

IN THEIR OWN WORDS—SENATE REPUBLICANS
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF BALANCED BUDGET

SENATE MAJORITY LEADER BILL FRIST

We have a moral obligation to balance the budget . . . I'm very hopeful that we're going to see that.—[Chattanooga Free Press, 1/5/96]

SENATOR RICK SANTORUM

The American people are sick and tired of excuses for inaction to balance the budget. The public wants us to stay the course towards a balanced budget, and we take that obligation quite seriously.—[Pittsburgh Post Gazette, 11/15/95]

SENATOR TRENT LOTT

I think the most important thing really does involve the budget, keeping a balanced budget, not dipping into Social Security, and continuing to reduce the national debt.—[Chattanooga Free Press, 1/27/02]

SENATOR CHUCK HAGEL

The real threat to Social Security is the national debt. If we don't act to balance the budget and stop adding to the debt, then we are truly placing the future of Social Security in jeopardy.—[Omaha World Herald, 2/6/97]

SENATOR JUDD GREGG

As long as we have a Republican Congress, we're going to have a balanced budget, and if we can get a Republican President, we can start paying down the debt on the Federal government.—[New Hampshire Sunday News, 2/1/98]

Mr. DASCHLE. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ALEXANDER). The Senator from California.

AMENDMENT NO. 542 WITHDRAWN

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Earlier this morning I sent to the desk my amendment numbered 542. There is no unanimous consent agreement. I withdraw that amendment at this time because it is scheduled for a vote at 7:30 tonight and Members are not yet returned from the codel. Therefore, they would have no advance warning of the amendment. I will do it at another time. Therefore, I withdraw amendment No. 542.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is withdrawn.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALENT). Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period for morning business.

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

RECOGNIZING DON WILLIAMS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a great American: Retired Colonel Don Williams, who is

stepping down as Executive Director of the CORE Committee of Fort Knox on May 31, 2003. Since retiring from the Army in 1990 as Chief of Staff at Fort Knox, Kentucky, Don has remained in Kentucky and tirelessly fought for that installation and the community surrounding Fort Knox.

For nearly as long as I have been a Senator, Don has been a valuable source of expertise for both me and my staff. I am grateful for his friendship and his tremendous assistance on Army and Fort Knox matters throughout the years. Although Don will be retiring from his position as Executive Director, I am heartened that he will remain an active member of the CORE Committee, and will continue to be an eloquent and influential advocate for Fort Knox.

Don's efforts as Executive Director of the Fort Knox CORE Committee, Vice Chairman of the Kentucky Commission on Military Affairs, Chairman for Legislative Affairs of the Fort Knox Chapter of AUSA, Vice President of the Board of Directors of the Patton Museum, and Executive Committee Member of the Armor and Cavalry Association illustrate the extent of his dedication to the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Don's contributions to Fort Knox and Kentucky are lasting, and I will continue to support federal funding for Fort Knox projects that live up to Don's vision of Fort Knox's central role in the future of the Army.

Many of the tremendous high-tech assets at Fort Knox for which I have worked to provide Federal funding came to my attention through the efforts of Don Williams. Don deserves credit for highlighting the importance of projects such as the Zussman Mounted Urban Combat Trainer site and the high-tech research at the Mounted Maneuver Battle Lab to the Congressional Delegation. These assets have allowed Fort Knox to play an important role in training our soldiers for urban combat and designing the requirements for the Army of the Future. I will always view these important assets as just a couple of Don's legacies.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I wish to inform my colleagues about why I would object to a unanimous consent request to proceed to the intelligence authorization bill or any other legislation that may contain a provision undoing or modifying a straightforward law establishing congressional accountability for the Total Information Awareness Program.

Just this past February, as part of the fiscal year 2003 supplemental appropriations bill, the Senate considered, debated and adopted unanimously an amendment sponsored by myself and Senators FEINSTEIN, REID, BOXER, CORZINE, LEAHY, CANTWELL, HARKIN, LEVIN, DURBIN, BIDEN, DASCHLE, and CLINTON. That amendment requires specific congressional approval for any

deployment of technology developed by the Defense Department's Total Information Awareness Program; the Defense Department must seek authorization and appropriation for any deployment of the TIA technology to another agency or department. DARPA may continue to research and develop TIA technology as long as it submits a report required by the amendment. The report is due May 20, 2003, and it requires an explanation of the intended and actual use of funds for each project and activity of the TIA Program, the schedule for proposed research and development of each project and activity and target dates for the deployment of each project and activity. The report will also address the efficacy of systems such as TIA in predictive assessments of terrorist capabilities and plans, the likely impact of the TIA Program on privacy and civil liberties, the laws that will require modification to use the TIA Program and recommendations for eliminating or minimizing the adverse effects of the TIA Program on privacy and other civil liberties.

