

Professor Jay Lawrence Westbrook, Benno C. Schmidt Chair of Business, University of Texas School of Law.

#### ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the millions of Americans of Asian and Pacific heritage for their significant contributions and service to strengthen this great Nation, and to join the Nation in celebrating Asian Pacific American Heritage Month.

First, I would like to take this opportunity to recall the pioneers of Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. Through their vision and leadership, Frank Horton, Norman Y. Mineta, DANIEL INOUE, and Spark Matsunaga successfully empowered Asian and Pacific Islander Americans by establishing a period of celebration that recognized the many contributions Asian and Pacific Islanders have made for over a century.

They chose May to commemorate Asian Pacific Heritage Month because that is when the first Japanese immigrants came to the United States in 1843. It is also the anniversary of the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869.

This year's theme for Asian Pacific American Heritage Month, "Liberty and Freedom for All," honors the remarkable accomplishments Asians and Pacific Islanders from all walks of life have made to their communities.

I want to pay particular tribute to the thousands of Asian Americans serving in our armed forces and thank them for their invaluable service for defending our country and securing freedom abroad.

The Asian American tradition of U.S. military service can be traced back as far as the War of 1812, and our country is grateful for the military service of more than 300,000 Asian Pacific American veterans.

We are particularly indebted to the famous "Go for Broke" 442nd regimental combat team of Japanese American soldiers of World War II. The 442nd regiment was the most highly decorated unit in American military history—with more than 21 Medal of Honor winners, including my dear colleague, U.S. Senator INOUE.

In spite of the discrimination and racism of those tumultuous times, these Asian American service members performed above and beyond the call of duty.

I also want to take a moment and honor the memory of one of the Asian American community's greatest political leaders and a trusted colleague of mine, U.S. Representative Robert Matsui.

As a youth, Bob Matsui and his family were interned at Tule Lake Camp for more than three years during World War II, but Bob overcame these challenges to go on and pursue a distinguished career in public service. One of

Bob's most significant legacies was his work prompting the U.S. government to make amends with Japanese Americans who were interned during World War II. It was due to Bob's dedication and perseverance that the U.S. government finally issued a formal apology for the Japanese-American internment program and also provided due compensation to the victims of this policy.

In tribute to his outstanding achievements, Senator BOXER and I helped name the Federal courthouse in Bob's hometown of Sacramento in his honor. His work and his legacy will be fondly remembered and he serves as a shining example of the extraordinary achievements of Asian and Pacific Islander Americans.

This year, the Asian American community also saw the passing of the civil rights leader, Fred Korematsu. Mr. Korematsu's defiance of the ill-conceived Japanese internment policy during World War II was an incredibly courageous act. His challenge of the Japanese internment policy made its way to the U.S. Supreme Court, the highest court in the land. In recognition of his courageous actions, President Clinton awarded Mr. Korematsu the highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, in 1998.

Mr. Korematsu and Bob Matsui are testaments to the remarkable display of courage, will, and determination of millions of Asian Americans to succeed in our country despite personal hardships and at times, discrimination.

Currently, Asian Pacific Islander Americans constitute one of the fastest growing minority communities in the United States, and I am proud to recognize the State of California as home to the greatest number of Asian Pacific Islander Americans. There are over 13 million Asian Pacific Islander Americans in the nation with more than 4.5 million living in California.

With this wealth of Asian American diversity, our State is enriched by many famous ethnic enclaves such as San Francisco's Chinatown, Westminster's Little Saigon, and the City of Artesia's Little India. In fact, the second largest populations of Filipino, Korean, and Vietnamese in the world are located in California.

In this congressional session, I am hoping to help preserve some of the unique Asian American immigration history in my State. Senator BOXER and I have introduced legislation to help provide Federal funding for the Angel Island Immigration Station, known as the "Ellis Island of the West."

The Angel Island Immigration Station, a national historic landmark, was the entry point for over 1 million immigrants from 1910–1940, including approximately 175,000 Chinese immigrants. Angel Island is a precious part of our Nation's history and tells the story of many people who came to America to make a better life for their families.

