

of concern to New Mexico and the Forest Service. Whatever the complex and contentious area of public land stewardship, I have found her to be professional, responsive and decisive. For example, she gave our office tremendous help during the creation of the Valles Caldera National Preserve and the development of what we called the "Happy Forests" legislation.

Throughout her Federal career, Eleanor Towns was an effective manager of critically important program areas, and was often called upon to tackle some of the more difficult problems of the Department of Agriculture and the Forest Service, including western water rights and employee discrimination cases. Her greatest assets have been her interpersonal skills. Known as "Ellie" to her friends and colleagues, she was a bridge builder—between management and employees, between the government and the public, and among divergent interest groups. Her qualities of good humor, common sense, adroit communication skills, coupled with technical expertise, have made her one of the most effective managers in the Federal Civil Service. Our Nation and its resources are the better because of Eleanor Towns, and the Forest Service is a more effective organization. On behalf of the Senate, I want to thank her for her service to the Nation and wish her and her family all the best in retirement.●

HONORING ELIZABETH BROWN CALLETON

● Mrs. BOXER. Madam President, I would like to take a moment to reflect on the tremendous accomplishments of Elizabeth Brown Calleton during her tenure at Planned Parenthood of Pasadena.

During the past 40 years, Ms. Calleton has made a major contribution to Planned Parenthood of Pasadena's 69-year history, ultimately serving as its President and CEO. A women's health care advocate, she established Planned Parenthood Community Orientation Luncheons and a community-wide research network to provide women with access to health care. Ms. Calleton served on the committee that created the North West Community Healthcare Alliance Program, a program geared to the needs of low-income, uninsured individuals. The Peer Educator Program more than doubled in size during Ms. Calleton's tenure.

In addition to her extraordinary work at Planned Parenthood, Ms. Calleton has served with a variety of community organizations including the League of Women Voters, the Pasadena Commission on the Status of Women and Women at Work. Awards she has received from the Magna Carta Business and Professional Women and the Young Women's Christian Association are a testament to her great dedication.

"Celebrating the Past, Looking Towards the Future" pays a fine tribute

to Ms. Calleton's legacy. Ms. Calleton has much to celebrate and, I know, looks forward to new challenges in her future endeavors. Her work will serve the community for generations to come.●

RECOGNITION OF SUCCESS BY 6 PARTNERSHIP

● Mr. BUNNING. Madam President, it is with great pleasure and honor that I rise today to duly recognize the Success By 6 Partnership initiative for its tireless work in the area of early childhood development for the community of Gainesway in Lexington, KY.

Less than a year ago, a unique partnership was formed between the United Way of the Bluegrass and LexLinc, which aimed to address the many educational and social needs of Kentucky children from birth to age 6. The Success By 6 initiative attempts to ready parents and children for school by the time the schools are ready for them by focusing on communication as the primary tool for problem solving. This initiative, adopted in more than 300 communities nationwide, does a phenomenal job of bringing together area leaders and families in order to properly identify the needs of parent, child, and teacher. Success By 6 has already helped organize a citywide safety seat giveaway program in Gainesway and has sparked awareness in the community of the importance of early childhood learning.

On January 8, 2002, President George W. Bush signed into law the No Child Left Behind Act, and I think initiatives such as this will work hand-in-hand with this Act to insure families that no child will be left without access to an education.

I would like to personally thank all of the participants and organizers of the Success By 6 initiative for their strong and diligent commitment to the future generations of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Education can never be taken serious enough by either members of Congress or area leaders, and I sincerely applaud the progressive steps taken by this initiative program.

I believe that soon communities throughout Kentucky will see not only the educational advantages but also the social benefits of this program and begin measures to work this initiative into their educational agendas.●

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS STEPHEN COOK

● Mr. JEFFORDS. Madam President, today I rise to recognize and honor the life of Thomas Stephen Cook of West Enosburg, VT, who died Wednesday, November 21, after a 4-year fight with leukemia.

