

inside and outside private homes. Flag pins adorn lapels, flag stickers grace our cars, flag designs make for popular home decoration, and on Independence Day, our clothing often takes on the theme of Old Glory.

Clearly, we Americans love our flag and love displaying it. It is an expression of patriotism, reverence, and love of country.

From 1776 to today, from the marines who fought their way to plant the flag at the top of Iwo Jima to the fire-fighters who lifted the flag above the ruins of the World Trade Center, it is clear that our flag represents so much more than a nation. In truth, the American flag represents thousands of years of struggle to achieve political liberty, religious autonomy, and freedom from want. More important, our flag represents the inspiration of the life of our Nation and what humanity has the potential to accomplish.

Throughout our Nation's history, the American flag has enjoyed the protection of its people and its laws. Unfortunately, this safeguard was eroded in 1989 by the Supreme Court decision in *Texas v. Johnson*. This decision, which many of my colleagues and I agree was misguided, found within the Constitution a right that had never before existed: the right to physically assault the flag under the first amendment. Since then, Members of Congress have been faced with reconciling the tension between "free speech" and the symbolic importance of the American flag. As citizens, we can no longer allow flag burning to be considered a "norm" in our society. Although we can do nothing when terrorists or those with anti-American sentiments defile our flag abroad, we owe it to our brave service men and women, to ourselves, and to our children to do something when it happens on our own soil.

Our colleagues in the House have submitted a joint resolution to amend the Constitution to allow Congress to protect our flag. I do not take amending the Constitution lightly, but I commend the sponsoring representatives for taking action on such an important issue.

On this Flag Day, I hope we can all remember that our flag is much more than tightly woven cotton mixed with beautiful colors. It is a true symbol of the struggle of this Nation to remain free and it flies tall as a reminder to all of the liberties that we enjoy as proud citizens of this country. The respect that our flag deserves depends on us. I will close by quoting Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of the Interior, who said this about the flag:

I am what you make me; nothing more. I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President. I would like to take a few moments to observe Flag Day.

Two hundred thirty years ago this week the second Continental Congress passed a resolution that created the flag of our Nation. On Flag Day we

commemorate the anniversary of this resolution and pay tribute to this honored symbol of the United States.

For every generation of Americans the flag has represented the highest ideals of our Nation, democracy, liberty, and justice. I am proud that although the number of stars has changed over the years, what our flag stands for has not.

I hope New Mexicans will take a moment today to honor the flag and all it represents.

HONORING THOMAS F. HOUSTON

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I wish to honor Thomas F. Houston for his 37 years of public service. For the past 9 years, Tom has served as the Senior Policy Advisor to the Director of the Naval Criminal Investigative Service. After almost four decades of service, he will retire this month after a career in which he served the United States in numerous capacities, including almost 20 years as a congressional staff member.

He left Mississippi in 1973 to join me on the staff of Congressman William Colmer. Tom served as Congressman Colmer's press assistant and later helped with my first campaign to replace our former boss. Tom's skill and hard work earned him a stint as deputy press secretary for the Ford-Dole Presidential campaign in 1976, and when that came to a close, Tom joined the staff of the House Committee on Government Operations, serving there until June 1989.

During his 12-year tenure on the committee, Tom had a major hand in writing a number of historical pieces of legislation, including the Inspector General Act of 1978 that first established Inspector General Offices inside Cabinet-level agencies to independently monitor their work.

In 1989, Tom left the Hill to join the George H.W. Bush administration at the Department of Defense. During the Persian Gulf buildup and war, he was the Director of the Desert Shield/Desert Storm Public Affairs Cell. That operation set the precedent for the military's public affairs policy during the recent wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. The impact of his tenure at the Pentagon is reflected in the fact that during just a 4-year period in office, Tom was twice honored by Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney with the Secretary of Defense Medal for Outstanding Public Service.

In 1992, Tom left the administration and returned to the Hill to serve as the communications director for the first Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission. He met with potentially-affected communities and their congressional delegations to negotiate the best path forward for the transformation of the U.S. military. When the first commission began wrapping up its work, he was named Staff Director to oversee the transition to the next round.

In 1995, Tom signed on as chief of staff to Congressman JIM SAXTON of New Jersey as the second BRAC round began. Congressman SAXTON's district stood to be hit hard by the BRAC process, and Tom devoted himself to helping see the Congressman and his constituents through the duration of the second round of the process.

