickly. We have yet to pass an acceptable Emergency Supplemental and this is damaging our military and its ability to operate. This is a bigger debate than simply Iraq, and it should be above politics. Unfortunately, this process has been anything but free of political grandstanding. We are doing harm to our military and our troops, and this must be addressed immediately. But you don't take my word for it:

- **Chairman Of The Joint Chiefs Of Staff Gen. Peter Pace:** After mid-April, "the Army has told us that they will have to begin curtailing some training here at home for Guard, Reserve, and for units, which means that the baseline for those units will be reduced as far as their capability, and when they're called, it will take them longer to be ready and could, over time, delay their availability to go back into combat." (Committee On Appropriations, Defense Subcommittee, U.S. House Of Representatives, Hearing, 3/29/07)
- 
- **Army Chief Of Staff Gen. Peter J. Schoomaker And Acting Secretary Of The Army Pete Geren:** "We are particularly concerned as Congress is set to recess until mid-April without enacting this essential legislation. Without approval of the supplemental funds in April, we will be forced to take increasingly draconian measures which will impact Army readiness and impose hardships on our soldiers and their families." (Gen. Peter J. Schoomaker and Pete Geren, Letter To Senate Republican Leader Mitch McConnell, 3/28/07)
- **Defense Secretary Robert Gates:** "This kind of disruption to key programs will have a genuinely adverse effect on the readiness of the Army and the quality of life for soldiers and their families. I urge the Congress to pass the supplemental as quickly as possible." (Defense Secretary Robert Gates, Press Briefing, Arlington, VA, 3/22/07)
- On February 5<sup>th</sup>, 2007, the President sent Congress a request for Emergency War funding. That request has languished for **92 days**.

- 92 days—the Senate has been in session for approximately half of those days, including 2 full recess weeks.
- 92 days that have been spent with Congress adding pork-barrel projects to the bill—projects designed for political benefit and not to benefit our troops—**money that could pay for FY08 DoD and VA health care short-falls approx. five times over.**<sup>1</sup>
- 92 days of crafting surrender language that replaces our military command and places politicians in command of Divisions in the field – language that had no chance of becoming law and was guaranteed to be vetoed from the outset.
- 92 days of demonstrating to the American people that, to this Democrat Congress, “supporting the troops” means playing politics with the funding to protect them—to score cheap political points—with no substantive action to help the soldiers in harm’s way. They would establish a timetable that leaves our troops in the field for many more months despite the fact that the Majority Leader has already said the war is “lost.” If it is lost, why leave our troops in Iraq for even another second? Even they know that a precipitous withdrawal would be disastrous.
- There has been a lot of talk about “supporting the troops” – I guess there are people who believe that if you keep saying it, it might come true.
- In 92 days, the only Emergency War funding that Congress passed has been a check that we always knew would bounce.
- The problem with this bounced check is that our brave men and women in uniform have to pay the penalty.
- Our troops aren’t talkers and they aren’t in the military to play political games. They do their job because they’re men and women of action. They don’t grandstand and you won’t hear them make speeches; they simply want Congress to let them finish the job—without strings and without gimmicks. We need more people like that in Congress.

---

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.defenselink.mil/comptroller/defbudget/fy2008/fy2008\\_overview.pdf](http://www.defenselink.mil/comptroller/defbudget/fy2008/fy2008_overview.pdf)

\* \* \*

- Democrat members of Congress have stated that the DoD can simply move money around to make up the difference. But the Chief of Staff of the Air Force offers a different opinion – money has to come from somewhere — \$880 million of it came from Air Force personnel accounts.
- The DoD has had to ask Congress for two huge reprogramming actions to pay for the war for a total of \$3.3 billion.
- The Air Force is not the only one hurting because the Congress has failed to act on the Supplemental. Even with \$1.6 billion reprogrammed into Army accounts, the Army has still been forced to cut spending in hopes of continuing to operate, train, and pay their personnel until the Emergency Supplemental is passed. Some of those measures include:
  - Slowing the purchase of repair parts and supplies
  - Deferring non-critical equipment repairs
  - Restricting day to day supplies and non-essential travel
- If the Congress continues to fail to pass a War Supplemental it will not be long before our combat units back home will not have the funding necessary to train for their deployments.
- The inevitable result of cutting training funds is that our troops will deploy without the training they need; or the troops who are in Iraq and Afghanistan today will be forced to have their deployments extended because the troops coming to relieve them will not be ready.
- But these delays in the funding don't only hurt our troops and their units; they will ultimately hurt their families.
- Families who are left at home as our service men and women remain deployed waiting for combat units that have been delayed.
- Families that rely on military quality of life services such as housing, medical care, day care centers, and family service centers.