Thomas, who was only 12, inspired those who witnessed his strength and courage as he battled against his sickness. I have known Thomas since his birth, and as his cousin, I can honestly

say he was one of the most extraordinary young people I've had the pleasure to meet. In April, as the 2001 Children's Miracle Network Champion from Vermont, Thomas visited my Washington office. He was on his way to meet President Bush, before heading to Walt Disney World to participate in the national Children's Miracle Network telethon. When you met Thomas, you could see that, even though he was young, he had been through a lot. More than that, Thomas was tough. Only his positive and optimistic attitude towards life was greater than his determination to fight his disease.

Thomas took his responsibilities with the Children's Miracle Network very seriously. He was also a fan of University of Vermont basketball. For four seasons, Thomas served the Catamounts as the ball boy for the men's basketball team. A column from the Burlington Free Press by Patrick Garrity about Thomas' role and influence on the team says:

Thomas Cook would have been pleased with the effort.

He would have loved T.J. Sorrentine's slashing drives. He would have loved Grant Anderson's blue-collar play underneath. He would have loved David Hehn's baseline-to-baseline energy and Trevor Gaines' work on the offensive boards.

Thomas wasn't at Patrick Gymnasium to see the University of Vermont men's basketball team's near-upset of Cleveland State on Saturday. He lost a long fight with leukemia last week. He died at age 12.

His customary position for Catamounts home games was down the team's bench near the baseline, where he served the past four seasons as a ball boy. As he battled his disease and endured the cruel roller coaster of hope and despair the disease became, Thomas fought alongside the Cats, too.

He came to the sidelines four years ago soon after UVM coach Tom Brennan learned of the little boy from Enosburg Falls who had been diagnosed with a disease that kills 22,000 Americans each year. What began with a hospital visit from then-freshman guard Tony Orciari blossomed into a brotherhood between the two that seeped into the hearts of every player on the team.

"He was a lot stronger than all of us," said senior captain Corry McLaughlin. "Our lives are cake compared to what his was. To see him battling every day, to come out here and be with us, let alone to make it through every day, he was just a really strong kid."

"From his attitude, you would have never known he was sick. He was happy every day, jovial and upbeat."

Here's hoping the next one goes in. For Thomas.

Thomas will be fondly remembered by everyone who was fortunate to have known him.●

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD J. SANTOS

● Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, I ask that testimony inserted into the Budget Committee record from Richard J. Santos, the National Commander of the American Legion, be printed in the RECORD.

The testimony follows.

WRITTEN STATEMENT OF RICHARD J. SANTOS, NATIONAL COMMANDER, THE AMERICAN LEGION TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, U.S. SENATE CONCERNING THE FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2003 BUDGET RESOLUTION

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Budget Committee: The American Legion welcomes the opportunity to present its views on the FY 2003 Budget Resolution. As you and your colleagues consider the President's recent budget request, I share the views of the nation's largest wartime veterans' service organization.

The American Legion's reputation as an advocate for maintaining a strong national defense is well documented, dating back to its very beginning in 1919 in Paris, France. As veterans of the War to End All Wars, The American Legion founders established an organization:

To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America;

To maintain law and order;

To foster and perpetuate a one-hundred percent Americanism;

To preserve the memories and incidents of our associations in the Great Wars;

To inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state, and nation;

To combat autocracy of both the classes and the masses;

To make right the master of might;

To promote peace and good will on earth;

To safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; To consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

The only common bond of all Legionnaires is honorable military service during a period of armed conflict. Legionnaires are men and women that belong to an organization based upon comradeship. This group of veterans is devoted to fair and equitable treatment of their fellow veterans, especially the service-connected disabled. Another group of veterans honored by The American Legion is those fallen comrades that are killed in action (KIA), missing in action (MIA), or those held as prisoner of war (POW). These service members often leave spouses and children behind. For those who have paid the ultimate sacrifice for freedom, The American Legion will honor their service by making sure this nation fulfills its promises to their survivors. For those listed as MIA or POW, The American Legion will continue to demand the fullest possible accounting of each and every comrade.

