

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 second session of the 108th Congress.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN,  
*Director.*

Enclosures.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004, AS OF MARCH 22, 2004

	[In billions of dollars]		
	Budget resolution	Current level <sup>1</sup>	Current level over under (-) resolution
On-budget:			
Budget Authority .....	1,873.5	1,887.5	14.1
Outlays .....	1,897.0	1,896.8	-0.2
Revenues .....	1,331.0	1,330.8	-0.2
Off-budget:			
Social Security Outlays .....	380.4	380.4	0

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004, AS OF MARCH 22, 2004—Continued

	[In billions of dollars]		
	Budget resolution	Current level <sup>1</sup>	Current level over under (-) resolution
Social Security Revenues .....	557.8	557.8	*

<sup>1</sup> 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.

Note.—\* = less than \$50 million.

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 MARCH 22, 2004

	[In millions of dollars]		
	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	1,330,756
Permanents and other spending legislation <sup>1</sup> .....	1,117,071	1,077,878	( <sup>3</sup> )
Appropriation legislation .....	1,152,537	1,183,200	( <sup>3</sup> )
Offsetting receipts .....	-368,484	-368,484	( <sup>3</sup> )
Total, enacted in previous sessions .....	1,901,124	1,892,594	1,330,756
Enacted this session:			
Authorizing Legislation:			
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-202) .....	7,880	0	0
Social Security Protection Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-203) .....	685	685	0
Total, authorizing legislation .....	8,565	685	0
Entitlements and mandates: Difference between enacted levels and budget resolution estimates for appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs .....	-22,156	3,472	( <sup>3</sup> )
Total Current Level <sup>1 2</sup> .....	1,887,533	1,896,751	1,330,756
Total Budget Resolution .....	1,873,459	1,896,973	1,331,000
Current Level Over Budget Resolution .....	14,074	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Current Level Under Budget Resolution .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	222	244

<sup>1</sup> Per section 502 of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2004, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the current level excludes \$82,433 million in budget authority and \$36,782 million in outlays from previously enacted bills.

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

<sup>3</sup> Not applicable.

Note.—P.L. = Public Law; \* = less than \$500,000.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

## INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate International Women's Day, which is celebrated around the world on March 8. For nearly a century, women's groups worldwide have paused on this day to celebrate the achievements and contributions of women around the globe. This day is also an opportunity to reflect on the challenges that women continue to face in their daily lives.

Despite the progress women have made in many countries, women worldwide continue to confront discrimination, violence and even slavery. In central Africa and, specifically, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, DRC, sexual violence has increasingly been used as a weapon against women and girls. These horrific acts cannot be tolerated, and those responsible for these atrocities must be held accountable. At the same time, the international community must reach out to help provide medical and psycho-social support to women and girls affected by these horrors, and must work vigorously with civil society and local authorities to prevent these abuses in the future.

Sadly, these violent acts are not isolated instances. Rather, they are indicative of the violence occurring against women in many conflict zones. Experts note that women and girls are most affected by violence, economic instability, and displacement associated

with warfare. At home, in flight or in refugee camps, they are frequently threatened by rape and sexual exploitation. Far too many victims of domestic violence and of human trafficking. In some countries, women fall victim to "honor killings," a deplorable practice whereby women are murdered by male relatives for actions that are perceived to bring dishonor to the family. Other countries tolerate the burning of thousands of brides a year due to insufficient dowries.

While I am pleased that the United States has begun to address the global HIV/AIDS crisis, the pandemic continues to exact a terrible human toll on communities around the world, and in sub-Saharan Africa, it is having a particularly devastating effect on women. As the ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's Subcommittee on African Affairs, I have had the opportunity to travel to numerous countries in Africa and see firsthand the devastating toll that HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases are taking on the people of this continent. According to United Nations reports, over 25 million adults and children in Africa are infected with the HIV virus, the majority of them in sub-Saharan Africa.

Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region in which women are infected with the virus at a higher rate than men. UNAIDS, the United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS, reports that women make up an estimated 58 percent of the

HIV-positive adult population in this region, as compared to 50 percent worldwide. Young women and girls are especially at risk. The United Nations reports that in this region 6 to 11 percent of girls age 15-24 are infected with HIV, whereas infection among boys of the same age group is 3 to 6 percent. International efforts to fight AIDS will not succeed unless we make a sustained and serious effort to address the factors that make women and girls so vulnerable to exposure. This means more than talking about legal rights, and more than talking about economic empowerment. It means that we must take action.

Despite these difficulties for women, encouraging signs of women's progress are also in evidence around the world. In Western and Central Africa, international courts are holding those responsible for crimes against humanity, including the use of rape as a weapon of war, accountable for their actions.

In Mexico, indigenous women, who once lived in the shadows of a deeply patriarchal society, are increasing their influence in local communities. These women are increasingly buying small businesses and owning their own land, taking an aggressive stance against domestic violence and contributing to decision-making in their communities.

In Afghanistan, women are finally back in school. The new Afghan Constitution, approved on January 4, 2004, provides equal rights and duties under

the law to women and includes special provisions to encourage women's access to education and government. Restoring human rights, and, in particular, women's rights, is key to Afghanistan's successful reconstruction and transition to democracy.

