

and order, providing humanitarian relief, and reconstruction of infrastructure. They need the skills required for nation building.

So my amendment directs that the Army should seek 10,000 soldiers who have the skills that are the highest demand in Iraq: military police, special forces, civil affairs officers, and light infantry. These forces travel lighter, so they are less expensive to transport and maintain. These forces will provide maximum effectiveness at minimal cost.

In January, the Center for Strategic and International Studies, or CSIS, released a report called "A Wiser Peace: An Action Strategy For Post-Conflict Iraq." The first recommendation in the report is to:

... create a transitional security force that is effectively prepared, mandated and able to handle post-conflict security needs.

The report states that:

The United States must immediately identify and train a core force of U.S. military troops to perform constabulary duties in Iraq. Working with its coalition partners, the U.S. must also identify and ready other constabulary forces—such as the Italian Carabinieri and French Gendarmerie—to assure their timely arrival in theater.

We have yet to see the arrival of the French Gendarmerie and the Italian Carabinieri. There are Italian forces that are assisting there, but the French have not yet arrived.

But the need the CSIS identified before the war ever began is clearly there, and the U.S. Army is struggling to meet it. Presently, the Active-Duty Army has 19,432 authorized positions for military policemen and there are currently 22,476 MPs serving, well over authorized capacity. There are 22,608 Reserve slots for military police and they are presently at 95 percent capacity. Clearly, there is a need for more military police. This amendment assures we start meeting this need.

In addition, my amendment gives the Army the flexibility to either move Reserve slots to active duty or recruit new soldiers. I should make it clear that the positions move, not necessarily the people. No reservist can be forced to become an active-duty soldier.

Most of the Army's military police are in Reserve units—12,800 are in the Active Force while 22,800 are in the Reserves. Most Civil Affairs Units, those soldiers who provide a link between the military and civilian population in an area of operations, are also in Reserves.

Clearly, there needs to be a redistribution, given the demands on today's Army. In addition, if the Army has the flexibility to move reservists and guardsmen into the Active Force, these soldiers will be ready for deployment much more quickly than new recruits.

The informal CBO cost of 10,000 additional soldiers is \$409 million. That number includes military personnel and operational and maintenance costs

of 10,000 additional troops for fiscal year 2004. I believe this is the most worthwhile expenditure.

This amendment offsets this cost with funding from the Iraqi Freedom Fund. As we all know, the Iraq Freedom Fund was established in the fiscal year 2003 supplemental we passed in March. At that time, \$15 billion was set aside for Secretary Rumsfeld to use on emergency expenses for military personnel, operation and maintenance, procurement, or humanitarian assistance. Most of that funding has been expended. Therefore, an additional \$1.9 billion for the Iraqi Freedom Fund is included in this supplemental for exigencies. I believe the exigency is here and we should pay for these troops now.

Many would argue that while the costs are \$409 million the first year, these troops will have to continue to be maintained in future years, and the actual cradle-to-grave costs are much higher. I would counter that this cost is minimal compared to what it will take if, in just a short time—2 or 3 years—the U.S. Army does not have the fighting force it needs to perform its mission because we squandered its strength.

Let me show another chart, which again contrasts the Army in August of 2000, when some were criticizing it as being unprepared, and the Army in August of 2003.

There were 144,000 soldiers deployed in 2000; in 2003, about 370,000—over 370,000; 7 brigades in 2000, 30 brigades in 2003. No National Guard divisions deployed; 3 years later, 2 National Guard divisions deployed. In 2000, fewer than 25,000 National Guard and Reserve troops on active duty; today, 126,498 troops. This has an impact.

These are the scenarios that are used as a template to plan our military forces, the "two major theater wars" scenario: MTW east, Iraq; MTW west, hypothetically Korea. This is the required order of battle that has been devised after careful study: six divisions here and four divisions for MTW west. The units available in August of 2000, again at a time when our Army was being criticized as not being up to the task of defending the Nation—six divisions and one armored cavalry regiment ready, four divisions at MTW west and one armored cavalry division. Today, only four divisions here for the east scenario and only three divisions here.

There is an impact in terms of our capability to do what we planned for decades to do. We have to ensure that our Army is ready for any mission, and we have to ensure it today.

In his farewell speech, when he was retiring as Army Chief of Staff, GEN Eric Shinseki said:

We must ensure the Army has the capabilities to match the strategic environment in which we operate, a force sized correctly to meet the strategy set forth in the documents that guide us. . . . beware the 12-division strategy for a 10-division Army.

We are rapidly approaching a 12-division strategy with a 10-division Army.

Our Army is fighting on many fronts for us right now. They are doing a magnificent job, as well as the Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard—all of our Defense Department personnel and related personnel. We are extraordinarily proud of them. But they are overtaxed, particularly so in the Army because of the nature of the Army. It is not only the combat arm of decision but also is the combat arm of duration. It is the Army that typically is charged with the aftermath of the battle as well as the battle.

We have to help them. My amendment will provide a modicum of relief. I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

As a final point, ultimately we all respond, not just to our colleagues, not just to institutional pressures, but to our constituents. I would find it very difficult, this month or 6 months from now, to go back and to meet my neighbors, who are in the National Guard and the Reserve, and explain to them that we could not increase the size of our Army, that they are being deployed once again, after repeated deployments, because we couldn't find the way or the will to increase the size of our Army. I think we should. I think we must. And I hope we do.