NATIONAL SECURITY

The deep-rooted interest of The American Legion in the security of the nation was born in the hearts and minds of its founders and sustained by its current membership. The bitter experiences of seeing comrades wounded or killed through lack of proper training crystallized the determination of Legionnaires to fight for a strong, competent defense establishment capable of protecting the sovereignty of the United States. The tragic events of World War I, largely precipitated by unprepared military, were still vivid in the minds of combat veterans that founded The American Legion. After 22 years of repeated warnings by The American Legion, Pearl Harbor dramatically illustrated the cost of failed vigilance and complacency.

For over 83 years, The American Legion's drumbeat on defense issues has remained constant. With the evolution of space age technology and scientific advancement of conventional and nuclear weapons, The American Legion continues to insist on a well-equipped, fully manned, and a properly trained fighting force to deter aggressors. The events surrounding September 11, 2001 publicly exposed a soft underbelly of America to acts of terrorism, especially the vul-

nerability to nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) warfare.

America's armed forces must be well manned and equipped, not to pursue war, but to preserve the hard-earned peace. The American Legion is fully aware of what can happen when diplomacy and deterrence fail. Many military experts believe that the current national security is based on budgetary concerns rather than real threat levels to America and its allies. As the world's remaining superpower, America's armed forces need to be more fully structured, equipped, and budgeted.

Defense budget, military manpower, and force structure are currently improving over the FY 2001 levels. The current operational tempo of active-duty and Reserve and Guard forces remains extremely high and very demanding. The American Legion recommends: Active-duty personnel level should not be less than 1.6 million.

The Army must maintain 12 fully manned, equipped, and trained combat divisions.

The Navy must maintain 12 aircraft carrier battle groups and a viable strategic transport capability.

The Air Force must maintain, at a minimum, 15 fighter wings, a strategic bombing capability, its Intercontinental Ballistic Missile capability and a global strategic transport capability.

Deployment of a national missile defense system.

The defense budget should equal 3-4 percent of the Gross Domestic Product.

The current active-duty personnel level is approximately 1.37 million. Military leaders are making up the difference by increasing the operations tempo and by over-utilizing the Reserve components. Currently, American military personnel are deployed to over 140 countries worldwide. Overseas deployments have increased well over 300 percent in the past decade. Many of these personnel continue to come from the Reserve and Guard components.

Cuts in force structure cannot be rapidly reconstituted without the costly expenditures of time, money, and human lives. Modernization of weapon systems is vital to properly equipping the armed forces, but are totally ineffective without adequate personnel to effectively operate the state-of-the-arts weaponry. The American Legion strongly recommends adequate funding for modernization of the services. America is losing its technological edge. No American soldier, sailor, airman, or Marine should be ordered into battle with obsolete weapons, supplies, and equipment. America stands to lose its service members on the battlefield and during training exercises due to aging equipment. The current practice of trading off force structures and active-duty personnel levels to recoup modernization resources must be discontinued.

The American Legion recommends restoring the force structure to meet the threat level and to increase active-duty personnel levels. Ensuring readiness also requires retaining the peacetime Selective Service System to register young men for possible military service in case of a national emergency. Military history repeatedly demonstrates that it is far better to err on the side of preserving robust forces to protect America's interest than to suffer the consequences of ill preparedness. America needs a more realistic strategy with an appropriate force structure, weaponry, equipment, and active-duty personnel leave to achieve its objectives.

A major national security concern is the enhancement of the quality-of-life issues for service members, Reservists, National Guard, military retirees, and their families. During the First Session, President Bush and

Congress made marked improvements in an array of quality-of-life issues for military personnel and their families. These efforts are visual enhancements that must be sustained. The cost of freedom is on going, from generation to generation.