As we join the Nation in celebrating the rich and diverse Asian and Pacific

Island cultures during Asian Pacific American Heritage Month, we are not only recognizing many notable achievements, but we are also reminded of the struggles and sacrifices endured to live and experience the American dream.

I am pleased to take this time today to honor the distinguished accomplishments of Asian Pacific Americans during this year's Asian Pacific American Heritage Month.

#### BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the 2005 budget through May 25, 2005. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 2006 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget, H. Con. Res. 95.

The estimates show that current level spending is under the budget resolution by \$5.106 billion in budget authority and by \$72 million in outlays in 2005. Current level for revenues is \$407 million above the budget resolution in 2005.

This is my first report for fiscal 2005 and I ask unanimous consent to have it printed with the RECORD corrections to the Senate Committee Allocation tables published on pages 88 and 89 of House Report 109-62, the Report to accompany H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006. The allocation amounts for the Finance Committee contained small numerical errors. The tables display the corrected Senate Committee allocations.

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

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
Washington, DC, May 26, 2005.

Hon. JUDD GREGG,  
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed tables show the effect of Congressional action on the 2005 budget and are current through May 25, 2005. 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 for fiscal year 2005 that underlie H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006. This is my first report for fiscal year 2005.

Sincerely,  
ELIZABETH M. ROBINSON  
(For Douglas Holtz-Eakin, Director).

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005, AS OF MAY 25, 2005

	[In billions of dollars]		
	Budget resolution <sup>1</sup>	Current level <sup>2</sup>	Current level over/under (–) resolution
On-budget:			
Budget Authority .....	1,996.6	1,991.5	– 5.1
Outlays .....	2,023.9	2,023.9	– 0.1
Revenues .....	1,483.7	1,484.1	0.4
Off-budget:			
Social Security Outlays ...	398.1	398.1	0

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005, AS OF MAY 25, 2005—Continued

	[In billions of dollars]		
	Budget resolution <sup>1</sup>	Current level <sup>2</sup>	Current level over/under (–) resolution
Social Security Revenues	573.5	573.5	0

<sup>1</sup> H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006, assumed the enactment of emergency supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2005, in the amount of \$81,811 million in budget authority and \$32,121 million in outlays, which would be exempt from the enforcement of the budget resolution. Since current level excludes the emergency appropriations in P.L. 109–13 (see footnote 2 of Table 2), the amounts specified in the budget resolution have also been reduced for purposes of comparison.

<sup>2</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.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005, AS OF MAY 25, 2005

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in Previous Sessions: <sup>1</sup>			
Revenues .....	n.a.	n.a.	1,484,024
Permanents and other spending legislation .....	1,109,476	1,070,500	n.a.
Appropriation legislation .....	1,298,963	1,369,221	n.a.
Offsetting receipts .....	– 415,912	– 415,912	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous sessions .....	1,992,527	2,023,809	1,484,024
Enacted This Session: Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005 (P.L. 109–13) <sup>2</sup>	– 1,058	4	41
Total Current Level <sup>2,3</sup>	1,991,469	2,023,813	1,484,065
Total Budget Resolution	2,078,456	2,056,006	1,483,658
Adjustment to budget resolution for emergency requirements <sup>4</sup>	– 81,881	– 32,121	n.a.
Adjusted Budget Resolution	1,996,575	2,023,885	1,483,658
Current Level Over Adjusted Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	407
Current Level Under Adjusted Budget Resolution	5,106	72	n.a.

Notes: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law

<sup>1</sup> The effects of an act to provide for the proper tax treatment of certain disaster mitigation payments (P.L. 109–7) and the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–8) are included in this section of the table, consistent with the budget resolution assumptions.

<sup>2</sup> Pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the current level excludes \$83,140 million in budget authority and \$33,034 million in outlays from the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005 (P.L. 109–13).

<sup>3</sup> Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget.

