my statement be made on our time on the reconciliation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SMART GRANTS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, Thomas Friedman, in his book “The World Is Flat,” concludes that jobs in this country—and he says this with a backdrop of global competitiveness—ultimately depend on education of our young people. More specifically, jobs of the future are going to depend on a prepared workforce of youth well educated in math, science, engineering, the sorts of fields that prepare people for the jobs of the future. He very nicely said in his book—and I wholeheartedly agree—that those jobs are going to require that preparation.

If we prepare our youth in math, science, engineering, we will prepare them for jobs for the future which will improve our global competitiveness. That means this competition will be addressed between China and India for jobs, for people who are trained or study in Virginia, in truth, will be competing with students in China and India.

In the legislation we are considering over the next 2 days, Congress is very specifically addressing this link between global competitiveness, jobs of the future, and education in this country—specifically math, science, and engineering education.

I will spend a couple of minutes on a new student aid program I created called the SMART grant. SMART grants very simply will provide $4,000 per year to eligible low-income students who are majoring in math, in science, in engineering, in technology, in foreign languages, that are critical to our national security, during the third and fourth years of their higher education, those years of college. That is $4,000 a year to eligible low-income students.

That means a low-income college student will obtain up to $8,000 to pay for the cost of college if he or she chooses to major in one of those fields, those fields that are so necessary to preparing for jobs for the future and thus our global competitiveness. SMART grants mean low-income students are getting $4,000 to major in math, science, engineering, or those foreign languages.

These funds will encourage more students to major in these time-intensive studies. These funds will help America produce the workforce it needs to be able to compete in that global economy.

The bill also provides academic competitiveness grants to first and second-year college students; $750 will go to first-year students who complete a rigorous high school curriculum and $1,300 to second-year students who complete a rigorous high school curriculum and maintain a 3.0 grade average in college. These are eligible low-income students. President Bush and Representative Boehner in the House deserve praise and credit for creating these grants.

These SMART grants and these academic competitiveness grants are authorized at $3.7 billion over 5 years. They are paid for with program savings included in the budget deficit reduction bill we are currently debating in Congress.

Right now, America must be more competitive. We are targeting precious resources in a responsible way to meet that challenge. Indeed, these grants will sustain America’s global legacy as a land of innovation, imagination, and initiative.

I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

DEFICIT REDUCTION ACT OF 2005—CONFERENCE REPORT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I am not sure of the exact order of procedure on the floor, whether the ranking member is yielding time on this bill at this point.

Mr. CONRAD. That is correct.

Mr. DURBIN. I would like to be yielded 5 minutes to the Senator from Illinois. And then how much time would the Senator from Montana have?

Mr. BAUCUS. About 25 minutes.

Mr. CONRAD. I ask unanimous consent that after the Senator from Illinois, the Senator from Montana for 25 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The Senator from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, those who followed the conversation on the floor of the Senate this morning are aware of the fact we are still in session, as the House has left at least for the time being. Of course, we are close to the holiday season, when most Members assumed they would be home with their families, where we want to be. But instead we are here. I think it is worth noting why we are here.

At the risk of hurting some muscle in my body here, I want to lift what we are now considering in the Senate in the closing hours: 4,000 pages—4,000 pages in the closing hours

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Refuge. That is put in the Department of Defense appropriations bill. Why? Why in the world would you put that provision, that controversial provision, in a bill which has to pass for our troops? Well, it is high noon. It is a show-up issue. It is a question about who will flinch first. If you load up the bill that has to pass with these outrageous and controversial provisions, the Senators who put them in there are defying the membership of the Senate to stand up and say no. And they want to be branded as cowards. Oh you are going to vote against the Department of Defense appropriations bill or hold it up. That is just an outrage.

I will tell you what is an outrage. An outrage is using this bill, which is designed for our troops and our soldiers, as a political vehicle.

There are things in here which are nothing short of amazing—not only this Arctic National Wildlife Refuge drilling, which has been debated for years, but an allocation of the resources from that drilling to the State of Alaska, and others, in ways that are very generous to that State, at the expense of other States and at the expense of the Treasury. There is a provision in the bill about the liability of pharmaceutical companies when they manufacture vaccines. That is in the Department of Defense appropriations bill.

Of course, there are provisions in here for Katrina victims. I am glad they are in here. I thought they would be part of some emergency appropriation, but it just shows you that this bill, and all its complications, is an example of why we are still here this week. It is a failure of leadership. It is a failure to really address the issues that present themselves to the Senate in a forthright manner.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THUNE). The Senator's time has expired.

Under the consent agreement, the Senator from Montana is recognized for 25 minutes.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I echo a lot of the same concerns just voiced by the Senator from Illinois. We have all been here a few years, and we see some things that are questionable. But the actions taken by the majority in this session of this Congress are beyond question. I think about the liability of pharmaceutical companies when they manufacture vaccines. I think they are outrageous, and I am very glad the Senator from Illinois brought the Senate's attention to them.

Mr. President, I am here to speak on the pending legislation, and that is the budget reconciliation bill that is before us. I opposed the budget reconciliation bill, and I do so for a couple of very basic reasons.