The President and Congress addressed improvements to the TRICARE system to meet the health care needs of the military beneficiaries; enhanced the Montgomery GI Bill educational benefits; and homelessness throughout the veterans community. For these actions, The American Legion applauds your strong leadership, dedication, and commitment. However, one issue still remains unresolved: the issue of concurrent receipt of full military retirement pay and VA disability compensation without the current dollar-for-dollar offset. The issue of concurrent receipt appeared in the FY 2002 budget resolution and the FY 2002 defense authorization act. Every day, new severely disabled military retirees are joining the ranks of American heroes being required, by law, to forfeit military retirement pay.

Recently, 14 soldiers and 2 airmen were awarded Purple Hearts from the War on Terrorism. These newest American heroes would be the latest victims of this injustice should their war wounds result in debilitating medical conditions. During the State of the Union Address, one such future recipient, SFC Ronnie Raikes, was sitting next to the First Lady. Concurrent receipt legislation in both chambers (S. 170 and H.R. 303) has overwhelming support by your colleagues. With the President's proposed \$48 billion increase in defense spending, The American Legion believes now is the time to correct this terrible injustice. Enactment of corrective legislative and fully funding concurrent receipt are actions to properly reward heroism and courage under fire.

If America is to continue as the world's remaining superpower, it must operate from a position of strength. This strength can only be sustained through meaningful leadership and adequate funding of the armed forces.

VETERANS' HEALTH CARE

The American Legion believes that the primary mission of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is to meet the health care needs of America's veterans. The American Legion believes that the VA should continue to receive appropriate funding in order to maximize its ability to provide world-class health care to the large number of aging veterans, while still maintaining services to a younger cohort of veterans who are using VA for the first time. The American Legion greatly appreciates the actions of all Members of Congress regarding the increase in VA Medical Care funding for FY 2002. Now, please focus your attention to the increases in FY 2003.

Just like the Medicare and Medicaid programs, the VA health care budget requires an annual increase to maintain its existing service level and to fund new mandates. For years, VA managers were asked to do more with less. The recent funding increase now allows the Veterans Health Administration (VHA) to catch up with the growing demands placed upon the system and repair some of the problems related to long patient waiting times and limitations on access to care.

The American Legion felt that the President's budget request last year failed to accurately reflect VA's FY 2002 health care funding needs. VA's projections misrepresented the actual number of veterans seeking care. It appears that the President's budget request was based on a much lower number of patients projection (less than 3 percent) than the actual number of users (closer to 11 percent). Fortunately, Congress added over \$300 million to the President's original request; however, VHA is now faced

with dealing with an inadequate FY 2002 budget. The American Legion believes that close to 5 million veterans will seek care in VHA medical facilities in FY 2003. Last year, The American Legion requested \$21.6 billion in FY 2002; however, this year we recommend \$23.1 billion for VA medical care.

Many factors are driving more veterans to use VHA as their primary health care provider:

Many Medicare+Choice health maintenance organizations (HMOs) withdrew from the program;

Many HMOs collapsed;

VHA has opened community based outpatient clinics;

Double-digit increase in health care premiums;

The dramatic fluctuations in the national economy make VHA a more cost-effective option for veterans; and

VHA's reputation for quality of care and patient safety is attracting new patients.

Where comparable data exist, VHA continues to outperform the private sector in all indicators in health promotion and disease prevention. The American Legion adamantly believes VHA is the best health care investment of tax dollars. The average cost per patient treated within VHA is unmatched by any other major health care delivery system, especially with comparable quality of care.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, the reason VHA medical care continues to increase annually is not because of uncontrollable cost increases nor poor cost estimations, but rather because thousands of veterans are voting with their feet. More and more veterans are choosing to use their earned benefit—access to VHA. However, enrollment in VHA is limited to existing discretionary appropriations. The American Legion urges Congress to evaluate several options that would assure every veteran that wants to enroll in VHA can enjoy that earned benefit. The key factor driving the increases in medical care funding requirements has not been uncontrolled cost increases, nor has it been poor cost estimation processes—it has been the unexpected and dramatic increase in demand for care from the VA system.

