

Exhibit 3

to Plaintiffs' Motion for Summary Judgment

Case No.: 20-cv-1104-ESH

of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, all after the enacting clause is stricken, and the text of S. 1050 is inserted in lieu thereof.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

AMENDMENT NO. 847

(Purpose: To change the requirements for naturalization through service in the Armed Forces of the United States, to extend naturalization benefits to members of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of a reserve component of the Armed Forces, to extend posthumous benefits to surviving spouses, children, and parents, and for other purposes)

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 847.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. REID, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. SCHUMER, proposes an amendment numbered 847.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Amendments Submitted.")

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I offer this amendment on behalf of myself, Senators BROWNBACK, MCCAIN, REID, BINGAMAN, DURBIN, CANTWELL, LEAHY, CORNYN, INHOFE, CLINTON, KERRY, and SCHUMER.

First, I wish to express my very sincere appreciation to the floor managers for giving us an opportunity to address this issue which is of enormous importance to a number of our servicemen and servicewomen. We have debated matters of enormous importance in terms of our national security during the consideration of the Defense authorization bill. I appreciate the patience given by the chairmen of the committee, Senator WARNER, and Senator LEVIN, and I appreciate their willingness to give an opportunity for the consideration of this amendment.

I am very hopeful that after discussion of it there will be a willingness to accept the amendment.

Mr. President, I understand we have a half an hour. I yield myself such time as I might use.

Mr. President, the amendment we are offering is a bipartisan effort intended to recognize the enormous contributions by immigrants in the military. It gives immigrant men and women in our Armed Forces more rapid naturalization, and it establishes protections for their families if they are killed in action.

In all our wars, immigrants have fought side by side and given their lives to defend America's freedoms and ideals. One out of every five recipients

of the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest honor our Nation bestows on our war heroes, has been an immigrant. Their bravery is unequivocal proof that immigrants are as dedicated as any other Americans in defending our country.

Today, 37,000 men and women in the Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force, and Coast Guard have the status of permanent residents. Another 12,000 permanent residents are in the Reserves and the National Guard. Sadly, 10 immigrant soldiers were killed in Iraq. The President did the right thing by granting those who died posthumous citizenship, but it is clear that we must do more to ease the path to citizenship for all immigrants who serve in our forces.

This amendment improves access to naturalization for lawful permanent residents serving in the military. It provides expedited naturalization for members of the Selected Reserves during military conflicts, and it protects spouses, children, and parents of soldiers killed in action by preserving their ability to file for permanent residence in the United States.

Specifically, the amendment reduces from 3 to 2 the number of years required for immigrants serving in the military during times of peace to become naturalized citizens. It exempts them from paying naturalization filing fees, and it enables them to be naturalized while stationed abroad. Affordable and timely naturalization is the least we can do for those who put their lives on the line to defend our Nation.

During times of war, recruiting needs are immediate and readiness is essential. Even though the war in Iraq has ended, our commitment to ending global terrorism will continue, and more and more of these brave men and women will be called to active duty. Many of them are members of the Selected Reserves.

I point out, for the benefit of my colleagues, we are just looking at the Selected Reserves. There are a number of aspects to the Reserve units. We have the Selected Reserves as a part of the Ready Reserve, but we are just targeting this on the Selected Reserves. It does not apply to the individual Ready Reserves, the inactive National Guard, Standby Reserve, or Retired Reserve. These are individuals who must keep their competency up under regular kinds of training programs and are very much involved and integrated into the military units. Many of the Selected Reserves have already been activated in the Reserve and National Guard units, and many more expect to be called up at a moment's notice to defend our country and assist in military operations.

Over the years, many Reserve and Guard units have become full partners with their active duty counterparts.