<sup>4</sup> H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006, assumed the enactment of emergency supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2005, in the amount of \$81,811 million in budget authority and \$32,121 million in outlays, which would be exempt from the enforcement of the budget resolution. Since current level excludes the emergency appropriations in P.L. 109–13 (see footnote 2), the amounts specified in the budget resolution have also been reduced for purposes of comparison.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT—BUDGET YEAR TOTAL 2005

[In billions of dollars]

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Appropriations: General Purpose Discretionary .....	840.036	929.520		
Memo:				
on-budget .....	835.610	925.115		
off-budget .....	4.426	4.405		
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry .....	25.258	25.148	71.954	49.563
Armed Services .....	85.351	85.240	0.041	0.061
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs .....	14.779	6.052	0.000	– 0.047
Commerce, Science, and Transportation .....	13.635	8.218	1.082	0.889
Energy and Natural Resources .....	5.124	3.922	0.004	0.005
Environment and Public Works .....	39.395	2.056	0.000	0.000
Finance .....	820.964	821.356	350.443	350.266
Foreign Relations .....	10.785	11.054	0.172	0.172
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs .....	71.750	70.621	18.219	18.219
Judiciary .....	6.009	6.076	0.578	0.564
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions .....	13.952	13.946	3.988	3.889
Rules and Administration .....	0.076	0.019	0.113	0.112
Intelligence .....	0.000	0.000	0.239	0.239
Veterans' Affairs .....	2.161	2.190	36.996	36.924
Indian Affairs .....	0.555	0.562	0.000	0.000
Small Business .....	1.702	1.702	0.000	0.000
Unassigned to Committee .....	– 434.360	– 420.248	0.000	0.000
Total .....	677.136	637.914	483.829	460.856

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT—BUDGET YEAR TOTAL 2006

[In billions of dollars]

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Appropriations: General Purpose Discretionary .....	842.265	916.081		
Memo:				
on-budget .....	837.689	911.494		
off-budget .....	4.576	4.587		
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry .....	25.721	25.061	69.535	50.456
Armed Services .....	91.206	91.125	0.040	0.060
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs .....	13.507	2.957	0.000	– 0.014
Commerce, Science, and Transportation .....	13.078	7.575	0.928	0.921
Energy and Natural Resources .....	4.600	4.135	0.054	0.060
Environment and Public Works .....	39.389	2.154	0.000	0.000
Finance .....	921.388	923.342	401.199	401.160
Foreign Relations .....	11.532	11.939	0.174	0.174
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs .....	74.698	71.791	18.611	18.611
Judiciary .....	7.387	6.528	0.580	0.592
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions .....	13.180	11.578	4.100	3.979
Rules and Administration .....	0.072	0.015	0.118	0.117

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT—BUDGET YEAR TOTAL 2006—Continued  
 (In billions of dollars)

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Intelligence .....	0.000	0.000	0.245	0.245
Veterans' Affairs .....	1.293	1.353	36.198	36.108
Indian Affairs .....	0.559	0.547	0.000	0.000
Small Business .....	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unassigned to Committee .....	-496.329	-484.403	0.000	0.000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>721.281</b>	<b>675.697</b>	<b>531.782</b>	<b>512.469</b>

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT—5-YEAR TOTAL: 2006–2010  
 (In billions of dollars)

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry .....	111.747	111.108	341.876	260.136
Armed Services .....	494.585	494.199	0.200	0.270
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs .....	74.258	9.668	0.000	-0.028
Commerce, Science, and Transportation .....	68.875	40.886	5.076	5.054
Energy and Natural Resources .....	19.461	18.898	0.268	0.277
Environment and Public Works .....	180.812	9.994	0.000	0.000
Finance .....	5515.613	5527.427	2424.576	2423.728
Foreign Relations .....	63.726	60.966	0.794	0.794
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs .....	402.936	387.261	99.879	99.879
Judiciary .....	32.071	31.766	2.941	2.979
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions .....	68.205	62.245	21.289	20.734
Rules and Administration .....	0.366	0.323	0.640	0.639
Intelligence .....	0.000	0.000	1.314	1.314
Veterans' Affairs .....	6.327	6.498	185.814	185.182
Indian Affairs .....	2.555	2.682	0.000	0.000
Small Business .....	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

**SAN JUAN NATIONAL FOREST CENTENNIAL MONTH**

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of one of our great national treasures. Next week, while the Senate is in recess, we will celebrate 100 years of the San Juan National Forest in my great State of Colorado. The people of southwestern Colorado will be celebrating this anniversary, as they should. I rise to underscore that I believe all Americans should celebrate this important milestone.