The overall guiding principle for VA must be improved services to veterans, their dependents, and survivors. This will require improving access and timeliness of veterans' health care; increasing quality and timeliness in the benefit claims process; and enhancing access to national and state cemeteries. Specific American Legion objectives for Congress include:

Sound VHA funding for long-term strategic planning and program performance measurement,

Additional revenue for staff and construction,

Medicare subvention,

Pilot programs for certain dependents of eligible veterans,

VA and DoD sharing,

Reduce the claims backlog,

Repeal bar to service-connection for tobacco-related illnesses,

Increase the rate of beneficiary travel reimbursement, and

Allow all third-party reimbursements collected by VA to supplement, rather than offset, the annual Federal discretionary appropriations.

The American Legion created the GI Bill of Health as a blueprint for meeting the current and future health care requirements of the nation's veterans and for supplementing VA's annual health care appropriation. The GI Bill of Health, once fully implemented, would expand VHA's patient base and increase its non-appropriated funding through new revenue sources.

As VHA continues to re-invent itself, change is not a defining event, but rather a series of small steps. Despite its recent successes, VHA still faces numerous future challenges.

The American Legion believes VHA's long-term future must be clearly defined to be responsive to those who have "borne the battle." All individuals, who enter military service, should be assured that there is a health care system dedicated to serving their needs upon leaving the military. That concept is especially important to disabled veterans and to retired service members. The GI Bill of Health would ensure that all honorably discharged veterans would be eligible for VA health care, as they will fall into one of the core entitlement categories and into a health insurance or buy-in category. A unique feature of the GI Bill of Health is that it will also permit certain dependents of veterans to enroll in the VA health care system.

The American Legion commends VA for the changes made within VHA over the past few years. These changes include eligibility reform, enrollment, the reorganization of the 172 medical centers into 22 integrated operating units, the elimination of certain fiscal inefficiencies, and the expansion of community based outpatient clinics. In some cases, The American Legion believes VA has gone too far in attempting to improve fiscal efficiency. Veterans should not have to increase their travel time for the benefit of the Department. Rather, VHA needs to improve its cooperation with other Federal, state, and private health care providers to improve the quality and timeliness of care for veterans and their families. The American Legion encourages VHA to continue to provide health care that is the highest quality to all veterans at the most reasonable cost.

Two additional significant steps required to re-engineer VHA are Medicare subvention and permitting certain dependents of veterans to utilize the system.

Unlike in the private sector, Medicare-eligible veterans cannot use their Medicare benefits in a VHA facility for treatment of nonservice-connected conditions. When Medicare-eligible veterans receive health care treatment for any medical condition in the private sector, the federal government reimburses the health care provider for a portion of that service. When Medicare-eligible veterans receive health care treatment for the same medical conditions (nonservice-connected) within VHA, the federal government will not reimburse VHA for any portion of that service. This equates to a restriction on a veteran's right to access health care of his or her choice and using his or her Medicare benefit. The American Legion believes that Medicare subvention will result in more accessible, quality health care for all Medicare-eligible veterans. Furthermore, Medicare subvention should greatly reduce incidents of fraud, waste, and abuse in billing because it will occur between two Federal agencies with congressional oversight. Today's fiscal realities requires VHA to seek other revenue streams to supplement the growing demand for service and not simply rely on saving more dollars to serve more veterans. The American Legion strongly recommends allowing Medicare subvention for Priority Group 7 Medicare-eligible veterans enrolled in VHA.

Allowing certain veterans' dependents access to health care within VHA will also help develop new revenue streams and will ultimately improve recruitment and retention within the armed forces. Service members need to know that their dependents have access to quality health care while serving on active duty. The American Legion believes that VHA can and should play a larger role

in the provision of this care to active duty service members. Additionally, when service members leave active duty, this health care coverage should continue. VHA has the capacity and the capability to play a much larger role in the provision of health care to the beneficiaries of DoD health care system.

VHA has six strategic goals through the year 2006:

Put quality first.

Provide easy access to medical knowledge, expertise and care.

Enhance, preserve and restore patient function.