We saw that in Operation Iraqi Freedom, where you had the highest mobilization of our Reserves and Guard in recent years. Their active duty colleagues cannot go to war without

them. **Being a member of the Selected Reserves is nothing less than a continuing commitment to meet very demanding standards, and they deserve recognition for their bravery and sacrifice. The amendment allows permanent resident members of the Selected Reserves to expedite their naturalization applications during war or military hostilities.**

Finally, the amendment provides immigration protection to immediate family members of soldiers killed in action. Provisions reached through compromise will give grieving mothers, fathers, spouses and children the opportunity to legalize their immigration status and avoid deportation in the event of the death of their loved one serving in our military.

It just permits them to be a permanent resident alien. Then they take their chances in moving along to become citizens.

We know the tragic losses endured by these families for their sacrifices, and it is unfair that they lose their immigration status as well.

The provisions of the amendment are identical to those in S. 922, the Naturalization and Family Protection for Military Members Act, which also has strong bipartisan support and is also endorsed by numerous veterans organizations such as the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Air Force Sergeants Association, the Non-Commissioned Officers Association, and the Blue Star Mothers of America.

The amendment is a tribute to the sacrifices that these future Americans are already making now for their adopted country. They deserve this important recognition. I look forward to working with my colleagues to see that these provisions are enacted into law.

Th provisions of this amendment, reached through compromise, give immigration protection to the family members of some slain soldiers. They do not, however, offer protection to all family members, particularly the ones who are undocumented.

Our duty to soldiers who give their lives does not depend on how their parents or spouses or children entered the United States. Deportation is never fair pay for the death of a family member. As we together enact these provisions, I will continue working to make sure that we uphold our duties to all of our immigrant soldiers.

Mr. President, I have had a chance to talk to the chairman of the committee and the ranking member of the committee and to work with their staffs over a period of time to respond to a number of their very important questions that they have had, and I am hopeful that the Senate will accept this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, this amendment will expedite the naturalization process for noncitizen soldiers serving on active duty, in the Select Reserves, and will enact safeguards to protect

noncitizen immediate relatives of American and noncitizen soldiers who are killed in action.

More than 48,900 noncitizens are currently serving in the United States military on active duty and in the Selected Reserves. Hundreds are serving from the State of Nevada. They place their lives on the line for our country every day.

In recognition and appreciation of their service, they deserve a naturalization process that does not unnecessarily delay the grant of citizenship or impose other restraints because they are stationed in another country.

These noncitizen soldiers love America so much they are willing to make great sacrifices to protect us and promote our values and even defend the Constitution—although they do not fully enjoy its protections. They deserve better treatment than they currently receive.

Like many Americans, I am moved by the story of Airman Dilia DeGrego, who is a legal resident of the State of Nevada.

Airman DeGrego's story is a tale of exemplary courage. She was born in Mexico and came to the United States at the age of 4. Airman DeGrego's family wanted so much for her to be a citizen that her mother relinquished her parental rights and gave full custody of Airman DeGrego and her two sisters to her aunt and uncle who live in the United States.

Airman DeGrego joined the Air Force, in her words, because she wants to serve her country. Her Country. Airman DeGrego knows no other home than the United States.

She is a proud member of the Air Force family and is a true patriot.

I am honored to tell you that last night Airman DeGrego sent a short message to my office stating that she has been granted an interview within the Office of Citizenship. She completed her message with two simple yet overwhelmingly powerful statements. "I have been blessed. God, bless America."

Who can say that active duty Airman DeGrego, citizen or not, is any less of a hero?

These noncitizen heroes have defended our liberty in every single Great War in which our Nation has participated and represent over 20 percent of the recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

This amendment will provide necessary relief to current noncitizens serving in active duty and the selected reserves within the United States military by setting forth an expedited process of naturalization.

The amendment will also provide protections for noncitizen spouses, unmarried children, and parents of citizen and noncitizen soldiers who are killed as a result of their service, to file or preserve their application for lawful permanent residence.

This amendment is supported by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the National

Guard Association of the United States, the Air Force Sergeants Association, the Air Force Association, the Non-Commissioned Officers Association, the Blue Star Mothers of America, the National Council of La Raza, the National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium, the National Federation of Filipino American Association, the National Association of Latino Elected Officials, the Mexican American Legal Defense Fund, and the American Immigration Lawyers Association.