- Families who may not receive the deployment pay that they are counting on to make it through the difficult times of a wartime separation.
- The failure to pass this bill is complete failure to support our troops. In the Senate's greed to pack this bill with as much pork as possible we have turned a \$100 billion Supplemental into a \$121 billion mockery of the legislative process.
- That mockery has resulted in zero funds getting to the troops.
- The President's Emergency War Request was roughly \$100 billion dollars. This bill has taken that request – line for line, and added \$3 billion for the unfunded request for BRAC.
- Many might complain that this bill isn't perfect – it didn't include funding for Katrina, or additional armored vehicle funding, or additional funding for certain military healthcare or medical research, or any one of a number of noble causes. And because this bill didn't include all of the additional items it should be opposed.
- Well, this bill isn't everything – but it also isn't **nothing**...and that is exactly what this Congress has given our troops -- **nothing. As we debate, our soldiers wait.**
- I'm sure members will come to the floor to criticize what this bill doesn't have – but the only valid comparison you can make in terms of funding our troops is my bill \$102.7 billion for the troops – vs. what the 110<sup>th</sup> Congress has provided so far – **nothing. Zero dollars and zero cents.** We can debate whether we need something specific down the road but, again, while we debate the troops are still waiting.
- Others will say that “elections have consequences”, the “people have spoken” or something to that effect to justify including an outright surrender to terrorists in Iraq. Well, people don't say that in my state.
- Further, whether the Democrat majority likes it or not, George W. Bush is still president and he will not allow a timetable to be imposed, so the Senate should take this into account and stop trying to micromanage our

military. As the Democrats have repeated, elections have consequences, and we cannot forget that George Bush was elected, as well. His veto cannot be overridden and it must therefore be considered in this debate.

- I would like to spend a few minutes talking about what this bill has.
- This bill has a total of 12 billion dollars for military personnel
- It has 37 billion dollars for the critical Operations and Maintenance account that funds day to day operations and training – this is the account that pays the bills to ensure that our forces can train, that they can pay for fuel, ammunition, and food. This is also the account that commonly gets short changed for home-state earmarks and high-dollar weapons systems that promise hundreds or even thousands of jobs back home.
- The Senate passed bill cut over one billion from these critical Operations and Maintenance accounts – this bill fully funds this critical request.
- This bill has 25 billion dollars for Procurement, to buy critical weapons, body-armor, and MRAP - Mine-resistant ambush-protected vehicles.
- This bill has \$2.4 billion for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device, Defeat Fund
- \$10 billion for Iraqi and Afghan Security Forces
- \$3.1 billion for Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) – in addition to the \$1.75 billion requested for military construction. Failure to fund BRAC results in burdensome delays, construction cost increases, and failure to capture the cost-savings which are the reason for BRAC
- \$5 billion for State Department and Foreign Aid efforts in support of the War on terror.



**Detailed Account Breakdown of S.1305, the Support Our Troops Act of 2007**

(Funding amount in thousands of dollars)

<b>Title</b>	<b>Account</b>	<b>S.1305 Funding Level</b>
I	Humanitarian Food Assistance	\$350,000,000
	Commodity Credit Corporation	\$0
	Inspector General, DOJ	\$0
	Salaries, DOJ	\$4,093,000
	Salaries, U.S. Attorneys	\$5,000,000
	Salaries, U.S. Marshals	\$14,921,000
	Salaries, U.S. Marshals National Security Division	\$1,736,000
	Salaries, FBI	\$118,260,000
	Salaries, DEA	\$8,468,000
	Salaries, ATF	\$4,000,000
	Salaries, Federal Prison System	\$17,000,000
	Military Personnel, Army	\$8,510,270,000
	Military Personnel, Navy	\$692,127,000
	Military Personnel, Marine Corps	\$1,386,871,000
	Military Personnel, Air Force	\$1,101,287,000
	Reserve Personnel, Army	\$147,244,000
	Reserve Personnel, Navy	\$72,800,000
	Reserve Personnel, Air Force	\$3,000,000
	National Guard Personnel, Army	\$436,025,000
	National Guard Personnel, Air Force	\$0
	Operation and Maintenance, Army	\$20,423,379,000
	Operation and Maintenance, Navy	\$5,040,482,000
	Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	\$1,401,594,000
	Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	\$7,035,881,000
	Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	\$3,279,307,000
	Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	\$74,049,000
	Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	\$111,066,000
	Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	\$13,591,000
	Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	\$10,160,000
	Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	\$83,569,000
	Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	\$38,429,000
	Afghanistan Security Forces Fund	\$5,906,400,000
	Iraq Security Forces Fund	\$3,842,300,000
	Iraq Freedom Fund	\$455,600,000
	Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund	\$2,432,800,000
	Aircraft Procurement, Army	\$627,750,000
	Missile Procurement, Army	\$160,173,000
	Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	\$3,502,315,000
	Procurement of Ammunition, Army	\$681,500,000
	Other Procurement, Army	\$10,946,687,000
	Aircraft Procurement, Navy	\$730,713,000
	Weapons Procurement, Navy	\$171,813,000

Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps	\$159,833,000
Other Procurement, Navy	\$745,425,000
Procurement, Marine Corps	\$2,055,715,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	\$1,726,336,000
Missile Procurement, Air Force	\$140,300,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	\$95,800,000
Other Procurement, Air Force	\$2,092,754,000
Procurement, Defense-Wide	\$979,380,000
National Guard and Reserve Equipment	\$0
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army	\$115,976,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy	\$460,175,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force	\$220,721,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	\$650,864,000
National Defense Sealift Fund	\$5,000,000
Defense Working Capital Funds	\$1,315,526,000
Defense Health Program	\$1,123,147,000
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense	\$259,115,000
Intelligence Community Management Account	\$66,726,000
Defense Cooperation Account	\$1,000,000
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, Department of Energy	\$63,000,000
Departmental Offices, Department of the Treasury	\$0
Salaries and Expenses, Customs and Border Protection	\$0
Air and Marine Interdiction	\$0
Salaries, Immigration and Customs Enforcement	\$0
Aviation Security, Transportation Security Administration	\$0
Federal Air Marshals	\$0
Preparedness, Management and Administration	\$0
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	\$0
Administrative and Regional Operations, FEMA	\$0
State and Local Programs, FEMA	\$0
Emergency Management Performance Grants, FEMA	\$0
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	\$0
Science and Technology R&D, Department of Homeland Security	\$0
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	\$0
Military Construction, Army	\$1,289,290,000
Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	\$390,500,000
Military Construction, Air Force	\$60,200,000
Diplomatic and Consular Programs, Department of State	\$912,996,000
Inspector General, Department of State	\$35,000,000
Educational and Cultural Exchange Program, Department of State	\$20,000,000
Contributions to International Organizations	\$0
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	\$200,000,000
Broadcasting Board of Governors	\$10,000,000
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	\$161,000,000
International Disaster and Famine Assistance	\$105,000,000
Operating Expenses, USAID	\$5,700,000
Inspector General Operating Expenses, USAID	\$0
Economic Support Fund	\$3,135,000,000
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States	\$279,000,000
Democracy Fund	\$0



	International Narcotics and Law Enforcement	\$260,000,000
	Migration and Refugee Assistance	\$71,500,000
	U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	\$30,000,000
	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs	\$27,500,000
	International Affairs Technical Assistance Program	\$2,750,000
	Foreign Military Financing Program	\$220,000,000
	Peacekeeping Operations	\$278,000,000
	<b>TOTAL, Title I</b>	<b>\$99,612,889,000</b>
Title II	Base Realignment and Closure Funding	\$3,136,802,000
	Other Unrelated Spending	\$0
	<b>TOTAL, Title II</b>	<b>\$3,136,802,000</b>
Title III	Other Unrelated Spending	\$0
	<b>TOTAL, Title III</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Title IV	Other Unrelated Spending	\$0
	<b>Total, Title IV</b>	<b>\$0</b>
	<b>BILL TOTAL</b>	<b>\$102,749,691,000</b>

- **Army Chief Of Staff Gen. Peter J. Schoomaker And Acting Secretary Of The Army Pete Geren:** "We are particularly concerned as Congress is set to recess until mid-April without enacting this essential legislation. Without approval of the supplemental funds in April, we will be forced to take increasingly draconian measures which will impact Army readiness and impose hardships on our soldiers and their families." (Gen. Peter J. Schoomaker and Pete Geren, Letter To Senate Republican Leader Mitch McConnell, 3/28/07)
- **Chairman Of The Joint Chiefs Of Staff Gen. Peter Pace:** After mid-April, "the Army has told us that they will have to begin curtailing some training here at home for Guard, Reserve, and for units, which means that the baseline for those units will be reduced as far as their capability, and when they're called, it will take them longer to be ready and could, over time, delay their availability to go back into combat." (Committee On Appropriations, Defense Subcommittee, U.S. House Of Representatives, Hearing, 3/29/07)
- **Defense Secretary Robert Gates:** "This kind of disruption to key programs will have a genuinely adverse effect on the readiness of the Army and the quality of life for soldiers and their families. I urge the Congress to pass the supplemental as quickly as possible." (Defense Secretary Robert Gates, Press Briefing, Arlington, VA, 3/22/07)
- **The Chief of Staff of the Air Force, General "Buzz" Moseley:** said last Wednesday that if nearly \$1 billion in personnel funds taken from the service to pay for combat in Iraq and Afghanistan isn't restored by the end of the summer, Airmen and civilian employees might not get their pay. He stated, "Somebody's going to have to pay us back, you have to pay people every day when they come to work."

