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

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations act	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
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	1,230	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 Job and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003, Conference Report.

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 act	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	209,130	178,892	600,618	446,118
Armed Services	910,879	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	10,591,162	10,606,226	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 Job and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003, Conference Report.

FCC VOTE ON OWNERSHIP RULES

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I want to state my opposition to the Federal Communications Commission's scheduled June 2nd vote to overhaul current broadcast media ownership rules of newspapers, television ,and radio stations. I am disappointed that FCC Chairman Michael Powell has refused to hold a single public hearing regarding the proposed changes to these rules, or to entertain further public comment on what is turning out to become a historic rulemaking.

The public needs to be heard from, and the public needs to know what will happen if the changes that Chairman Powell has proposed become reality. The biennial review required by the 1996 Telecommunications Act requires the FCC to review its rules every 2 years, but this review should not be used as an excuse to radically alter the way our constituents receive their news from the media.

Not only am I disappointed at how this situation has come to pass, but I am also dismayed at what the FCC proposes. There are a number of changes that I disagree with—and this is just from what we have learned last week.

For instance, we have learned that the FCC is considering to allow the major broadcast networks to purchase more television stations and strip them of local control. The FCC is also proposing to ease ''cross-ownership'' rules and allow a media company to own a newspaper and television company in the same community.

I urge everyone to reflect on this and how this will impact communities throughout this country. In my State of Vermont, we have a very proud tradition of grassroots activism. Our local Vermont media knows this and reports the day's events with a Vermont audience in mind. If more Vermont media companies are controlled by out-of-state, or out-of-country owners, I fear a significant deterioration in the coverage of local news.

The Vermont Press Association and the Vermont State Legislature have concerns similar to mine. The Vermont Press Association has written a letter to the FCC explaining its position, and the Vermont State Legislature passed unanimously a joint resolution regarding this matter.

I ask unanimous consent that both documents be printed in the RECORD.

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

VERMONT PRESS ASSOCIATION
Colchester, VT, May 16, 2003.

Hon. MICHAEL POWELL
Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN POWELL: The Board of Directors of the Vermont Press Association, which represents the interests of the 10 dailies and four dozen non-dailies circulating in Vermont, endorses a Joint Resolution passed May 13th by the Vermont Legislature. The resolution, which I include at the end of this letter (an official copy is to be sent to you by Vermont Secretary of State Deborah Markowitz), urges the Federal Communications Commission to provide for a public comment period prior to the adoption of any changes to the broadcast media ownership rules.

We urge you to give serious consideration to this Joint Resolution and allow for a public comment period, including Congressional hearings, prior to issuing any new rules concerning cross ownership.

Although FCC rules are a federal matter, what we read in newspapers, hear on the radio and see on television is a local and state issue. There is too much consolidation in the news business and too few independent voices; relaxing cross ownership rules even more will hurt all citizens. As a board, we support increased diversity in media ownership, not less.

Thank you for your consideration of this press association's viewpoint, and for taking into account the resolution passed by the Vermont Legislature. We would appreciate it if you would enter this resolution into the public record on this issue.

Sincerely,

ROSS CONNELLY,
President, Vermont Press Association,
Editor & Co-publisher,
The Hardwick Gazette.

JOINT HOUSE RESOLUTION 18

Whereas, pursuant to the provisions of 47 C.F.R. §73.3555, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has established a series of ownership rules for radio and television stations in a designated market area (DMA), and

Whereas, these rules were intended to prevent a monopolization of media voices within a community, and

Whereas, over the last several decades, the number of commercial radio stations a single entity may own in a DMA has risen dramatically, from the former universal limit of one AM and one FM, to, depending on the total number of local radio stations in the DMA, as many as eight, with no more than five on either the AM or FM broadcast band, and

Whereas, the number of local television stations a single entity may own in a DMA has risen from one to two, depending on technical considerations, and nationally, the number has risen from a total of 7–35 percent of the aggregate national audience, and

Whereas, the significant relaxation of multiple broadcast media ownership restrictions has led to the creation of a small number of national media conglomerates, including Viacom (owner of CBS), General Electric (owner of NBC), Disney (owner of ABC), and Clear Channel Communications, each of which owns large numbers of broadcast stations, often including multiple radio stations

in the same DMA in addition to national programming services, and

Whereas, this concentration in the corporate ownership of commercial broadcast media, both locally and nationally, has severely limited the diversity of perspectives offered on important issues, and also has resulted in a significant reduction in local radio news coverage, and

Whereas, in an unusual, but nevertheless poignant, impact of concentrated media ownership in a single community, public safety officials in Minot, North Dakota, where all six commercial radio stations are owned now by the same national chain, were unable to reach anyone at the designated emergency radio station when a train derailment resulted in anhydrous ammonia fertilizer being released over the city, and

Whereas, until now, the existing prohibition on daily newspapers owning an AM, FM, or television station whose primary signal serves ''the entire community in which such newspaper is published,'' 47 C.F.R. §73.3555(d), has remained in place, and

Whereas, under §212(h) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, P.L. No. 104–104 as amended, the FCC is directed to review biennially all of the broadcast media ownership rules, and

Whereas, there are strong indications the commission's current review will result in the further relaxation of the existing ownership rules, possibly allowing newspapers to purchase radio or television stations in their publication communities, and

Whereas, FCC Chair, Michael Powell, has announced the newly revised ownership rules will be released in final form on June 2 without an opportunity for public or congressional comment, and

