anecdotal but glaringly difficult instances that should cause us all concern. We are hearing anecdotal information that the Border Patrol is finding material that is clearly written in Arabic, and is clearly Islamic fundamentalist, at the border. Left it there or it has been left behind by people coming across the border, it appears. So that is obviously an extreme concern.

But your story reflects the fact that these borders are simply not controlled and we don’t have the capacity to handle the people when we do catch them. That is going to take a rethinking of the effort. It is going to take a lot of resources. As we move forward as a Congress, we have to think about: Are we putting too many resources in other accounts when we should be focusing on the border? I will take two examples.

One is TSA, our transportation security, which we see in our airports. How many more people can we afford there versus the border? The first responder funds that are going out not necessarily on the basis of threat but on the basis of formula, can we afford that in light of the fact we have a threat, which is the border? I think we should take another look at other approaches to funding a significant increase in the border security effort?

I look forward to working with the members of the Judiciary Committee. Our role is the money role. We look to you folks to give us the authorizing leadership, which I know you have in the past. You certainly have and certainly other members in your committee are leaders in this area. We look forward to any ideas or thoughts you have which you want to bring forward.

I do think on this bill we should have a fairly open and substantive debate as to how we are going to move forward on the issue of border security. Clearly the White House is committed to this. It is in the interest of our nation.

Mr. SESSIONS. I thank the Senator, also the Chair of the Budget Committee. He answered very well when he said we can’t always fund the new things we want to do by pumping new money into them. Sometimes we need to ask ourselves if there is not some money being spent in a way that is less useful, and utilize that money where we have to utilize it.

I am proud to serve with him on that Budget Committee.

THE TEACHER EXCELLENCE FOR ALL CHILDREN ACT OF 2005

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, good teachers lead to good students. In fact, recent evidence suggests that providing great teachers may be the single most important thing that we can do to give our children the good education they deserve.

Most of our teachers are hardworking, selfless, and dedicated to helping our children learn. We are asking them for more, however. We continue to demand that our teachers develop greater subject matter expertise, but we have yet to figure out how to help teachers learn while they are still needed in the classroom full time. In addition, to meet growing student needs many school districts are bringing over 2 million new teachers into our public schools over the next decade.

We must attract, develop, and retain as many talented teachers as we can muster. We must act now to begin meeting this critical national crisis.

That is why I am proud to introduce with Senator KENNEDY the Teacher Excellence For All Children Act of 2005. The TEACH Act provides financial incentives to attract and retain our best teachers and principals. The TEACH Act helps schools recognize and reward the best teachers. The TEACH Act encourages good teachers to work in the schools that need good teachers the most, and it also encourages teachers to specialize in the subjects which need the most teachers. Finally, the TEACH Act helps new teachers transition into the classroom, it helps veteran teachers keep their skills sharp, and it attracts talented new principals into our schools.

Developing great teachers takes time, but this is an investment that we as a nation must make. I therefore encourage my colleagues to support the TEACH Act now. Our children deserve nothing less.

FAMILIES OF SEPTEMBER 11’S FINAL REPORT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, less than 2 weeks after the horrific events of September 11, Congress passed a law to establish the September 11 Victim Compensation Fund, providing assistance to victims and their families during an unimaginably difficult time. I was pleased to work with my colleagues to ensure the funding of this needed resource for the families of this national tragedy.

The families of victims that died in the September 11 attacks also came together and created their own nonprofit organization, Families of September 11.

Although no amount of compensation can replace a lost loved one, Families of September 11 and Ken Feinberg, the Special Master in charge of overseeing the Fund, worked diligently to improve the rules governing the September 11 Victim Compensation Fund, to give the victims and their families more flexibility and to provide information to victims and their families about how and where they could find support.

Working together, Mr. Feinberg and Families of September 11 reached out to the victims and their families to make sure they understood their rights and to assist them in filing their claims. This task was made all the more difficult by bringing many victims and survivors of those tragic terrorist attacks had to confront the logistical burden and emotional pain of filing a death or injury claim.

Last October, Mr. Feinberg submitted to the Department of Justice a final report summarizing the accomplishments and work of the September 11 Victim Compensation Fund. While the September 11 Victim Compensation Fund has reached its final milestone, Families of September 11 continues its mission, including supporting legislation on security and intelligence reform. This week, Families of September 11 also submitted a final report to the Department of Justice on the experiences of the victims and their families, including those who chose not to participate in the September 11 Victim Compensation Fund. The report in its entirety may be read at http://www.familiesofseptember11.org.

Mr. President, I ask that a copy of the Executive Summary of this report be in the RECORD for lawmakers and the public to review.

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: FINAL REPORT OF FAMILIES OF SEPTEMBER 11 ON THE SEPTEMBER 11TH VICTIM COMPENSATION FUND

Families of September 11 is a nonprofit organization founded in October 2001 by families of those who died in the September 11 terrorist attacks. We were asked to provide helpful information, refer victims’ families, survivors, and others affected by the events of 9/11 to assistance providers, offer online chat sessions, and address general victims’ assistance, methods of response to trauma from terrorist attacks, and the effects of terrorism on children. The Special Master in charge of overseeing the September 11 Victim Compensation Fund follows the for-
The Special Master made determinations on 7,403 claims completing its work by the statutory deadline in June 2004. Congress now has the benefit of more than 11,000 comments from many who participated in the Fund and most of those who did not. The options available to the victims and families of September 11 were substantially impacted by the experience of having the regulations implemented during the rule-making process; the comments of the Special Master; the opinions of lawyers, economists, academics, mental health professionals, victims' advocates, victims, survivors, and members of Congress and the Administration to:

1. Use the perspectives of time and experience in implementation of the Victim Compensation Program and the issues it was forced to address hasty in the immediate aftermath of the terrorist attacks of September 11.
2. Assess how will the rules adopted in 2002 to implement the legislation met Congressional intent;
3. Consider the incentives and disincentives to reducing the risks of terrorist attacks implicit in the legislation; and
4. Fashion legislation that will reduce those risks and ensure that victims of future terrorist attacks and their families are made whole.

Copies of the “Final Report of Families of September 11 on the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001” may be obtained by contacting the Families of September 11, at the address below or by going to its website at www.familiesofseptember11.org.


LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2005

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. Each Congress, Senator KENNEDY and I introduce hate crimes legislation that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society. Likewise, each Congress I have come to the floor to highlight a separate hate crime that has occurred in our country.

A gay white male was severely beaten and sent to the hospital by two men in a Columbus gay bar. The victim and a friend noticed the two males in the bar when they arrived. At the end of the evening the two males started calling the victim various derogatory names, and pushed him out of the bar. Once outside, the men continued to beat the victim, using liquor bottles. Since the beloved female victim had his tires slashed and received a letter in his mailbox telling him to “watch his back.” A police report was filed, but no arrests have been made.

I believe that the Government’s first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can send a signal to law enforcement officials as they work through the use of community policing. Nationwide, the COPS program has awarded more than $1 billion in grants, resulting in the hiring of 118,000 additional police officers. Unfortunately, authorization for the COPS program was permitted to expire at the end of fiscal year 2000. Although the program has survived through continued annual appropriations, its funding has been significantly cut. I am a co-sponsor of the COPS Reauthorization Act which would continue the COPS program for another six years at a funding level of $1.15 billion per year, nearly double the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2005. Among other things, this fund provides State and local governments to hire additional 30,000 police officers. Having more officers on our streets helps to