When it came to a close in 1996, Tom accepted an offer to serve as the chief of staff to Senator KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON of Texas, a key member of the Senate Armed Services Committee at the time and later a member of the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee.

Tom's seemingly endless devotion to his country was only surpassed by his commitment to his family. Tom decided in 1998 to step away from the Hill in order to spend more time with his children. In a move he later called "the best decision I've ever made," Tom took a job at the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, NCIS. He was recruited by NCIS Director David Brant, who charged him with overhauling the way the agency conducted its public affairs. Tom proceeded to do just that, working as head of communications for NCIS and Senior Policy Adviser to the Director to help bring about this revitalization that resulted in NCIS receiving the international recognition it enjoys today.

Tom worked tirelessly to make lasting improvements in the way NCIS approached public affairs during his tenure. Recruiting a top-notch media and congressional affairs team, he undertook an unprecedented public outreach campaign to make NCIS and its mission more widely known and better understood.

I am confident that his enormous efforts will continue to bear fruit for years to come. Perhaps the most well-known outcome of his efforts, though, has been in garnering NCIS international attention through the hit TV show "NCIS," which Tom was instrumental in bringing about. The show has earned NCIS and its employees the kind of public acclaim few in Federal Government enjoy, and through constant collaboration with the show's producers, Tom has worked to ensure the show continues to be a credit to the hard-working men and women that make up the agency.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate, honor, and thank Tom and his wife Ginger for their friendship and contributions to our country.

BUDGET RESOLUTION ADJUSTMENTS

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, section 207(f) of S. Con. Res. 21, the 2008 Budget resolution, directs the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to make appropriate adjustments in allocations, aggregates, discretionary spending limits, and other levels of new budget authority and outlays to reflect the difference between the budgetary impact

of enacted legislation making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2007 and the corresponding levels assumed in S. Con. Res. 21. On May 25, the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007, became Public Law 110-28.

As enacted, the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007, contains changes in new budget authority, outlays, revenues, and other levels that differ from those assumed in the 2008 budget resolution. In total, Public Law 110-28 contains approximately \$4.2 billion less in budget authority both in fiscal year 2007 and over fiscal years 2007 through 2012. It also contains \$810 million less in outlays in fiscal year 2007 and approximately \$4 billion less in outlays over fiscal years 2007 through 2012. In addition, it contains \$54 million less in on-budget revenues over fiscal years 2007 through 2012 than was assumed in the 2008 budget resolution.

Most of the new budget authority and outlays contained in Public Law 110-28 was designated as an emergency pursuant to section 204 of the 2008 budget resolution. Those amounts are not counted for purposes of budget enforcement. As a result, the adjustments made for budget enforcement purposes differ from the total amount of the difference between Public Law 110-28 and the corresponding levels assumed in S. Con. Res. 21.

For purposes of the allocation provided to the Senate Appropriations Committee pursuant to section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act and the discretionary spending limits provided pursuant to section 207(b) of the 2008 Budget Resolution, new budget authority is decreased by \$188 million in fiscal year 2007 and new budget authority and outlays are increased by \$1 million each in fiscal year 2008. Similar adjustments will be made for purposes of enforcing the 311 aggregates in the Senate for new budget authority and outlays in 2007 and 2008. The 311 aggregates additionally will be adjusted for differences in debt service resulting from Public Law 110-28 versus what was assumed in the 2008 budget resolution.

For purposes of enforcing the 311 aggregates in the Senate, total on-budget revenues are adjusted downward by \$17 million in fiscal year 2008 and by a total of \$54 million over fiscal years 2008 through 2012, while off-budget Social Security revenues are adjusted upward by \$17 million in fiscal year 2008

and by a total of \$54 million over fiscal years 2008 through 2012.

Finally, I am making a clarifying and technical adjustment to the Senate Committee allocations provided pursuant to section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act and printed on pages 126 through 128 of House Report 110-153, the report accompanying S. Con. Res. 21.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a set of tables which show the revised allocations, aggregates, and other levels for use in enforcing the 2008 budget resolution.

