

that would be established under the bill would increase direct spending from the Crime Victims Fund by less than \$500,000 per year.

Section 205 would allow the State Department's International Litigation Fund to retain awards of costs and attorneys' fees as a result of a decision by an international tribunal. Based on information from the department, CBO estimates that the Department of State would collect and spend less than \$500,000 a year.

Section 214 would authorize the Secretary to provide museum visitor and educational outreach services and to sell, trade, or transfer documents and articles that are displayed at the United States Diplomacy Center. Any proceeds generated from these services or sales would be retained and spent by the center, and CBO estimates that this provision would have an insignificant net effect on direct spending.

Several sections in title III of the bill would amend retirement benefits for State Department personnel by slightly broadening the authority of the department to temporarily rehire Foreign Service retirees without terminating their pension benefits; changing personnel review and termination procedures for each Foreign Service class; establishing a 60-day deadline for the Office of Personnel Management to issue regulations in accordance with a previously enacted change in pension benefits for certain spouses of Foreign Service workers; and allowing employees of Office of Coordination for Reconstruction and Stabilization to continue collecting full retirement annuities provided by the Foreign Service retirement system. Under current law, Foreign Service retirement benefits are temporarily suspended during any period of reemployment by the federal government. CBO estimates that enacting the provisions would increase direct spending by less than \$500,000 annually over the 2005-2015 period.

Section 2207 would authorize the President to waive the requirement that a foreign government pay to the United States the net proceeds from the sale of any military equipment it has received from the United States on a grant basis. CBO estimates the forgone offsetting receipts would not be significant.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT

S. 600 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMR and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimate Prepared By:

Federal Costs—State Department: Sunita D'Monte; Foreign Aid: Joseph C. Whitehill; Foreign Service Retirement: Geoffrey Gerhardt; Law Enforcement: Mark Grabowicz; Revenue Effects: Annabelle Bartsch.

Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Melissa Merrell.

Impact on the Private Sector: Paige Piper/Bach.

Estimate Approved By:

Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

DIVISION B—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 2006

(A) SUMMARY OF FUNDS

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 2005 estimate	FY 2006 request	Committee mark
Child Survival & Health Programs			
Fund (CSH)	1,538	1,252	1,252
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria ¹	(248)	(100)	(100)
Development Assistance (DA)	1,448	1,103	1,103
International Disaster and Famine Assistance	485	656	656

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 2005 estimate	FY 2006 request	Committee mark
Transition Initiatives	49	325	325
Development Credit Authority (DCA)	8	8	8
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	613	681	681
USAID Capital Investment Fund	59	78	78
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses (IG)	35	36	36
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	2,481	3,036	3,036
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States (SEED)	393	382	382
Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (FSA)	556	482	482
Peace Corps	317	345	345
Inter-American Foundation	18	18	18
African Development Foundation	19	19	19
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,488	3,000	3,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	326	524	524
Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI)	725	735	735
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining (NADR)	399	440	440
Treasury Technical Assistance	19	20	20
Debt Relief	99	100	100
International Military Education & Training (IMET)	89	87	87
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	4,745	4,589	4,589
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	178	196	196
International Organizations & Programs (IO&P)	326	282	282
Total	16,413	18,394	18,394

¹ The administration requested \$3.16 billion for international HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria programs in FY2006, a 9 percent increase over the estimated amount to be provided in FY2005. The request included \$2.564 billion to be appropriated through the Foreign Operations appropriations and \$596 million through appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health and Human Services.

This bill authorizes part of this request through the Child Survival and Health (CSH) account which includes the President's request of \$439 million for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria programs. The authorized amount for the CSH account also includes \$100 million for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. (The President requested \$300 million to be appropriated for contributions to the Global Fund; the other \$200 million is divided between the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative (\$100 million) and NIH/HHS (\$100 million).) The GHAI account, for which the President requested \$1.87 billion, is not authorized in this bill because it is already authorized in the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-25).

THE BUDGET

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, a Federal budget is about setting priorities, and the priorities contained in this budget are all wrong.

About a year ago, Tom Friedman of the New York Times, described the President's budget as "faith-based." Faith-based tax cuts were going to generate faith-based revenues, and we were all going to be better off. Well, the deficit is skyrocketing, interest rates are going up, and additional revenues haven't magically appeared.

If the budget before us were to pass unchanged, the deficit would increase each and every year for the foreseeable future. Vermonters understand that this is a burden we don't want to pass on to our grandchildren. We have fallen into a borrowing pattern that makes this Yankee cringe.

But let me emphasize that the deficits that we are now facing are primarily caused by a drop in revenues, not by wasteful spending on such things as education, veterans' benefits, and Amtrak. We could eliminate all of the Federal Government's discretionary spending outside of defense and we would still have a deficit.