Exceed customers' expectations.

Save more dollars to serve more veterans.

Build healthy communities.

Unfortunately, nowhere in the list of VHA priorities are the goals of Medicare-subvention, the treatment of veterans' dependents, expanding the non-appropriated funding revenue base, and greater cooperation with the private sector and with DoD health care system.

VETERANS' BENEFITS

Given the number of veterans and other claimants who file claims each year and with an annual expenditure of over \$25 billion in compensation and pension payments, it is imperative that Congress maintain strong oversight of the operations of Veterans Benefit Administration's (VBA's) Compensation and Pension Service.

Over the last several years, the backlog of pending claims and appeals has increased dramatically and now exceeds over 660,000 cases. It routinely takes six months to a year or more to process disability compensation claims. In addition, annually, some 60,000 to 70,000 new appeals are initiated. After a wait of over two years for an appeal to reach the Board of Veterans Appeals (BVA or the Board), more than 20 percent will be allowed and more than 22 percent will be sent back to the regional office for further required development and readjudication. Remanded cases may be pending for another year or two, in the regional office before returning to the Board. Sometimes, cases are remanded two and three times because the specified corrective action had not been completed, which adds several more years to the appeal.

Unfortunately, there is a pattern of recurring issues, which continue to have a direct and adverse effect on the quality and timeliness of regional office claims adjudication. They relate to budget, staffing, training, quality assurance, accountability, and attitude. These findings confirm our long-held view that quality must be VBA's highest priority. Without guaranteed quality, thousands of claims will continue to process unnecessarily through the system: much of VBA's valuable financial and personnel resources will be wasted; and veterans will not receive the benefits and services they are entitled to and that Congress intended they should have.

The American Legion believes VBA is committed to bringing about much needed change to the claims adjudication system with the overall goal of providing quality, timely service to veterans and its other stakeholders. In recent years, VBA's strategic plans have made many promises and we have, in fact, seen the implementation of a variety of programmatic and procedural changes. However, it is obvious that progress toward major improvements in service continues to be slow and that much remains to be done. The overall quality of regional office decision making remains problematic.

Secretary Principi has identified many problems and is working diligently to find solutions that will provide improved service to veterans and their families. There are a

spectrum of ongoing and planned initiatives, such as the Pre-Discharge Examinations, Personnel Information Exchange System (PIES), Electronic Burial Claims, Virtual VBA, Decision Review Officer (DRO) Program, and personal hearing teleconferencing, just to name a few. In addition, VBA has begun implementing the recent recommendations of the Secretary's Claims Processing Task Force focusing on improving the operating efficiency of the process and procedures by which claims are adjudicated. These involve special initiatives to better manage the claims and appeals. There will be an emphasis on better training for the newly hired adjudicators. Performance standards are being implemented that provide for personal and organization accountability. VBA is continuing the development of its information technology program.

While we support these much-needed changes, we are concerned that they only indirectly address the core problem of continued poor quality decision making. Without a vigorous, comprehensive quality assurance program, thousands of claims will continue to process needlessly through the regional offices, the Board of Veterans Appeals, and the courts wasting time, effort and taxpayers' money. Veterans have a right to a fair, proper, and timely decision. They should not have to endure financial hardship and delay before receiving the benefits to which they are entitled by law.

The workload and budgetary requirements of National Cemetery Administration (NCA)

will continue to grow over the next 15-20 years. The death rate of World War II veterans will peak in 2008, but the annual death rate of veterans will not return to 1995 levels under 2020. The death rates of Korean and Vietnam Era veterans will greatly accelerate thereafter. The American Legion continues to fully support the further development of the State Cemetery Grants Program.

The Veterans Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act (Public Law 106-117) requires VA to provide long-term nursing care to veterans rated 70 percent disabled or greater. The new law also requires VA to provide long-term nursing care to all other veterans for service-connected disabilities and to those willing to make a co-payment to offset the cost of care. Further, it requires VA to provide veterans' greater access to alternative community-based long-term care programs. These long-term care provisions will place greater demand on VA and on the State Veterans Home Program for years to come.