I rise today in support of action that will recognize and honor current noncitizen soldiers serving in the United States armed forces and will honor the legacy of all of our soldiers who have been killed in action by providing fair and sympathetic treatment of their immediate relatives seeking legal permanent residency.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter written by Airman Dilia DeGrego, who portrays exactly what the Senator from Massachusetts is saying about the tremendous sacrifice made by these people who are willing to fight for our country—and they should be treated accordingly—be printed in the RECORD.

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

To Whom It May Concern:

My name is Airman Dilia DeGrego, I am a United States permanent resident presently active-duty military trying to become a U.S. citizen. I was born in Mexico June 3, 1984 and have been in the U.S. for about 15 years. I was brought here by my aunt Martha Ayala, who is a U.S. permanent resident as well, and my uncle, Antonio Ayala Jr. who is a U.S. citizen. I lived with them until I left for the Air Force. When I was 12 my biological mother gave full custody of myself as well as custody of my two younger sisters to my aunt and uncle. The adoption was complete approximately two years later. My parents sponsored my sisters and I and we received our permanent residency about three years later in April of 2002. I applied for my citizenship May 30, 2002. I have not received a response from the immigration office. My dates are not exact, but the INS has record of it all. February of this year I got married in El Paso, TX to Brian Andrew DeGrego, whom I love dearly and is also active-duty Air Force, currently serving a remote tour in Osan Air Base, Korea. My sisters received a permanent "green card" in October of 2002 and I did not receive anything. When I asked all I was told was that because my citizenship was pending I would not receive it. My original temporary permanent residency card expired April 21, 2003. I currently have a duplicate that expires December 21, 2003. I hope to receive some word about my citizenship before then because if not I will have to take leave and fly to El Paso, TX where my records are currently being held. I have mailed in a change of address form with a copy of my orders to the immigration office letting them know that I am currently assigned at Nellis AFB, Nevada. I did not receive word that they received my information. I currently do not know my status. Pardon me for complaining, but I don't think it's fair that I will have to keep renewing my "green card" and not actually getting a permanent card. I went to the Air Force and asked if I could apply through them to help

my situation. I was told I could not and would have to wait until I get a reply from the INS office before the Air Force could do anything. I have called the immigration office in El Paso and received nothing more than a machine I have left messages. As far as I know I have to wait three years of being in the service or three years of being married to my husband. If the bill is passed I will be able to apply for my citizenship again August 2004. I don't understand where I am now in my situation. Anything you could do to help would be greatly appreciated.

I joined the Air Force to serve my country like many other permanent residents and U.S. citizens. To me this is the family that status did not matter, but I have experienced difficulty in my career as Public Affairs. I am unable to get an e-mail account or finish my security clearance thus unable to go on the flight line. I am unable to perform my job effectively. I am the base only staff writer for the base paper "The Bullseye" it is my job to work with people on a daily basis as well as all kinds of information. I cannot attend certain meetings if there is any unclassified information mentioned. I understand their reasons, but my job is communication and because I am not a U.S. citizen I cannot do my job the way it is suppose to be done. I am part of the Air Force family and I will fight to do all I can to do the best I can. It's unfortunate that I am in this situation, but sometimes you have to get tossed around to finally settle in somewhere. I love the Air Force and hope to be a proud member for the years to come, because despite what any paper says in my heart, I am a citizen. Serving as a member of the U.S. Air Force only makes me a prouder one. I know my situation may be common and that is why I can sincerely say that it would only help my brothers and sisters if this bill is passed. Thank you for your time and concern. God bless America!

Amn. DILIA DEGREGO,
AIR WARFARE PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
U.S. Air Force.

Mr. REID. So I commend and applaud the Senator from Massachusetts for offering this amendment. And, of course, as he indicated, I am a proud cosponsor of this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I commend my colleagues on this timely and very compassionate initiative. I particularly thank, on my side, Senator SESSIONS, Senator CORNYN from Texas—who momentarily will address this issue—and Senator KYL, who talked to me this morning. He expressed that the two of you had reconciled, in large measure, some concerns that he had.

