

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

soldiers at Bagram Air Base. On October 3, he was flown to Incirlik, Turkey, for medical treatment. He died of cardiac arrest en route to Turkey.

His family and friends remember him as a true leader—driven, determined, and deeply committed to his country and its cause. In a message to his colleagues at the Department of Transportation sent before he left for Afghanistan, Paul wrote, “Always there echoes in my mind: duty, honor, and country. Therefore, I will do my duty as God has given me light to see.”

LTC Paul Kimbrough is survived by his father, Major Kimbrough; his son, Paul Kimbrough, Jr.; his four brothers; and his sister. I ask my colleagues to join me in extending our deepest condolences to Paul’s family and friends.

Paul Kimbrough’s resolve and his commitment to his country will not be forgotten. The mission continues in Afghanistan and Iraq, and we remain confident that Paul Kimbrough’s courage and sacrifice will have been given in a worthy cause.

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I rise to express my sympathy over the loss of Christopher Swisher, a fellow Nebraskan and staff sergeant in the United States Army. Sergeant Swisher was killed last week when his squadron was attacked while on a mission in Baghdad, Iraq. He was 26 years old.

Sergeant Swisher was one of thousands of brave American servicemen and women fighting in Iraq. Our soldiers confront danger everyday—their tremendous risks and sacrifices must never be taken for granted.

A Lincoln native, Sergeant Swisher was a dedicated soldier who was committed to his family and country. His life-long interest in the military led him to overcome a learning disability and embark on a successful career in the Army.

On the frontlines of the war in Iraq, Sergeant Swisher demonstrated the courage of a leader and an American hero. Before his deployment, Sergeant Swisher told his mother, Sharon; “I’m doing what I want to be doing because I’m protecting my family, my home, and my country.” In addition to his mother, Sergeant Swisher leaves behind a wife, Kristen; daughter, Alexandria; brother, Terry; and sister, Lisa. Our thoughts and prayers are with them all at this difficult time.

For his service, bravery, and sacrifice, I ask my colleagues to join me and all Americans in honoring SGT Christopher Swisher.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred in Springfield, VA. On September 7, 2003, a Muslim woman was stabbed in the back outside a Fairfax County shopping mall and called a “terrorist pig” by her assailant. The 47-year-old convert to Islam was treated at a local hospital for a 2 to 3-inch deep wound on her lower back.

I believe that 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 become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MOTHER TERESA

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me today in recalling and honoring the life and work of a physically tiny woman with an immeasurably large dedication to serving the poorest of the world’s poor. Known to the world as Mother Teresa, she fulfilled what she understood to be her vocation in the world—not as a saint, but as a human being flawed and prone to the same temptations as are we all in this Chamber. I greatly admire her faithfulness to her purpose, and her profound faith in the Maker of us all.

Mother Teresa was born in August 1910 in Albania and became a Roman Catholic nun while still a young woman. A teacher, she was assigned to a convent and school in Calcutta, where she discovered a material poverty that was scarcely believable. Whatever she had given up in dedicating her life to her vocation did not compare to the need she saw around her. She left the already demanding work of her convent to found the Missionaries of Charity, a religious order of women whose work in the world remains service to people who are abandoned, suffering, poor, and dying, wherever they may be found.

Today, when many in the world consider religious commitments as too-often contentious and divisive rather than fruitful and unifying, we do well to ponder the 50 years of work by the Missionaries of Charity in more than 700 homes and shelters established in India, Asia, Europe, and the Americas. The example they set for sacrificial giving of oneself can best be described by Mother Teresa’s own statement of her mission in this life:

My community is the poor. Their security is my own. My house is the house of the poor—not just the poor, but the poorest of the poor: those who are so dirty and full of germs that no one goes near them; those who do not go to pray because they are naked; those who do not eat because they do not have the strength; those who collapse on the sidewalks knowing they are about to die while the living walk by without even looking back; those who do not cry because they have no more tears left.

Many of the people served by Mother Teresa considered her to be a living

saint. But I find her all the more remarkable because she was human, fragile, and equipped with the same stubborn human nature we all struggle with when our virtue is tried. We may count ourselves blessed if we avoid what Mother Teresa told us is the greatest poverty—that of the heart. Like her, we must keep before us those “not only hungry for bread, but hungry for love; not only naked from lack of clothing, but naked of human dignity; not only homeless for a house, but homeless for understanding and for human respect.”

Mr. President, I ask that we who are privileged to serve in this body, along with all people of goodwill, join the world in remembering the life and example of one whose dedication to her duty became her love.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I rise today to honor one of modern history’s most caring and unconditionally loving people on the eve of her beatification. Through her work as a teacher and provider to the poor and suffering, Mother Teresa of Calcutta demonstrated the essence of what it means to love.

It was March of 2002 that I was humbled and privileged during a personal visit to the Nirmal Hriday, Pure of Heart, Home for the Dying Destitutes in Calcutta, started by Mother Teresa in 1952 to give hope and care to those with neither. Although Mother Teresa passed away 5 years earlier, the spirit of kindness and concern that nearly transcended human boundaries lived on in that small hospice, and showed on the faces of its volunteers, and shined in the smiles of nuns carrying on her work.

That day I was also honored to visit with Mother Teresa’s successor, Sister Nirmala. Sister Nirmala and I spoke briefly of the importance of continuing Mother Teresa’s work, and in some small way, I hope the recognition we provide will further that cause—that comfort, care, and love she gave unconditionally.

Born in 1910, Mother Teresa became a Roman Catholic nun at the age of 18. She began by teaching geography and history at St. Mary’s School in Calcutta, but became anxious to aid those outside of the convent. Twenty years later, she founded the Missionaries of Charity, a religious order based on attending to the impoverished and afflicted whom no one else served. Mother Teresa later turned her focus to the establishment of care programs for AIDS victims.

Although she was the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979, as well as the Presidential Medal of Freedom and Foundation for Hospice and Homecare’s Lifetime Achievement Award in 1985, Mother Teresa felt most honored by the joy of providing comfort and care to those in need.

As her beatification by Pope John Paul II nears, we pause to reflect upon the example set forth by Mother Teresa of Calcutta. Mother Teresa demonstrated true and unconditional love