Braves have won their division every single season.

This is no coincidence. Greg Maddux has been the heart and soul of the Atlanta Braves, and the key to their remarkable string of success.

From 1992 through 1995, he won the Cy Young award, as the best pitcher in baseball, four years in a row. No other pitcher has ever accomplished that and I doubt anyone else ever will.

He finished the 1990s with a 2.54 earned run average for the decade. Only two pitchers had posted a better ERA over a decade since 1910—Hoyt Wilhelm and Sandy Koufax. That is pretty good company. And in 1995, Maddux became the first pitcher to log back-to-back seasons with an ERA under 1.80.

From 1990 through 2001—12 consecutive years—Greg won the National League Gold Glove as the league's best-fielding pitcher.

He pitched nine scoreless innings in Game One of the 1995 World Series, leading the Braves over the Cleveland Indians.

Greg could have retired years ago, and he would still be assured of entering the Baseball Hall of Fame on the first day he is eligible.

But he keeps pitching, and he keeps setting a new standard of excellence.

Sunday, he broke a record that had been held by the great Cy Young himself, winning at least 15 games for the 16th consecutive season. Young's record of 15 games for 15 seasons had stood for 98 years, since 1905.

For a major league pitcher, winning 15 games in a season is a feat that only the best will ever accomplish. To do it for 16 straight years is almost unthinkable.

They say records are made to be broken. Well, I think this one will stand for a long, long time.

The success of Greg Maddux is even more amazing when you consider that he doesn't have overwhelming speed. In an era of 100 mph fastballs, his clock in the mid-80s. He doesn't try to overpower hitters; he just outsmarts them.

Maddux is an unsurpassed student of the game who relies on his pinpoint control and his unyielding determination. He never gives in to hitters. He makes them swing at his pitches.

After he defeated the Florida Marlins to break Cy Young's record, 72-year-old Florida manager Jack McKeon said, ''He doesn't get you out—he makes you get yourself out.''

Anybody who is a baseball fan, as I am, would be proud to know Greg Maddux. But he is more than a great athlete. He is a great person.

He is a devoted family man, married to a wonderful wife, Kathy. They have a daughter Amanda Paige, and a son Chase Alan.

Obviously, the Maddux family could live anywhere they want to. I am proud that they have chosen to live in Las Vegas, where Greg grew up and graduated from Valley High School.

Greg doesn't endorse commercial products, and he has no interest in the glamorous life of a celebrity. Instead, he and his family live quietly, giving generously of their time and money for causes that benefit our community.

Kathy and Greg lead the Maddux Foundation, which is involved in several charitable activities in Las Vegas and Atlanta. The Foundation supports children's homes, domestic crisis shelters, and boys and girls clubs. In recent years, the Madduxes have expanded their philanthropic efforts, helping even more kids.

Greg's brother Mike also has a foundation that helps children. And he happens to be a pretty good pitcher in own right.

Mike Maddux began his major league career in 1986 with the Philadelphia Phillies, and played in the big leagues for 15 seasons. He, like his brother Greg, is a role model for Nevadas' and our voting youth.

Both of the Maddux brothers are great baseball players, but even more important, they are great neighbors.

Baseball fans all over America know Greg Maddux as one of the greatest pitchers in the history of the game.

In southern Nevada, we know him as a devoted family man, a positive role model for kids, and a generous contributor to our community.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. NICKLES. 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 2004 budget through September 22, 2003. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 2004 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget, H. Con. Res. 95, as adjusted.

The estimates show that current level spending is above the budget resolution by $3.092 billion in budget authority and by $3.005 billion in outlays in 2003. Current level for revenues is $1 million below the budget resolution in 2003.

Per section 502 of H. Con. Res. 95, provisions designated as an emergency are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the following current level report excludes budget authority of $984 million from funds provided in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act of 2003, P.L. 108–69.

Since my last report, dated July 30, 2003, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that changed budget authority, outlays, or revenues: Family Farmer Bankruptcy Relief Act of 2003, P.L. 108–73; an act to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act, P.L. 108–74; Chile Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act, P.L. 108–77; and, Singapore Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act, P.L. 108–78.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter and tables be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 23, 2003.

Hon. DON NICKLES,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached tables show the effects of Congressional action on the 2003 budget and are current through September 22, 2003. 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 of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2004, as adjusted. Per section 502 of H. Con. Res. 95, provisions designated as an emergency are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the enclosed current level report excludes budget authority of $984 million from funds provided in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–69).

Since my last report, dated July 28, 2003, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that changed budget authority, outlays, or revenues:

Family Farmer Bankruptcy Relief Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–73);

An Act to amend Title XXI of the Social Security Act (Public Law 108–74);

Chile Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 108–77); and

Singapore Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 108–78).

The effects of these new laws are identified in Table 2.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN,
Director.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003, AS OF SEPTEMBER 22, 2003

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution	Current level[1]	Current level over/under (−) resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget Authority	1,874.0	1,877.1	3.1
Outlays	1,826.1	1,829.1	3.0
Revenues	1,310.3	1,310.3	–*
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays	366.3	366.3	0
Social Security Revenues	531.6	531.6	0

[1] 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.