Secretary of Defense Robert Gates letter to Chairman Byrd

April 11, 2007

Honorable Robert C. Byrd

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate

Dear Mr. Chairman:

At recent hearings before the Congress, the latest on March 29 before the House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee, General Pace and I have been asked about the impact that delaying enactment of the supplemental could have on the Department of Defense operations. Considering the importance of this issue to your ongoing deliberations, I want to share our response with you as well as provide additional context.

On September, 2006, the Congress approved the Fiscal Year 2007 Department of Defense base budget and an additional \$70 billion for war-related costs. At that time, Department of Defense officials stressed that the \$70 billion would be depleted by mid-April or early May of this year and, therefore, a Fiscal Year 2007 Spring Supplemental would be necessary in that timeframe.

As you will recall, last year the Fiscal Year 2006 Spring Supplemental was late and resulted in significant disruption to Army quality of life, training and maintenance accounts. Faced with this delay, the Army began in May to curtail supply orders; cancel non-essential travel, training and conferences; suspend shipments of goods not associated with support to deployed forces; release temporary civilian employees; and freeze new civilian hiring and awarding of new contracts.

While some have suggested that the Army can operate this year until July with existing resources and authorities, **in reality there are significant limits, costs and disruptions associated with the budgetary maneuvers necessary to continue Army operations, as we saw last year.** The technical and limited ability of the Department to transfer funds should not create a sense of complacency regarding the pressing need for the supplemental.

The overall size of the Department of Defense budget is considerable in the aggregate. However, the Department's ability to move money

between accounts to address emergent problems is limited by the Congress. The Department operates under an annual cap limiting the amount of funds that can be transferred between appropriations accounts. For fiscal year 2007, the Department's transfer authority is capped at \$7.5 billion, of which \$1.7 billion has already been proposed, leaving the Department with \$5.6 billion in transfer authority for the remainder of fiscal year 2007. Given the normal transfers required during any fiscal year, this limitation in transfer authority makes it extremely difficult for the Department to adjust to developing needs. Further, under agreed upon reprogramming procedures, any one of the four congressional defense committees can effectively block a proposed reprogramming.

There is an added complication. This year the Department has experienced increases war-related expenditures. A greater number of forces are deployed and the operational tempo of those forces is higher than projected when the \$70 billion war supplemental was approved last fall. Spending rates are higher and, therefore, the impact of a delayed Spring Supplemental is occurring earlier and is greater in magnitude.

Consequently, actions similar to last year are already being initiated by the Army and will accelerate. Specifically, the Army will soon begin to take the following actions:

- Reducing Army quality of life initiatives including the routine upgrade of barracks and other facilities;
- Reducing the repair and maintenance of equipment necessary for deployment training;
- Curtailing the training of Army Guard and Reserve units within the United States, reducing their readiness levels.

The actions of the Department are in consonance with the findings of the March 28, 2007 Congressional Research Service report. That report acknowledges the challenges facing the Army budget and states, "the Army may very well decide that it must slow down its non-war related operations before money would run out by, for example, limiting the facility maintenance and repairs, delaying equipment overhauls, restricting travel and meetings, and perhaps, slowing down training."

In addition, the Department shortly will be presenting to the Congress a \$1.6 billion reprogramming request that proposes to shift \$0.8 billion from

both the Navy and Air Force military personnel accounts to the Army Operation and Maintenance accounts.

If supplemental funding is not received by mid-May, the Army will have to consider further actions, to include:

- Reducing the pace of equipment overhaul work at Army depots which will likely exacerbate the equipment availability problems facing stateside units;
- Curtailing training rotations for Brigade Combat Teams currently scheduled for overseas deployment. **Such a step would likely require the further extension of currently deployed forces until their replacements were judged ready for deployment.**
- Delaying acceleration of additional modularized Army brigades necessary to expand the Army unit rotational pool and reduce the stress on existing units.

We can -- and I am certain, will -- have a constructive dialogue about the funding options facing the Department in the weeks to come. However, it is a simple fact of life that if the Fiscal Year 2007 supplemental legislation is not enacted soon, the Army faces a real and serious funding problem that will require increasingly disruptive and costly measures to be initiated -- measures that will, inevitably, negatively impact readiness and Army personnel and their families.

As always, thank you for your steadfast support to our men and women in uniform, and we stand ready to provide you additional information to assist you in your deliberations.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Gates