First of all, this bill would cause many of America's poorest citizens to move off of welfare and on to work. It would make it harder for many of America's neediest citizens to move off of welfare and on to work. It would make it harder, not easier, to get off of welfare and on to work. It would also deprive many single parents help in getting child support from their deadbeat spouses. It makes it harder to get child support from someone who is not paying. What does this bill do, and I will explain later why that is the case. And this bill would undercut American lumber workers in their dispute with Canadian lumber.

There is a better way. The better way is something much more similar to what the Senate passed here, although I opposed it because I thought it was so draconian, and I opposed it because I felt it would lay the seeds for just what I think is happening here today, and that is a conference report that is much, much worse than the Senate-passed bill.

I think the Senate should vote down this bill. We do not have to pass it this year. This is not an appropriations bill. This is a conference report of that have to be passed this year. It should be voted down so we can get to work next year and cut the budget in a more fair and more moderate way, rather than this draconian way contained in this bill.

There is a right way and a wrong way, for example, to control health care spending. We all know health care costs are high, but let's just reflect a little bit and try to figure out what is the right way to cut health care costs, and that is to address that situation and do that rather than the wrong way.

Well, I might say, we in this body included some of the right way in the Senate passed reconciliation bill. What is that? We included provisions to put us on the road to paying for performance and quality in health care. That is the right way to control health care costs; that is, to reimburse providers—doctors and hospitals—a little bit more when the outcomes are a little better, they are doing a better job. That means health care costs will come down because the quality will increase and we will not be providing, in many cases, health care that is irrespective of quality. We have to start addressing quality in health care. The Senate-passed bill started to address that. The conference report hardly resembles the House-passed bill.

What is the consequence of that? What does that mean? I will tell you what it means. It means reduced benefits. It is a fancy euphemism for reduced benefits for Medicaid beneficiaries. States will also be able to impose new premiums for coverage and to drop individuals from Medicaid if they can't pay.

Last week I offered a motion to instruct participants of this conference not to harm Medicaid beneficiaries by passing a budget reconciliation bill that resembles the House-passed bill. The Senate overwhelmingly supported that motion. The vote was 75 to 16. I was heartened. I felt good about that action. The Senate was speaking clearly and strongly not to let the conferees impose draconian cuts. Senators who voted that motion stick to their guns. They should remain consistent in their support of Medicaid. They should vote against this reconciliation conference report in view of what the Congress has done juxtaposed to the 75-to-16 vote.

I am disappointed with many of the provisions included in this budget reconciliation bill. I am also disappointed with provisions that were not included in this bill. The conference report does not include meaningful pay-for-performance provisions. We live in a country that spends twice as much as any other country on health care per capita. Yet our country ranks...
37th in the world on quality. Think of that. We spend twice as much per capita as any other country in the world and yet we rank 37th in the world on quality. Our country leaves almost 16 percent of our population with no health care at all.

We are not getting good value for our health care dollar. The value that each health care dollar buys varies widely from patient to patient. Consider recent research from Dartmouth that looked at large hospitals in California. Thinner data that per-person Medicare spending on health care in the last 2 years of life ranged from $20,000 to almost $90,000. The more expensive patients were not sicker. That is the point. They did not receive higher quality care. That is also the point. But they cost the Medicare Program over four times more.

I was proud to work with the chair- man of the Finance Committee, Mr. Grassley, to write legislation bringing quality and accountability to Medicare. We worked hard on that. We got a bill passed out of committee. Under our Medicare Value Purchasing Act, Medicare providers would be held accountable for the care they provided. Best performance in hospitals and some other areas would be rewarded accordingly.

Doesn’t that make sense, that we re- ward quality? Shouldn’t we do that in the health care system? We don’t today in America. Most every other industry is rewarded for quality and accountability, but our health care service by and large is not. The Senate included our pay-for-performance legislation in the budget reconciliation bill that passed this Cham- ber last month. I did not support the larger bill, but I was pleased that our Medicare quality legislation was included in the package. But our quality bill has mostly been stripped in the conference report.

The conference report expands existing quality and reporting requirements for hospitals. It sets up minimal reporting requirements for some home health. The report includes a study on pay for performance in hospitals and some minimal payment changes to discour- age a couple of hospital-acquired infec- tions. These provisions are only for hospitals and are mostly at the discre- tion of the Secretary.

Moreover, these provisions are de-layed until years after the independent Medicare Advisory Board makes recommen- dations. The Senate Ad- visory Board suggested that Medicare pro- viders would be ready to be paid for quality. I am disappointed to see Congress setting the bar so low because we have so little time in which to address the increasing costs of health care and all the problems that create. I oppose this conference report because it doesn’t begin to address what could and should be done. I remain fully com- mitted to seeing Medicare pay-for-per- formance become law.

I also supported a motion to instruct conference reports to TANF, the Na- tion’s welfare program. Offered by Sen- ator Carper, this motion instructed con- ferees not to reauthorize TANF through the budget reconciliation proc- ess. That was the motion offered by the Senator from Delaware. That passed by a large vote.