So I say to Senator KENNEDY, we thank you for taking this initiative. We have all worked diligently as a team to provide this situation. Each of us knows the distinguished service by those who come from lands abroad in the Armed Forces of the United States. It is a part of our history, and it is a traditional means of demonstrating the allegiance and commitment to the ideals of this Nation to which these individuals have come to join our society.

I believe this amendment—which would shorten the waiting period from 3 years to 2 years for noncitizen service members, both Active Duty and Reserve, and which eliminates fees for

processing, and which extends an accelerated naturalization process to certain spouses and parents and children of deceased alien members—has great merit and should be supported.

At this time, Mr. President, I yield such time as the distinguished Senator from Texas desires.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAIG). The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Virginia, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee on which I serve, for his courtesy as well as that of Senator LEVIN, the ranking member. And I especially state my appreciation to Senator KENNEDY and those others who have cosponsored this amendment. I am proud to be one of them.

Mr. President, I rise today to say a few words about this amendment, the Naturalization and Family Protection for Military Members Act of 2003.

In every war our Nation has fought, from the Revolutionary War to Operation Iraqi Freedom, brave immigrants have fought alongside American-born citizens. They have fought with distinction and courage. Twenty percent of the recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor, our Nation's highest honor for war heroes, have been immigrants.

One in 10 active duty military personnel call my home State of Texas their home. And as a member of the Armed Services Committee, I am dedicated to doing everything I can to look out not only for their interests but for the interests of all military personnel, including immigrants.

That is why earlier this year I introduced the Military Citizenship Act that will expedite the naturalization process for 37,000 men and women serving in our Armed Forces who are not U.S. citizens. I believe there is no better way to honor the heroism and sacrifice of those who serve than to offer them the opportunity for American citizenship they deserve.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of this amendment because I believe it fulfills a crucial responsibility to welcome those who fight for our Nation and to help immigrants become naturalized citizens, providing their families easy access to naturalization and family immigration protections.

All you need to do is look at this chart which sets out the scheme for an alien military service member to seek naturalization under current law. As you can tell, it is a sea of redtape and needless bureaucracy and is overly burdensome on those who want nothing more than to earn the opportunity of American citizenship and who have demonstrated their commitment to this Nation's ideals and values by their very service.

I believe it is time to do away with this sort of thing once and for all. This amendment and the provisions of this bill streamline the process and make it one that welcomes immigrant service members for their bravery and sac-

rifice and not one that sets up unnecessary obstacles to their becoming citizens.

I thank my distinguished colleagues for supporting the bill. I again express my appreciation to Chairman WARNER for including language in the Defense authorization bill that directs the Department of Defense to determine if any additional measures can be taken to assist in the naturalization of qualified service members and their families.

I also strongly support the action of the President, retroactive to September 11, 2001, to exempt military members from the requirement to serve 3 years on active duty before applying for citizenship. We must always remember that our own freedom was not won without cost but fought and paid for by the sacrifices of generations who have gone on before us. We must honor the heroic dead for their courage and commitment to the dream that is freedom, and we must honor the worthy heroes who fight today and embrace them as our fellow citizens.

In 1944, Winston Churchill spoke at Royal Albert Hall to the combined British and American troops and reminded them of a greater cause they served, regardless of the bounds of nations or cultures. He said:

We are joined together in this union of action which has been forced upon us by our common hatred of tyranny, shedding our blood side by side, struggling for the same ideals, until the triumph of the great causes which we serve shall be made manifest. . . . Then, indeed, there will be a day of Thanksgiving, one in which all the world will share.

In Iraq, the brave men and women of our Armed Forces and the coalition forces fought against those who hate our Nation's values. They hate us because we believe that all men are created equal regardless of their nation of birth, regardless of their religious faith. They hate us because we believe in the God-given rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, rights that extend to all mankind. They hate us because we still say: Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free.