The TIA technology will give the Federal Government the capability to operate the most massive domestic surveillance program in the history of our country. It will put the financial, medical and other details of America's private lives at the fingerprints of tens of thousands of bureaucrats. The American people have the right to know if the federal Government intends to deploy this technology against them, when it will do and how, and Congress should preserve its oversight over the program. The amendment enacted in February provides that accountability.

Just last week the American people got a painful reminder about the shameful abuse of power and secrecy in the McCarthy era, and are rightfully wary about the protection of their privacy. In fact, although some in the Defense Department and elsewhere claim they are only interested in mining "lawfully-collected" information, just about any piece of information about any U.S. citizen can be "lawfully" collected or obtained by the federal government. It is for these reasons that I will object to any motion to proceed to any legislation affecting the Total Information Awareness Program unless and until I have fully reviewed it to guarantee that the accountability in the TIA amendment is preserved.

CHANGES TO COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS AND BUDGETARY AGGREGATES

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, section 310(c)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, provides the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee with authority to revise committee allocations, functional levels, and budgetary aggregates for a reconciliation bill which fulfills an instruction with respect to both outlays and revenues. The chairman's authority under 310(c)

may be exercised if the following conditions have been satisfied:

One, the reconciled committee reports a bill which changes the mix of the instructed revenue and outlay changes by not more than 20 percent of the sum of the components of the instruction, and,

Two, the reconciled committee still complies with the overall reconciliation instruction.

I find that the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003, as reported by the Senate Finance Committee on May 13, 2003, satisfies the two conditions above and, in addition, satisfies the condition imposed by section 202 of H. Con. Res. 95, which limits the cost of a reconciliation bill initially considered by the Senate to no more than \$350 billion over the 2003–2013 period. Pursuant to my authority under section 310(c), I hereby submit revisions to H. Con. Res. 95, the 2004 Budget Resolution. The attached tables show the revised committee allocations and budgetary aggregates.

I ask unanimous consent they be printed in the RECORD.

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

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004—H. CON. RES. 95 REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 310(c)(2)(A) FOR THE JOBS AND GROWTH TAX RELIEF RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2003, AS REPORTED

[In billions of dollars]

Section 101

(1)(A) Revenues (on-budget):

FY 2003	1313.806
FY 2004	1334.787
FY 2005	1494.144
FY 2006	1656.090
FY 2007	1788.688
FY 2008	1900.567
FY 2009	2053.762
FY 2010	2167.937
FY 2011	2270.540
FY 2012	2403.572
FY 2013	2547.546

(1)(B) Changes in Federal Revenues:

FY 2003	- 46.028
FY 2004	- 131.583
FY 2005	- 122.882
FY 2006	- 84.582
FY 2007	- 64.478
FY 2008	- 62.410
FY 2009	- 24.568

(1)(B) Changes in Federal Revenues:—
Continued

FY 2010	- 25.105
FY 2011	- 156.956
FY 2012	- 246.207
FY 2013	- 256.664

(2) Budget Authority (on-budget):

FY 2003	1887.701
FY 2004	1861.333
FY 2005	1990.898
FY 2006	2121.349
FY 2007	2231.820
FY 2008	2348.223
FY 2009	2454.814
FY 2010	2555.986
FY 2011	2669.845
FY 2012	2748.409
FY 2013	2868.449

(3) Budget Outlays (on-budget):

FY 2003	1829.860
FY 2004	1893.615
FY 2005	1982.264
FY 2006	2088.471
FY 2007	2189.415
FY 2008	2306.360
FY 2009	2420.227
FY 2010	2528.260
FY 2011	2651.603
FY 2012	2718.337
FY 2013	2849.475

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT, BUDGET YEAR TOTAL 2003

[In millions of dollars]

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Appropriations:				
General Purpose Discretionary	843,550	808,891	0	0
Memo:				
on-budget	839,738	805,053		
off-budget	3,812	3,838		
Highways	0	31,264	0	0
Mass Transit	1,436	6,551	0	0
Mandatory	391,344	378,717	0	0
Total	1,236,330	1,225,423	0	0
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	19,359	14,964	52,763	40,712
Armed Services	73,996	73,473	275	233
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs	12,558	1,599	118	16
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	10,590	7,255	885	814
Energy and Natural Resources	2,879	2,539	48	63
Environment and Public Works	30,830	2,372	0	0
Finance	780,419	774,190	286,512	286,509
Foreign Relations	13,595	11,366	183	183
Governmental Affairs	66,931	65,426	16,564	16,564
Judiciary	6,509	6,441	534	527
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	5,328	4,805	2,814	2,801
Rules and Administration	82	85	104	103
Intelligence	0	0	223	223
Veterans' Affairs	1,171	1,109	30,321	29,969
Indian Affairs	456	444	0	0
Small Business	864	769	0	0
Unassigned to Committee	(371,644)	(358,647)	0	0
Total	1,890,253	1,833,613	391,344	378,717

Revisions Pursuant to Section 310(c)(2)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act for the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003, as reported.