*= 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 2003, AS OF SEPTEMBER 22, 2003

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	1,359,834
Permanents and other spending legislation	1,013,810	977,842	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	1,133,856	1,160,341	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	−369,104	−369,106	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous sessions:	1,778,562	1,769,077	1,359,834
Enacted this session:			
Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2003 (P.L. 108–11)	79,190	42,024	2
Postal Civil Service Retirement System Funding Reform Act of 2003 (P.L. 108–18)	3,479	3,479	0
Gila River Indian Community Judgment Fund Distribution Act of 2003 (P.L. 108–22)	1	1	0
Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 2003 (P.L. 108–26)	3,165	3,165	0
Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 (P.L. 108–27)	11,347	11,347	−49,489
Veterans' Memorial Preservation and Recognition Act of 2003 (P.L. 108–29)	0	0	*
Welfare Reform Extension Act of 2003 (P.L. 108–40)	64	26	0
Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act (P.L. 108–61)	0	0	−1
Family Farmer Bankruptcy Relief Act of 2003 (P.L. 108–73)	0	0	*
An Act to amend Title XXI of the Social Security Act (P.L. 108–74)	1,259	20	0
Chile Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 108–77)	0	0	**
Singapore Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 108–78)	0	0	**
	98,505	60,062	−49,488
Entitlements and mandatories:			
Difference between enacted levels and budget resolution estimates for appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	0	0	n.a.
Total Current Level[1,2]	1,877,067	1,829,139	1,310,346
Total Budget Resolution[1,2]	1,873,975	1,826,134	1,310,347
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	3,092	3,005	n.a.
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	1

[1] Per section 502 of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2004, provisions designated as an emergency are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the current level excludes budget authority of $984 million from funds provided in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act of 2003 (P.L. 108–69).

[2] Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget.

Notes.—n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law; * = less than $500,000; ** = revenue effects begin in fiscal year 2004.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, every year since 1968, in the period between September 15 and October 15, our Nation observes Hispanic Heritage Month. This month-long celebration offers us a special opportunity to reflect on and pay tribute to the innumerable ways that Hispanic Americans, and Hispanic culture, enrich both our daily lives and the diverse heritage of the Nation.

According to the Census Bureau, some 38 million Hispanic Americans today live in the United States—and increasingly, in every corner of the United States. While many Hispanic Americans choose to live in parts of the country with proud and long-established Hispanic traditions; others are finding work, raising families and building vigorous Hispanic communities in places where, until recently, they did not exist or were little noticed. In politics, the arts, the media, sports, our colleges and universities, Hispanic Americans are a vital presence—architects of the American spirit. Even our taste in food reflects the degree to which Hispanic traditions are now woven into the fabric of our lives: tortillas are as much a staple of the national diet as pizza and bagels, and salsa has ended the reign of ketchup as the nation's most popular condiment.

Hispanic Americans bring to American life not one culture but many. Their roots reach to Central and South America and the Caribbean, and beyond, to Europe and Africa; every community enriches a great, underlying cultural foundation with its own distinctive variations. My own State of Maryland offers a brilliant example. There are some 228,000 Hispanic Americans in the State, a number that has increased by 82 percent since the 1990 census. Marylanders today are fortunate to have co-workers and neighbors from Europe, Africa, South and Central America and close cultural ties to the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal. From Puerto Ricans in New York to the Mexican communities of California, Hispanic Americans are changing the face of America and teaching us to celebrate the glory of the multi-faith, multi-cultural family that constitutes this great country. In my own State of Maryland, there are 228,000 Hispanic Americans, an increase of more than 82 percent since 1990, and they come from at least a dozen countries. In every county in Maryland, from the Eastern Shore to the western reaches of the State, Hispanic Americans have found a home.

Nonetheless, across the country Hispanic Americans face numerous challenges. Eager to work, too often they can find only low-paying jobs; the income level of Hispanic households is on average $15,000 less than that of white households, and almost one-third of Hispanic Americans live below the official poverty line. While Hispanics make up about 13 percent of the U.S. population, a study by the Hispanic Association on Corporate Responsibility found that Hispanics account for only 4.6 percent of U.S. firms' company officials and managers. Despite a 10 percent increase in population in just the last two years, Hispanic voting participation remains worryingly static.

In the great tradition of newcomers to the United States, Hispanic Americans come in search of better lives, decent jobs, and a chance to raise their families in peace and prosperity. Many of us in the Congress, whose families came here in an earlier time for just those reasons, know full well what that means. As public servants we have an opportunity, and indeed I would say an obligation, to ensure that every generation of Americans has access to the opportunities that were given to us. In doing so we keep our Nation on course to achieving the principles set out in the founding documents of our Nation.

We must not let language or economic or social status stand in the way of the full participation of all our people in our community life, and we must not permit these factors to become a barrier to our public institutions and services. In the history of this country no opportunity has been more important than the chance to go to school—important to the individual, with incalculable benefits to the society as a whole. That is why I have cosponsored S. 1545, the Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act, which would make it easier for States to provide in-state tuition status to students without regard to immigration status, and allow some immigrant students who have been in this country for five years or more to apply for legal status. It is my hope that for thousands of our newest Americans the DREAM Act will prove to be an important step along the way to living a rewarding and productive life.

As Hispanic Americans move proudly into the mainstream of American life, Hispanic Heritage Month is our time to celebrate all their accomplishments and contributions and to commit us anew to ensuring that all Americans have access to the wondrous opportunities our Nation offers.

MATTHEW J. RYAN VETERINARY HOSPITAL

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition regarding the renaming of the Veterinary Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania in memory of the former Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, Matthew J. Ryan.

Matt Ryan, whom I knew for many years, cared deeply for the people of Pennsylvania. He loved the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and made service his calling. Elected in 1962, he was one of its longest serving members and one of its longest serving Speakers, presiding for six terms.

As much as Speaker Ryan loved Pennsylvania, the people of Pennsylvania and his colleagues from both parties loved him. Known on both sides of the aisle for the fair manner in which he presided over the House, Matt was a