On the mandatory side of the budget, I agree that we need to get a handle on increases in Medicaid spending and the pressures on Social Security due to the aging baby boom generation. But this budget fails to confront these challenges and in the case of Social Security pretends there is no problem.

How can we pass a budget that ignores the cost of the Iraq War after September 30? How can we pass a budget that includes more tax cuts for the few, but doesn't budget for the reform of the alternative minimum tax or the President's own Social Security proposal?

How can we pass a budget that forces us to "pay for" any increases in programs for our neediest citizens but doesn't require us to "pay for" tax cuts for the well-to-do? If we are to reinstate the pay-as-you-go rule, then it should, as it always has, include paying for both new spending and new tax cuts.

Speaking of tax cuts, I have grown very tired of the economic doublespeak now in fashion. If tax cuts were the policy of choice when we had large surpluses, and they are still the policy of choice when we now have large deficits, when if ever are tax cuts not the appropriate policy? Perhaps the families in Vermont who used up their heating assistance funds before winter was over, or the veteran on a waiting list for a medical procedure at a VA hospital, would prefer an increase in government spending to a tax cut.

Priorities, it is all about priorities.

We are 2 years into a war. American service men and women continue to come home with horrific wounds, both physical and mental. While the Department of Defense is keeping wounded soldiers in its medical system for longer periods of time and is shouldering a greater share of the costs, the long-term costs of health care and rehabilitation still fall heaviest on the Veterans Administration.

This budget responds by underfunding the VA by almost \$16 billion over the next 5 years. How can we do this in the midst of a war? How can the President in good conscience insist on maintaining large numbers of troops in Iraq, and yet refuse to provide for the health care needs of veterans? This is unacceptable.

This budget drastically cuts the Community Development Block Grant, CDBG, program and other programs that our communities rely on. These programs now benefit so many Vermonters who struggle to make ends meet. This budget would consolidate 18 programs, including the CDBG, and slashes their funding by 34 percent. In Vermont, this budget would most harshly affect middle and low-income citizens by making safe and affordable housing unattainable, ending quality childcare programs, and compromising nutrition assistance. Funding for these important economic development programs must be restored.

I am very concerned that agriculture, conservation, and food assistance programs are faced with drastic cuts in funding. The Milk Income Loss Contract Program, MILC, which the President saw fit to include in his proposed budget, has been left out of this budget resolution. The MILC Program is necessary to help family farmers through tough times when milk prices are low.

This budget would also seriously compromise conservation programs that are used to restore our land and clean our water. Perhaps most unsettling will be the cuts to food assistance and nutrition programs, including food stamps. In Vermont, 30 percent of children live in low-income households that depend on food stamps for their basic needs and the medical safety net for their healthcare.

Vermont, together with States throughout the Nation, is facing a serious budget shortfall in providing the most basic level of healthcare to our most vulnerable citizens. Instead of facing that fact and providing temporary fiscal assistance to the States, the President called for billions of dollars in cuts in the Medicaid program, which the Senate fortunately rejected.

I am most disappointed that the Senate did not vote to provide additional funding for the Nation's water infrastructure. Spending on environmental programs from the national parks to programs that keep our water, land, and air clean will have to be reduced if this budget is enacted.

Priorities, it is all about priorities.

Even though education amendments passed, which I supported, that added money back to the Senate budget proposal, that is still insufficient to adequately fund important Federal education initiatives. I remain concerned that the budget resolution will eliminate funding for several key education programs, such as the \$1.3 billion Perkins Career and Technical Education Act. This is especially depressing since just last week the Senate, on a vote of 99-0, passed the Perkins bill. Then just a few days later, no funding is provided in the budget to carry out the program that was just passed.

In addition, the budget proposal does not provide the meaningful increases necessary to carry out the 4-year-old No Child Left Behind Act and the updated IDEA law that was enacted last December.

President Bush often mentions that education is a priority. He and I obviously define priority differently. To me, priority means you pay for the promises you make. I do not believe priority means you sign laws requiring more accountability to improve student performance, and then, in the next breath, send up a budget that doesn't provide the dollars needed to carry out the purposes of those laws.

I have spent a substantial part of my career calling for the full funding of special education. When the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act was enacted in 1975, Congress promised to pay 40 percent of the cost. In the current fiscal year, Congress will finance only 19 percent of the program, forcing States and localities to make up the difference.

I have tried to fulfill this promise in each of the last few years by making IDEA funding mandatory. The President and his allies have said that mandatory funding is not necessary, that

we can meet the promise of IDEA by increasing funding by \$1 billion each year. In this budget, IDEA funding is increased by only half of that amount.