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

Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2008—S. Con. Res. 21; Revisions to the Conference Agreement Pursuant to Section 207(f)

[In billions of dollars]

Section 101:

(1) (A) Federal Revenues:

FY 2007	1,900.304
FY 2008	2,015.841
FY 2009	2,113.811
FY 2010	2,169.475
FY 2011	2,350.248
FY 2012	2,488.296

(1) (B) Change in Federal Revenues:

FY 2007	-4.366
FY 2008	-34.955
FY 2009	6.885
FY 2010	5.754
FY 2011	-44.302
FY 2012	-108.800

(2) New Budget Authority:

FY 2007	2,376.348
FY 2008	2,495.957
FY 2009	2,517.006
FY 2010	2,569.530
FY 2011	2,684.693
FY 2012	2,719.054

(3) Budget Outlays:

FY 2007	2,299.749
FY 2008	2,468.215
FY 2009	2,565.589
FY 2010	2,599.173
FY 2011	2,691.657
FY 2012	2,703.260

(4) Deficits:

FY 2007	399.409
FY 2008	452.374
FY 2009	451.778
FY 2010	429.698
FY 2011	341.409
FY 2012	214.964

(5) Debt Subject to Limit:

FY 2007	8,931.441
FY 2008	9,501.905
FY 2009	10,070.588
FY 2010	10,618.023
FY 2011	11,072.960
FY 2012	11,414.285

(6) Debt Held by the Public:

FY 2007	5,046.495
FY 2008	5,310.315
FY 2009	5,558.246
FY 2010	5,770.487

Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2008—S. Con. Res. 21; Revisions to the Conference Agreement Pursuant to Section 207(f)—Continued

FY 2011

5,877.329

FY 2012

5,846.109

Section 102:

(a) Social Security Revenues:

FY 2007	637.586
FY 2008	669.015
FY 2009	702.868
FY 2010	737.598
FY 2011	772.611
FY 2012	807.933

Section 103:

(19) Net Interest (900):

FY 2007:	
New budget authority	344.496
Outlays	344.496

FY 2008:	
New budget authority	370.507
Outlays	370.507

FY 2009:	
New budget authority	390.933
Outlays	390.933

FY 2010:	
New budget authority	414.561
Outlays	414.561

FY 2011:	
New budget authority	433.472
Outlays	433.472

FY 2012:	
New budget authority	448.386
Outlays	448.386

(19) Allowances (920):

FY 2007:	
New budget authority	0.785
Outlays	0.785

FY 2008:	
New budget authority	-6.394
Outlays	-2.164

FY 2009:	
New budget authority	-6.897
Outlays	-6.322

FY 2010:	
New budget authority	-7.193
Outlays	-6.987

FY 2011:	
New budget authority	-7.298
Outlays	-7.184

FY 2012:	
New budget authority	-7.430
Outlays	-7.314

(21) Overseas Deployments and Other Activities (970):

FY 2007:	
New budget authority	119.979
Outlays	31.125

FY 2008:	
New budget authority	145.162
Outlays	113.829

FY 2009:	
New budget authority	50.000
Outlays	109.064

FY 2010:	
New budget authority	0.000
Outlays	41.025

FY 2011:	
New budget authority	0.000
Outlays	13.300

FY 2012:	
New budget authority	0.000
Outlays	4.423

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT—BUDGET YEAR TOTAL 2007

[In billions of dollars]

Committee	Direct spending legislation		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Appropriations:				
General Purpose Discretionary	950,316	1,029,465		
Memo:				
off-budget	4,692	4,727		
on-budget	945,624	1,024,738		

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT—BUDGET YEAR TOTAL 2007—Continued
[In billions of dollars]