Women of all cultures are being recognized on an international stage for their contributions. Notably, Shiri Edadi won the 2003 Nobel Peace Prize for her efforts to promote democracy and human rights in Iran, particularly for women and children.

The U.S. Senate can work toward protecting women's rights and improving the status of women domestically and internationally by acting upon the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, or CEDAW. CEDAW is a comprehensive treaty on women's human rights addressing almost all forms of discrimination in areas such as education, employment, marriage and family, health care, politics and law. It has been over two decades since the United States signed this treaty, and it still awaits consideration before the Senate. Once again, I urge the Committee on Foreign Relations to take up this treaty and allow the Senate the opportunity to offer its advice and consent on this important convention.

International Women's Day celebrates the progress women have made in the face of adversity and pays tribute to women fighting against discrimination and other injustices. This year, Congress recognized Dorothy Height for her tremendous work for women's rights. Ms. Height, who fought against racism and violence toward African Americans, also battled for women's full and equal employment, increased educational opportunities, and institutions for women in the United States. This year, she was awarded a congressional gold medal for her contributions to our nation.

Women have made tremendous strides in the last century. In the United States, more and more women are attending college and earning postgraduate degrees. Worldwide, women are becoming increasingly active in the political process—more women are being elected to office and appointed to positions of power than ever before. In the year 2000, 11 countries were led by women.

While I recognize that women in the U.S. continue to make great advances, work remains to narrow the wage disparity between men and women. Although some progress has been made in narrowing the gender wage-gap since Congress enacted the Equal Pay Act in 1963, unfair wage disparities continue. I am proud to support legislative efforts to correct this discrepancy. In addition, I encourage the Senate to consider legislation to reauthorize the TANF program. I believe that any welfare reauthorization bill that passes the Senate should help to ensure that we are not just reducing the welfare rolls, but are also helping current and former TANF recipients break the cycle of poverty.

Unfortunately, violence against women is still all too prevalent in our country. Domestic violence is the leading cause of injury among women of child-bearing age. One out of every six American women have been victims of a rape or an attempted rape. Many rapes go unreported, and more than half of the women attacked know their assailant. We must continue to adequately fund state and local programs, including support shelters for women suffering from violent abuse in their homes. These safe havens deserve strong support and funding for the invaluable work they provide for women and communities around the country.

As we honor women and celebrate their accomplishments and contributions, we must recognize that there is still much more to be done in the struggle for gender equity. Discrimination and violence against women continue to exist at home and abroad. The United States and the rest of the international community must reaffirm their commitment to promote gender equality and human rights around the world.

#### 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.

In Stafford, VA, Thomas Rivers heard that another boy thought he was cute. Rivers responded by shoudering the classmate in hallways at school, shouting slurs and spitting on him. The next year, 18-year-old Rivers attacked the boy by bashing him in the back of the head with a metal pole, nearly killing him.

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.

#### THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND MICROSOFT

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I rise to address the European Commission's antitrust action against Microsoft. It is my understanding that antitrust authorities for the European Union member nations have given European Competition Commissioner Mario Monti their unanimous backing for a formal commission finding that Microsoft abused its market share of its Windows operating system for personal computers to leverage its way into related markets for networking and multimedia software. It is expected that the

European Commission will hand down a formal decision finding that Microsoft is in violation of European Union antitrust laws.

By imposing harsh, unprecedented penalties upon Microsoft, the Commission has extended its view of competition and regulation beyond Europe and onto the United States—to the detriment of U.S. laws, industry and consumers.

For many years, the European Union and its member states have criticized the United States for adopting laws and regulations that, in the view of European policymakers, have had an extraterritorial reach. The European Commission in particular has consistently urged the United States to ensure that its legal determinations do not intrude into European affairs. We now have a clear example of the European Union not practicing what they preach.

If the Commission rules that Microsoft is in violation of European Union antitrust laws, it will undercut the settlement that was so carefully and painstakingly crafted with Microsoft by the U.S. Department of Justice and several state antitrust authorities. There can be no question that the U.S. Government was entitled to take the lead in this matter—Microsoft is a U.S. company, many if not all of the complaining companies in the EU case are American, and all of the relevant design decisions took place here. I would hope that if the Commission were cognizant of America's legitimate interests in this matter, it would act in a manner that complemented the U.S. settlement. I fear the Commission has selected a path that places its resolution of this case in direct conflict with ours.

This is not the only example of the Commission's overreaching in this case. In recent negotiations with Microsoft, the European Commission demanded that Microsoft agree to ensure that computer manufacturers who sell pre-installed versions of Windows also install three competing media players—an obligation that the Commission insisted on imposing not just within the EU, but globally. In spite of its objections to these requirements, Microsoft agreed to the Commission's approach in order to reach a settlement. I understand the Commission proposes to impose a fine of over \$610 million on Microsoft—higher than any fine in the Commission's history. It has been suggested that the amount of this fine was based not only on Microsoft's conduct in the EU, but in the United States and elsewhere as well. One can only conclude that the Commission was not satisfied with how U.S. antitrust authorities and courts resolved the case against Microsoft, and therefore decided to act as a kind of supranational competition authority by fining Microsoft for its conduct worldwide.

The Commission's proposed ruling, as well as its negotiation tactics, is unprecedented in its scope. By proposing