These brave immigrant soldiers are taking on the uniform of our Nation, serving under the flag of our Nation, and fighting the enemies of our Nation and our values. It is only right that they should be welcomed as citizens of this great Nation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ENZI). The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, to my knowledge, there are no other speakers on this side of the aisle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I commend Senator KENNEDY and all of his cosponsors for offering this amendment. The Senator from Massachusetts has identified a significant shortcoming in our current naturalization law. When we have people who are here

legally, legal immigrants who have green cards, who join the Armed Forces, who put their lives on the line for our Nation, the least we can do is to make it easier for them to become citizens through the naturalization process.

A number of things in this amendment highlight the clear and simple message we are trying to send to the men and women who are willing to go into harm's way for us and to make the commitment to our Nation that military service involves.

Just a few elements: Naturalization can be carried out abroad. Right now that is not possible. Men and women of the military would have to come here, back to the geographical limits of the United States, in order to become naturalized. They could be assigned abroad, on duty abroad, and surely we want to make it possible for them to file their naturalization papers, to be interviewed, to take the oath to this Nation abroad at U.S. embassies or consulates or military installations.

We also ought to take care of the members of the family of those who are killed or who die as a result of injury or disease that is incurred pursuant to military service. Those families, those noncitizen spouses and unmarried children and parents, who could become citizens while the loved one is alive surely should not lose that status and protection when the loved one is killed or lost in action or as a result of injury or disease.

So what is done here is fundamentally human but also fundamentally significant in terms of what this Nation is all about. The men and women who are willing to join our Armed Forces to go and put their lives on the line for this Nation surely are owed a major debt by our country. One way we can in part pay this debt to them as well as to all members of the Armed Forces is to adopt the Kennedy amendment.

Again, I commend him and all the cosponsors for offering it.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I am pleased to support this amendment, which provides a more expeditious naturalization process for the brave noncitizens who serve in our Nation's military. It is a recognition of and an expression of appreciation for their dedication and sacrifice during this time of conflict. Moreover, this amendment reflects our Nation's compassion and gratitude to those who gave their lives in defense of our freedom, as it grants, for the first time, derivative benefits to the immediate family members of these fallen men and women who only became citizens posthumously.

Senator KENNEDY's amendment allows members of the military to apply for naturalization after 2 years of service instead of 3 years. It also provides for naturalization proceedings overseas so that the servicemen who serve abroad may become citizens without having to travel back to the United

States at their own expense. In addition, the amendment benefits the immediate family members of servicemen who died in combat and are granted posthumous citizenship. Now, these family members will have at least an opportunity to derive immigration benefits based on the posthumous grant of citizenship. Indeed, this amendment allows these family members to stay in the country for which their loved ones gave their lives.

I thank Senator KENNEDY for his effort in reaching out for bipartisan support on this amendment, and for his willingness to accept the input and suggestions from Democrats and Republicans alike. In particular, I am grateful that Senator KENNEDY accepted my proposal to close some loopholes so that alien smugglers and other worthy individuals do not inadvertently reap a benefit from this amendment. I am confident that this amendment now appropriately reflects the values and virtues that are inviolable to all of us as Americans.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I am pleased to support this amendment to provide for the men and women who serve in our armed forces. I particularly want to express my heart-felt appreciation to the families of servicemen who gave their lives in our fight for freedom and victory in Iraq.

This amendment accomplishes three purposes. First, for permanent residents who serve honorably in our Armed Forces, it changes the waiting period from 3 years to 2 years of service in order to begin the naturalization process. This provision also requires the Department of Defense to formulate a policy to ease and facilitate naturalization for these men and women.

Secondly, the amendment provides a process of immediate naturalization for our selected reserve Armed Forces serving during a time of hostility. In today's military, we rely heavily and strategically on our reservists, and it is only fair to extend this benefit to reserve as well as active duty personnel serving our country in a time of war.

Thirdly, the amendment benefits the immediate family members of servicemen who are U.S. citizens killed in combat. These immediate family members may be non-immigrants who rely on the citizenship of their spouse, father or mother, or even son or daughter to adjust their status to become permanent residents and eventually citizens themselves. In honor and respect of U.S. citizens who die in combat, this amendment will provide their families the temporary ability to continue the immigration process.