This budget tells our children, their parents, and our local taxpayers that they are not a priority, and that we will not keep our word.

There is no question we are living through difficult budgetary times and savings must be sought at every opportunity. But we must not delude the American people into thinking that we can cut taxes, fight wars overseas, improve education, take care of our environment, and repair the Nation's transportation and water infrastructure all at the same time.

I could not support the budget resolution because it did not adequately fund important domestic programs and promote tax cuts to the detriment of other priorities. At the same time, it did little to put our Nation's fiscal house in order.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICA'S HEROES OF THE STORM

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, throughout the week of April 10, 2005, The Weather Channel, based in Atlanta, GA, will air a special series, entitled *Heroes of the Storm*, honoring the Americans who performed the most exciting rescues depicted in the network's acclaimed series *Storm Stories*. Featured in the tribute will be 28 heroes from 15 States and the District of Columbia. These heroes, like all who risk their lives for others, deserve our Nation's admiration, recognition and thanks. I ask unanimous consent that the following list of heroes be printed in the RECORD.

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

Mary Teresa Bagshaw, Nurse, Crawford, Colorado.

Richard Lee Fowler, Pilot, Longmont, Colorado.

Dawud Amin, Firefighter, New Haven, Connecticut.

Capt. Howard McCann, Firefighter, Madison, Connecticut.

Brian Wetzler, US Coast Guard Pilot, Washington, District of Columbia

Bradley Paul Brown, Paramedic (Retired), Mt. Dora, Florida.

Alan Auricchio, US Coast Guard, Penbroke, Maine.

Bart Cohey, Firefighter, Cordova, Maryland.

Melvin Lee Johnson, US Naval Reserves, Baltimore, Maryland.

Robert Sebeck, Firefighter, Abingdon, Maryland.

Petersen Niles Decker, US Naval Reserves, Grosse Pointe, Michigan.

Orlin Anderson, Firefighter, Karlstad, Minnesota.

Gary Wayne Casper, Las Vegas PD, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Clint Malburg, Las Vegas PD, Las Vegas, Nevada.

James T. Mitchell, Las Vegas PD, North Las Vegas, Nevada.

Richard G. Servoss, Las Vegas PD, Las Vegas, Nevada.

George Marinkov, US Coast Guard, Linwood, New Jersey.

Warren Scott Adams, US Coast Guard, Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

Lt Cmdr Joseph Edward Deer III, US Coast Guard, Camden, North Carolina.

Jeffrey D. Kotson, US Coast Guard, Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

Peter O'Neill, Deputy Fire Chief, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

William Bloom, Volunteer Ski Patrol (Retired), Sprague River, Oregon.

Randy Benham, Park Ranger, Grants Pass, Oregon.

Jim Allday, EMS, Austin, Texas.

Thomas Stephan Lott, Jr., Firefighter, Round Rock, Texas.

Trevor Joseph Stokes, Firefighter, Georgetown, Texas.

Tim Wallace, Firefighter, Round Rock, Texas.

Philip Joseph Ornot, Jr., US Coast Guard, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RETIREMENT OF CAROL DIBATTISTE

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I would like to extend my best wishes to Carol DiBattiste, whose last day as deputy administrator of the Transportation Security Administration was April 8, 2005. Carol DiBattiste is truly a living textbook version of a "public servant." Her record is one of service to country, of a strong leader who gives unstintingly of herself to make sure that America's defenses against terrorism are as strong as possible. I know that Carol's dedication to this mission and strong leadership will be sorely missed by her colleagues at TSA and the Department of Homeland Security.

Ms. DiBattiste arrived at TSA in March of 2003 after more than 33 years of public service and two years at a private law firm. As the new Chief of Staff at TSA, she brought with her a sense of urgency that fit well in an agency committed to the security of the Nation's transportation system. Ms. DiBattiste immediately put her unique experience and skills to work as a member of the TSA leadership team as it rushed to meet its mission.

Hard work has characterized Ms. DiBattiste's public career. She enlisted in the Air Force in 1971, earned her B.A. degree magna cum laude in sociology/criminal justice from LaSalle University in 1976, her J.D. degree from Temple University School of Law in 1981, and her Master of Laws degree from Columbia University School of Law in 1986.

Before retiring from the Air Force as a major in 1991, her assignments included serving as chief prosecutor for the Pacific Region, faculty of the Air Force Judge Advocate General School, and chief recruiting attorney for the Air Force. Going forward, Ms. DiBattiste's career took her to the Department of Justice where she was an Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida and director of the Department's Office of Legal Education. In 1993, Ms.