Whereas, a bipartisan group of U.S. Senators, Olympia Snowe, Republican of Maine, Byron Dorgan, Democrat of North Dakota, Ernest Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, and Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, has written to Chairman Powell requesting that Congress and the public be afforded an opportunity to review any proposed changes before they take effect, and

Whereas, both the potential substantive changes in the media ownership rules and the lack of a public comment period are greatly disturbing, now therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives: That the General Assembly strongly urges the Federal Communications Commission to refrain from relaxing further the restrictions on broadcast media outlet ownership, and be it further

Resolved: That the General Assembly urges the Federal Communications Commission to provide for a public comment period prior to the adoption of any changes to the broadcast media ownership rules, and be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary of State be directed to send a copy of this resolution to Michael Powell, Chair of the Federal Communications Commission, and to each member of the Vermont Congressional Delegation.

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 in Fresno, CA. On September 20, 1998, the apartment of transgender female Chanel Chandler was set ablaze. Inside the apartment the authorities discovered Chandler's body, stabbed repeatedly with a broken beer bottle. According to a police spokesperson, Chandler's gender identity and expression was a primary motivation for the attack. The fire, which did not reach the room where Chandler's body was found, was likely a failed attempt to hide Chandler's murder.

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 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.

OP-ED BY SENATOR GEORGE McGOVERN

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the delineation between an ''internationalist'' and ''isolationist'' has too often been drawn at the doctrine of preemption. Those who supported the war in Iraq are considered ''internationalists'' while those who did not, are shunted as ''isolationists.'' This classification is unprecedented in the more than two centuries of American foreign policy. Opposition to an unprovoked invasion is not isolationism. And internationalism is more than merely waging war.

On May 12, the Washington Post published an op-ed by my friend and our former colleague, Senator George McGovern. As he has done many times in the past, Senator McGovern has provided important and timely insights on U.S. foreign policy.

The debate over U.S. policy towards Iraq over the past several months has been littered with references to ''internationalists'' and ''isolationists.'' Senator McGovern has penned some important reflections about how these labels have been used in previous foreign policy debates.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the op-ed by Senator McGovern in the Washington Post on May 12, be printed in the RECORD so that all Senators and staff have an opportunity to review his comments.

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

[From The Washington Post, May 12, 2003]

A MORE CONSTRUCTIVE INTERNATIONALISM

(By George S. McGovern)

In his May 1 op-ed piece, Will Marshall praised presidential candidates Dick Gephardt, Joe Lieberman, John Kerry and John Edwards as ''Blair Democrats''—internationalists who are willing ''to use force in the national interest.'' He rejoiced that the Democratic Party ''is moving away from McGovernism and back to its international roots.''

One wonders why Marshall went to Britain for an example of how American Democrats ought to behave. It is more puzzling why he concluded that I'm opposed to internationalism and the ''use of force in the national interest.'' I first used force in the national interest during World War II, when I flew 35 combat missions in Europe.

American involvement in that war was clearly in our national interest, and that is why I volunteered at the age of 19 to be part of it.

It is true that I opposed the American war in Vietnam, but not because I had ceased to be an internationalist. That war was a disastrous folly, as all literate people now acknowledge. We were never more isolated from the international community than when our troops were deepest in the Vietnam jungle. A close second in isolating us from the international community was the invasion of Iraq, a largely defenseless little desert state that posed no threat to us and had taken no action against us.

The best way to support our troops is to keep them out of needless wars such as Iraq and Vietnam. The best way for America to play a constructive role internationally is to support the United Nations and to work toward expanding international trade, aid and investment while protecting our workers and the environment. An internationalist would also support the Kyoto Protocol on global warming, the International Criminal Court, the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and an international ban on land mines.

An internationalist also would support the International Food for Peace Program, which I directed during the Kennedy administration, as well as the efforts I carried forward to reduce global hunger during my service as a Clinton administration ambassador to the U.N. Food and Agriculture agencies in Rome. Former senator Bob Dole and I have teamed up to press for an international school lunch program that would reach 300 million elementary school children who are not being fed.

I am opposed to the Bush doctrine of ''preemptive war''—what heretofore has been known as aggression or invasion. I am also opposed to congressional resolutions that give the president a blank check to go to war when he pleases.

I have always thought America to be the greatest country on earth. One of the reasons I think so is because of our great founding fathers, including Thomas Jefferson, who spoke of ''a decent respect to the opinions of mankind.'' Is there any doubt that the opinion of mankind was overwhelmingly against our wars in Vietnam and Iraq?

We don't measure a nation's internationalism by the number of troops it sends to other countries. But that test, Adolf Hilter would be the greatest internationalist of the 20th century. I might add for Marshall's edification that I would not have won the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972—winning 11 primaries, including two largest states, New York and California—if I had been perceived as an isolationist. I also believe that if the disgraceful conduct of President Richard Nixon during that campaign had been known before the election, I would have been elected. If so, I would have led as an internationalist unafraid to use force in the national interest.

The writer was a Democratic senator from South Dakota from 1963 to 1981 and his party's presidential nominee in 1972.

SUPPORT FOR DURBIN AMENDMENT TO S. 3

Ms. MIKULSKI. On March 12, 2003, during the debate on S. 3, the Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act, I made the following statement in support of the Durbin amendment:

Mr. President, I rise to express my strong support for the Durbin amendment.