I ask unanimous consent that Senator LEVIN be added as a cosponsor of this amendment.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the 2004 budget

through October 3, 2003. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 2004 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget, H. Con. Res. 95, as adjusted.

The estimates show that current level spending is below the budget resolution by \$703 million in budget authority and by \$6.808 billion in outlays in 2004. Current level for revenues is \$101 million above the budget resolution in 2004.

This is my first report for fiscal year 2004.

I ask unanimous consent to print the following letter and report in the RECORD.

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

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 10, 2003.

Hon. DON NICKLES,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached tables show the effects of Congressional action on the 2004 budget and are current through October 3, 2003. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2004, as adjusted.

This is my first report for the fiscal year.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN,
Director.

Attachments.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004, AS OF OCTOBER 3, 2003

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution	Current level ¹	Current level over/under (—) resolution
On-Budget:			
Budget Authority	1,873.5	1,872.8	—0.7
Outlays	1,897.0	1,890.2	—6.8
Revenues	1,331.0	1,331.1	0.1
Off-budget:			
Social Security Outlays ...	380.4	380.4	0
Social Security Revenues	557.8	557.8	0

¹ Current level is the estimated effect on revenue and spending of all legislation that the Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made.
Source: Congressional Budget Office.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004, AS OF OCTOBER 3, 2003

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	1,466,370
Permanents and other spending legislation ¹	1,085,461	1,057,861	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	0	345,754	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	—366,436	—366,436	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous sessions	719,025	1,037,179	1,466,370
Enacted this session:			
Authorizing legislation:			
American 5-Cent Coin Design Continuity Act of 2003 (P.L. 108–15)	—1	—1	0
Postal Civil Service Retirement System Funding Reform Act of 2003 (P.L. 108–18)	2,746	2,746	0
Clean Diamond Trade Act (P.L. 108–19)	0	0	*
Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to End Exploitation of Children Today Act (P.L. 108–21)	0	0	*
Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 2003 (P.L. 108–26)	4,730	4,730	145
Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 (P.L. 108–27)	13,312	13,312	—135,370
Veterans' Memorial Preservation and Recognition Act of 2003 (P.L. 108–29)	0	0	*
Welfare Reform Extension Act of 2003 (P.L. 108–40)	99	108	0
Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act (P.L. 108–61)	0	0	—10
Smithsonian Facilities Authorization Act (P.L. 108–72)	1	1	0
Family Farmer Bankruptcy Relief Act of 2003 (P.L. 108–73)	0	0	*
An act to amend Title XXI of the Social Security Act (P.L. 108–74)	0	0	0
Chile Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 108–77)	1,325	100	0
Singapore Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 108–78)	0	0	—55
Continuing Resolution, 2004 (P.L. 108–84)	—2,222	1	—2
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2003 (P.L. 108–88)	6,405	0	0
An act to extend the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant program (P.L. 108–89)	15	—36	33
An act to amend chapter 84 of title 5 of the United States Code (P.L. 108–92)	1	1	0
Total, authorizing legislation	26,411	20,962	—135,264
Appropriations acts:			
Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2003 (P.L. 108–11)	215	27,349	0
Legislative Branch Appropriations (P.L. 108–83)	3,539	3,066	0
Defense Appropriations (P.L. 108–87)	368,694	251,486	0
Homeland Security Appropriations (P.L. 108–90)	30,216	18,192	0
Total, appropriation acts	402,664	300,093	0
Continuing Resolution Authority:			
Continuing Resolution, 2004 (P.L. 108–84)	386,209	193,807	0
Passed pending signature: An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act (H.R. 1252)	0	0	2
Entitlements and mandatories: Difference between enacted levels and budget resolution estimates for appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	358,447	338,124	n.a.
Total current level^{1,2}	1,872,756	1,890,165	1,331,108
Total budget resolution	1,873,459	1,896,973	1,331,000
Current level over budget resolution	n.a.	n.a.	108
Current level under budget resolution	703	6,808	n.a.

¹ Per section 502 of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2004, provisions designated as an emergency are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the current level excludes prior-year outlays of \$262 million from funds provided in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act of 2003 (P.L. 108–69), and \$456 million from funds provided in the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2004 (P.L. 108–83).

² Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget.

Notes: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law; * = less than \$500,000.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. President, in recent months I have risen on several occasions to pay tribute to the men and women who are fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan in support of the global war on international terror. Today I rise once again to pay tribute and to honor an Arkansas native recently who died last week in Afghanistan—LTC Paul Kimbrough, a native of Little Rock, AR. He was 44 years old.

Paul Kimbrough graduated from Little Rock's Parkview High School in

1977. Four years later, he graduated from the University of Central Arkansas in Conway with a degree in political science. He joined the U.S. Army before returning to complete his education at the University of Arkansas School of Law in Fayetteville, where he headed up the Black Law Students Association. Paul followed his commitment to public service into the political arena, first working on the staff of U.S. Representative Ray Thornton, and then running in his own campaign for a seat in the Arkansas House of Rep-

resentatives. He lost that race, but that didn't slow him down. Paul's next challenge took him to Washington, DC, where he came to work in the U.S. Department of Transportation in the inspector-general's office.

Lieutenant Colonel Kimbrough remained active in the U.S. Army reserve, and in June he was deployed to Afghanistan with the 416th Engineer Command, where he helped to oversee improvements to living conditions for