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT, BUDGET YEAR TOTAL 2004

[In millions of dollars]

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Appropriations:				
General Purpose Discretionary	783,214	822,895	0	0
Memo:				
on-budget	778,957	818,688		
off-budget	4,257	4,207		
Highways	0	31,555	0	0
Mass Transit	1,461	6,634	0	0
Mandatory	426,949	410,619	0	0
Total	1,211,624	1,271,703	0	0
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	20,801	16,826	55,536	39,472
Armed Services	77,560	77,326	357	376
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs	13,946	2,251	120	12
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	10,908	6,518	827	843
Energy and Natural Resources	2,669	2,390	64	70
Environment and Public Works	35,654	2,312	0	0
Finance	757,720	770,377	315,856	315,780
Foreign Relations	9,787	11,689	179	179
Governmental Affairs	68,533	67,000	17,362	17,362
Judiciary	7,883	7,230	511	523

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT, BUDGET YEAR TOTAL 2004—Continued
[In millions of dollars]

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	5,232	4,439	2,888	2,872
Rules and Administration	82	246	109	109
Intelligence	0	0	226	226
Veterans' Affairs	1,311	1,260	32,914	32,795
Indian Affairs	475	472	0	0
Small Business	3	(23)	0	0
Unassigned to Committee	(371,280)	(355,315)	0	0
Total	1,852,908	1,886,701	426,949	410,619

Revisions Pursuant to Section 310(c)(2)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act for the Jobs and Growth Tax Reconciliation Act of 2003, as reported.

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT, 5-YEAR TOTAL: 2004–2008
[In millions of dollars]

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations act	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	109,330	91,951	288,857	206,256
Armed Services	417,330	416,461	2,992	3,047
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs	71,267	7,231	626	(104)
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	60,492	38,575	4,538	4,541
Energy and Natural Resources	11,991	10,905	320	333
Environment and Public Works	190,317	10,561	0	0
Finance	4,499,105	4,517,039	1,824,189	1,823,275
Foreign Relations	59,034	55,412	876	876
Governmental Affairs	372,971	365,695	93,701	93,701
Judiciary	25,585	25,756	2,629	2,640
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	32,738	29,056	15,226	15,126
Rules and Administration	408	574	588	588
Intelligence	0	0	1,330	1,230
Veterans' Affairs	6,561	6,382	176,815	176,196
Indian Affairs	2,587	2,569	0	0
Small Business	6	(59)	0	0

Revisions Pursuant to Section 310(c)(2)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act for the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003, as reported.

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT, 10-YEAR TOTAL: 2004–2013,
[In millions of dollars]

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	209,130	178,892	600,618	446,118
Armed Services	919,879	909,159	7,129	7,273
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs	141,433	1,859	1,318	(176)
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	113,446	69,687	10,252	10,232
Energy and Natural Resources	22,263	20,458	640	653
Environment and Public Works	393,698	19,403	0	0
Finance	10,579,414	10,604,048	4,487,111	4,485,223
Foreign Relations	127,160	116,399	1,733	1,733
Governmental Affairs	833,756	819,817	206,453	206,453
Judiciary	42,068	41,692	5,459	5,455
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	71,126	64,104	32,601	32,468
Rules and Administration	803	1,025	1,309	1,309
Intelligence	0	0	2,648	2,648
Veterans' Affairs	12,781	12,501	373,770	372,651
Indian Affairs	5,805	5,765	0	0
Small Business	6	(76)	0	0

Revisions Pursuant to Section 310(c)(2)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act for the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003, as reported.

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 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 on September 15, 2001, in Houston, TX. Upon leaving a nightclub in southwest Houston, a Hispanic man was confronted by a group of nine men. The group assaulted and beat the man while shouting racial epithets and comments about Osama bin Laden.

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.

NATIONAL TEACHER APPRECIATION WEEK

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, in 1985 the National PTA and the National Education Association announced the creation of Teacher Appreciation Week to be celebrated during the first week of May. This year that celebration occurred from May 4 to 10. I want to add my voice to those who have come to the floor of the United States Senate to recognize this special occasion.

While every society places a premium on education in terms of developing a skilled and trained workforce in the next generation, education in America also represents a ladder of opportunity. We take great pride in being an open society in which people can

move up and forward. Education provides a path by which our young people can improve themselves and develop their full potential. And, of course, teachers are at the forefront of this critical effort.

My own admiration and respect for the teaching profession began at an early age. Both of my parents were Greek immigrants and, while there were no diplomas on their walls at home, they understood the importance of hard work and the value of education. After putting in countless hours at our family restaurant in Salisbury, MD, my father would come home at night, tired and weary. Yet, I remember watching him night after night taking down books and reading them late into the evening, a lesson I have never forgotten.

And, of course, I have a deep personal connection to the teaching profession. My wife Christine was a teacher in Baltimore for many years and my brother