The San Juan National Forest was created 100 years ago on June 3, 1905, through Presidential proclamation by President Theodore Roosevelt. When you see it, you know why President Roosevelt set aside this remarkable place. It is located in southwestern Colorado on the western slope of the Continental Divide in one of America's most magnificent landscapes. The San Juan covers nearly 2 million acres, in an area more than 120 miles wide and 60 miles long. This unique scene includes alpine lakes, canyons, rapids, waterfalls, historic mines, and broad variations in elevation including mountain peaks of over 14,000 feet high.

Not only is it beautiful, but its rich history is deeply intertwined with the history of this great country. The San Juan was originally the homeland of the Ute Indians as well as an area that was frequented by the Navajo and Apache Tribes as well. Many pioneers who were looking for routes to the West traveled through the San Juan. Some of these individuals remained there establishing mining sites which contributed to development and a growing community.

The San Juan National Forest benefits the communities of southwestern Colorado through the supply of timber,

minerals, oil and gas, grazing pastures, recreation, clean water and air and other natural resources.

All of these amenities offered by the San Juan National Forest are important to the quality of life and economic well being of southwestern Coloradans; this has been the case for the past 100 years, it is the case today, and hopefully will be true for the next 100 years.

I urge all citizens of Colorado and our Nation to join in the centennial celebration of the San Juan National Forest through the many activities scheduled for June 1–4, 2005, to celebrate this special place and show appreciation for our national forests.

Finally, this year also marks the centennial of the U.S. Forest Service, the Federal agency which manages the San Juan and 154 other National Forests across our country. I want to thank the dedicated men and women of our Forest Service for their extraordinary work and continued commitment to our precious lands.

**NATIONAL FOSTER CARE MONTH**

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, today I rise to bring your attention to National Foster Care Month. As we celebrate this National Foster Care Month, we must remember how far we have come, we must also remember how far we still have to go. In my 27 years as a public servant, I have had the opportunity to meet thousands of children in foster care. I have personally witnessed the sheer joy they find in having a "forever family," and the utter pain when they do not. I firmly believe that there is no such thing as an unwanted child, merely unfound families. Let me tell you a story about one of these extraordinary children. A few years ago, a young woman named Sarah, who

spent 14 of her 19 years of life in foster care, was asked by a Member of Congress what the word "permanency" meant to her. She said, "many people in the system wrongly think that permanency means staying in one place for a long time, but to me, permanency means having someone to call when I am not sure if I should wash my new white skirt with a blue shirt, or to take me to Karate lessons, or to cry with me when I break up with my boyfriend."

For those of us who have had that kind of permanency in our lives, living without it seems unfathomable. But the fact remains that each year, over 100,000 children in the United States are dreaming of that kind of permanency, 25,000 children leave the foster care system without ever having found it, and almost 600,000 go to bed every night wondering if they ever will find it. Every child deserves the opportunity to be in a loving family where they are nurtured, comforted, and protected. Adoption gives children who have been abandoned, orphaned, or abused a second chance to find happiness in a secure and supportive family.

Over the past decade, the number of children being adopted has risen dramatically, and according to the 2000 Census Special Report, over 2 million children today live in adoptive homes. In the last year alone, over 6,500 children have been listed on the web page of Adopt US Kids and 1,500 of these children have found families through this process.

In closing, I would like to share with you something said in the award winning book, *There Are No Children Here*, about foster care children. "By the time they enter adolescence, they have contended with more terror than most of us confront in a lifetime. They have