This amendment further complements a bill that my Georgia colleague, Senator MILLER, and I passed in the Senate 2 months ago. That legislation expedites the granting of posthumous citizenship to immigrant soldiers who die in combat. Our bill and the amendment offered today reduce the waiting periods, eliminate the red tape, and reward those who serve in our

armed services and especially those who make the ultimate sacrifice while defending freedom.

Today we will adopt an amendment to further respect servicemen like 19-year-old Diego Rincon from Conyers, GA, who was killed in Iraq. These members of our armed forces, whether citizens or permanent residents, and their families should be fully appreciated for their service to our country, and in some cases, receive the benefit of continuing the process to become citizens.

Mr. BROWBACK. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Senators KENNEDY and MCCAIN today in submitting an amendment to honor the contributions of immigrants who have shown their dedication both to this country and to creating a better future for themselves by joining the military. This amendment will do two critically important things: it will offer easier access to naturalization for immigrant men and women of our armed forces, and it will establish immigration protections for their families if they are killed in action.

Having just been through a tough period of war, it is especially important to recognize those who fight on our behalf to preserve our freedom and our way of life. This is particularly true for those immigrants who have too often given their lives to defend our principles.

This is poignantly illustrated by an anecdote from the President's visit to Bethesda Naval Hospital with his wife, Laura, back in April. In the press conference afterward, visibly moved by the heroes he met, he noted a special moment for him—witnessing two wounded soldiers sworn in as citizens of the United States. As the President put it himself, "You know we got an amazing country where so powerful, the values we believe, that people would be willing to risk their own life and become a citizen after being wounded. It's an amazing moment. Really proud of it."

The President's words speak to exactly why this legislation is so important—and so worthwhile. These men and women are willing to risk their own lives on our behalf, even though they are not yet citizens of this country.

In fact, there are more than 30,000 noncitizens on active duty in the U.S. military—approximately two percent of the total U.S. forces—who are willing to risk their lives on our behalf without the privileges of citizenship. In the Reserves and the National Guard are another 20,000 noncitizens. These immigrants have proven a dedication to our country by joining the military or the Reserves or National Guard, dedication which should be recognized and rewarded.

Our amendment will do that. First, it provides easier access to naturalization to members of the armed services who are already lawful permanent residents. Currently, being a member of the armed services allows a permanent

legal resident to reduce their wait time for naturalization from five years to three years—our legislation would reduce the time to only two years. It would also ease this process by allowing naturalization interviews and oath ceremonies abroad at U.S. embassies, consulates, and overseas military installations, and by waiving naturalization fees.

In addition, the language provides for the immediate families of immigrant service personnel killed in action by either giving them the opportunity to legalize their immigration status or by allowing them to proceed with their own applications for naturalization as if the death had not happened. By protecting their immigration status, this element provides critical acknowledgment of the sacrifices that the families of our military members make as well.

Finally, the amendment remembers those courageous men and women who ensure that in times of war or hostility, our country is ready and our recruiting needs are met, by saying that members of the Reserves or National Guard will have expedited naturalization during times of war or hostile military operations.

It is easy to see why so many groups are supporting this amendment—from the Veterans of Foreign Wars to the Non-Commissioned Officers Association to the National Council of La Raza to the National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium, among others.

This amendment on the naturalization and family protection for military members is a vitally important piece of legislation that both honors and rewards immigrants to this nation. They are already legal permanent residents—this simply ensures that they have the opportunity to truly become a part of this country through citizenship. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I observe no other speakers to this important amendment. The managers of the bill are prepared to take it on a voice vote. Therefore, I urge adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield back his time?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the amendment?

If not, the question is on agreeing to amendment No. 847.

The amendment (No. 847) was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LEVIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, we will proceed to a second amendment. Prior to that being done, I wish to advise the Senate there is a third amendment regarding the BRAC process which will