The American Legion believes that it makes economic sense for VA to look to States governments to help fully implement the provisions of PL 106-117. VA spends on average \$225 per day to care for each of their nursing care patients and pays private-sector contract facilities an average per diem of \$149 per contract veteran. The national average daily cost of care for a State Veterans Home nursing care resident is about \$140. VA reimburses State Veterans Homes a per diem of \$40 per nursing care resident. Over the

long term, VA saves millions of dollars through the State Veterans Home Program.

The American Legion supports the State Veterans Home Program and believes the federal government must provide sufficient construction funding to allow for the expected increase in long-term care veteran patients.

On September 11, 2001, I was about to present testimony before a Joint Session of the Veterans' Affairs Committees, when we were directed to evacuate the Cannon House Office Building. Like Americans around the world, I was shocked by the barbaric, terrorist actions taken against innocent airline passengers, those in the World Trade Towers, and those in the Pentagon. My heart swelled with pride as fearless rescue workers, fellow service members, and private citizens rushed to assist the victims, only to experience the heartache as the Twin Towers collapsed turning heroes into victims in a matter of seconds. At that specific moment, the importance of that testimony paled in comparison. The American Legion's efforts, like the rest of America, shifted to what we do best—helping at the community, state, and national level.

SUMMARY

Since I was unable to formally present my testimony, I did submit The American Legion's recommendations for the VA budget for FY 2003 for the record. Today, it is important that I share that information to this Committee:

Program	P.L. 106-377	P.L. 107-73	Legion's FY 2003 request
Medical Care	\$20.2 billion	\$21.3 billion	\$23.1 billion.
Medical and Prosthetics Research	350 million	371 million	420 million.
Construction:			
Major	66 million	183 million	310 million.
Minor	170 million	211 million	219 million.
State Veterans' Home	100 million	100 million	110 million.
State Veterans' Cemeteries	25 million	25 million	30 million.
NCA	110 million	121 million	140 million.
General Administration	1 billion	1.2 billion	1.3 billion.

The American Legion believes that the true character of any democracy is best reflected in the way it treats its veterans of the armed forces—the true preservers and defenders of liberty.

Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Committee, that concludes my written statement.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

The following presidential messages were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

PM-69. A message from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Economic Report of the President along with the Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers for 2002; to the Joint Economic Committee.

ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
To the Congress of the United States:

Since the summer of 2000, economic growth has been unacceptably slow. This past year the inherited trend of deteriorating growth was fed by the events, the most momentous of which was the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The painful upshot has been the first recession in a decade. This is cause for compassion—and for action.

Our first priority was to help those Americans who were hurt most by the recession and the attacks on September 11. In the immediate aftermath of the attacks, my Administration sought to stabilize our air transportation system to keep Americans flying. Working with the Congress, we provided assistance and aid to the affected areas in New York and Virginia. We sought to provide a stronger safety net for displaced workers, and we will continue these efforts. Our economic recovery plan must be based on creating jobs in the private sector. My Administration has urged the Congress to accelerate tax relief for working Americans to speed economic growth and create jobs.

We are engaged in a war against terrorism that places new demands on our economy, and we must seek our every opportunity to build an economic foundation that will support this challenge. I am confident that Americans have proved they will rise to meet this challenge.

We must have an agenda not only for physical security, but also for economic security. Our strategy builds upon the charter of Americans: removing economic barriers to their success, combining our workers and their skills with new technologies, and creating an environment where entrepreneurs and businesses large and small can grow and create jobs. Our vision must extend beyond America, engaging other countries in the virtuous cycle of free trade, raising the potential for global growth, and securing the gains from worldwide markets in goods and capital. We must ensure that this effort builds economic bonds that encompass every American.

America faces a unique moment in history: our Nation is at war, our homeland was attacked, and our economy is in recession. In meeting these great challenges, we must draw strength from the enduring power of free markets and a free people. We