Committee	Direct spending legislation		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Mandatory	551,939	535,718		
Total	1,502,255	1,565,183		
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	14,284	14,056	69,157	53,045
Armed Services	98,717	98,252	102	112
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	11,641	—1,788	1	1
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	16,278	8,257	1,060	1,026
Energy and Natural Resources	5,016	5,484	54	59
Environment and Public Works	42,426	1,687	0	0
Finance	1,011,515	1,017,805	417,759	417,995
Foreign Relations	15,769	15,763	164	164
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	102,150	98,545	20,656	20,657
Judiciary	6,811	6,945	617	611
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	12,922	13,144	4,371	4,224
Rules and Administration	67	39	121	121
Intelligence	0	0	256	256
Veterans' Affairs	304	354	37,621	37,447
Indian Affairs	451	448	0	0
Small Business	—78	—78	0	0
Unassigned to Committee	—580,291	—570,736	0	0
Total	2,260,237	2,273,360	551,939	535,718
Appropriations:				
General Purpose Discretionary	953,053	1,028,398		
Memo:				
off-budget	4,850	4,859		
on-budget	948,203	1,023,539		
Mandatory	589,022	575,329		
Total	1,542,075	1,603,727		
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	13,464	12,939	69,055	55,661
Armed Services	102,125	102,153	105	114
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	13,296	—1,878	1	1
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	14,547	9,906	1,069	1,063
Energy and Natural Resources	5,071	4,757	54	55
Environment and Public Works	43,535	1,753	0	0
Finance	1,078,809	1,079,815	450,848	450,814
Foreign Relations	14,688	14,690	159	159
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	87,956	85,389	20,869	20,869
Judiciary	8,617	7,504	638	629
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	10,608	10,024	4,451	4,346
Rules and Administration	70	215	126	126
Intelligence	0	0	263	263
Veterans' Affairs	1,219	1,300	41,384	41,229
Indian Affairs	452	441	0	0
Small Business	0	0	0	0
Unassigned to Committee	—582,534	—574,753	0	0
Total	2,353,998	2,357,982	589,022	575,329
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	67,878	65,557	353,820	292,096
Armed Services	546,992	546,679	268	325
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	64,093	—18,543	5	5
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	75,198	48,684	5,878	5,855
Energy and Natural Resources	25,838	24,730	264	265
Environment and Public Works	181,487	9,668	0	0
Finance	6,017,388	6,021,713	2,587,343	2,587,228
Foreign Relations	69,077	65,798	698	698
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	483,868	470,496	107,903	107,903
Judiciary	37,630	37,363	3,281	3,257
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	56,565	54,185	23,399	22,836
Rules and Administration	343	532	683	683
Intelligence	0	0	1,415	1,415
Veterans' Affairs	5,900	6,449	220,335	219,343
Indian Affairs	1,748	1,835	0	0
Small Business	0	0	0	0

ADJUSTMENT TO SECTION 207(b) SENATE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS PURSUANT TO SECTION 207(f) OF THE 2008 BUDGET RESOLUTION

[In millions of dollars]

	Initial limit	Adjustment	Revised limit
FY 2007 Budget Authority	950,504	—188	950,316
FY 2007 Outlays	1,029,465	0	1,029,465
FY 2008 Budget Authority	953,052	1	953,053
FY 2008 Outlays	1,028,397	1	1,028,398

HONORING JOHN WARNER

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, on June 5, I had the privilege of attending a gala where my friends Lee Hamilton and JOHN WARNER received the George C. Marshall Foundation Award honoring statesmen of courage and integrity.

At the event our former colleague, Senator Nancy Kassebaum Baker, introduced Senator WARNER. I appreciate this opportunity to share with my fellow Senators her speech honoring the distinguished career of our colleague

and friend. I ask unanimous consent that the speech of Nancy Kassebaum Baker be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.

I first met John Warner when the new Senators elected in 1978, including me, gathered in Washington. The teacher instructing us was Howard Baker.

John Warner already had behind him a distinguished career in service to his country—World War II, Korea, Under Secretary of the Navy and then Secretary of the Navy during the Vietnam War.

As a recipient this evening of the George C. Marshall Foundation Award, along with Congressman Lee Hamilton, I am certain that Senator Warner would agree with the emphasis that the George C. Marshall Foundation has placed on the importance of the ROTC and JROTC programs.

The idea of educating and training Army officers goes back to the 1700s. The first civilian institution of higher learning to incorporate military education into its curriculum was founded in 1819 in Vermont. There have been peaks and valleys in support

of such a program ever since. It would be my hope that there could be ever stronger support to the JROTC and ROTC programs in training future leaders in responsibility, dedication and integrity in service to our country. I hope, John, you don think I am lobbying you as a member of the Armed Services Committee.

You may not remember, but I well do, my first debate in the Senate, June 1980. I had offered an amendment and you led the opposition. You kept saying "my distinguished colleague of Kansas," and I kept saying this just makes common sense. The question was whether 18-19-year-old women should also be included in the reinstitution of the male-only registration program. It seems a rather quaint debate in the scheme of things today.

Time marched on—28 years—Senator Warner is now the second longest serving Senator from the Commonwealth of Virginia. I believe there has never been a Chairman of the Armed Services Committee who has been better prepared for an understanding of the Armed Services.

But beyond just material security interests you have provided thoughtful consideration of all issues facing our country and our Armed Services.