What happened? First, let’s remem- ber that there was the TANF Program back in 1996. It was enacted to help welfare recipients get work skills and to help low-income families be- come economically self-sufficient. I supported it in 1996. Many Democrats did not. This was a good way to get people off of welfare and a fair way to get people back to work. What has happened? Welfare reform has mostly succeeded. That 1996 bill was a good bill. States have adopted creative policies to support low-income families making the transition from welfare to work, and millions have moved to self-sufficiency. It is not great, but it is a lot better than what it was prior to 1996.

The TANF law expired in 2002. Sen- ator Grassley, chairman of the com- mittee, and I worked diligently on the TANF reauthorization bill this year. It was a compromise that enjoyed near unanimous support in the committee. We could not get that bill up in the full Senate. Several Senator-Senators who opposed it, even though it had the near unanimous support of the Finance Committee. It was a moderate reauthorization of TANF.

Let’s also remember policy changes to TANF are quite pervasive and significant—do not belong in the fast-track budget reconciliation proc- ess. It does not belong there. The Pre- sident’s Office knows that, as does ev- erybody in this body. That process was designed to reduce the deficit, not to reauthorize important safety net pro- grams such as TANF or other major policy issues. That is particularly true given the nature of the TANF provi- sions in this bill. This conference re- port contains strong new work require- ments in TANF. Not only is it a reau- thorization, it has provisions that make the program not work, make it worse. It is not moderate. It makes it worse. It is in this conference report.

This report undermines the State flexibility necessary to meet the stand- ards of their most vulnerable citizens. This conference report provides only $1 billion in childcare funds, even though we need $12.4 billion in childcare fund- ing to keep up with inflation. How is that possible? Only $1 billion in childcare, when we really need $12 billion. Let’s compromise, maybe 6, $7 bil- lion; that is a compromise. That is a midway between what this bill provides and what inflation calls for. But no, there is only $1 billion in this bill.

The report also foists a set of un- funded mandates on States, mandates that would harm low-income families. Let’s not forget these families are playing by the rules right now. They are trying to do what is right. They are trying to work their way off of welfare and trying to get into sustainable em- ployment. But this conference report eliminates the State flexibility that has made the TANF Program a re- sounding success.

We should reauthorize TANF. We should improve the program to focus on reducing poverty as well as welfare costs. And we should ensure that more people can leave welfare for sus- tainable work.

This conference report does just the opposite. More families will lose assistance. And our State partners will lose the flexibility that has been used to support families in their time of need.

Speaking of families, what about the child support enforcement provisions in this bill? This conference report in- cludes a $5 billion cut in Federal fund- ing for child support enforcement ef- forts. That’s right, a $5 billion cut.

States use these funds to track down absent parents, to establish legally enforceable child support orders, and to collect and distribute child support owed to families. These cuts will take billions of dollars out of the pockets of mothers and children who are owed child support. This cut is simply inde- fensible.

This bill also fails to adequately ad- dress the health needs of Katrina vic- tims. We had the near unanimous support of the President and his congressional leadership. I appreciate Chairman Grassley’s ef- forts to help Katrina victims. He fought to pass S. 1716 legislation against the wishes of the White House and his congressional leadership, I want him to know that I appreciate his efforts.

When the Senate eventually passed this budget reconciliation measure, it included some Katrina relief. It was an...
insufficient amount. And I could not support it. It was so paltry, it was an insult. As for this conference report before us today, it is still insufficient. Moreover, its Katrina funding comes in the form of a block grant.

So why not to Katrina, as well as States treating Katrina evacuees, are given $2 billion for their Katrina health-care needs, whether that is a sufficient amount or not. Both the House and Senate bills had provided for 100 percent federal financing over the short term for all States with Katrina-related Medicaid costs.

Finally, I want to briefly mention an important trade issue. This bill repeals the Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act, also known as the Byrd amendment. This repeal could not come at a worse time for the American lumber industry. The industry has recently suffered a series of setbacks in its long-running dispute with Canada on imports of Canadian softwood lumber.

The Byrd amendment is one of the few tools the industry still has to encourage Canada to settle the lumber dispute once and for all. Repealing the Byrd amendment now pulls the rug right out from under the industry. I won't do that. And I urge my colleagues who are friends of the lumber industry to join me in supporting the industry by voting against this bill.

We don't have to pass this bill this year, Mr. President. There is no need. None. So let's not pass it and do what is right in a subsequent reconciliation bill.

Mr. President, there is a great deal to be disappointed about in this spending reconciliation legislation. It does not meet the health and welfare needs of Katrina victims. It makes health care for the poorest among us more expensive and lets well-heeled people off the hook.

It puts forth an unreasonably austere welfare program in a vehicle where it doesn't belong. It fails to advance the Medicare quality agenda that many of us have worked so hard to make reality. And it undermines the U.S. lumber industry at the worst possible moment.

In short, Mr. President, the Senate should reject this bill. The Senate can do better. I urge my colleagues to do better by the American people by voting "no."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a lengthy list of all of the groups that oppose this bill.

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

The following organizations have urged a “no” vote on the spending reconciliation bill:

AARP; Academy for Educational Development; AFL-CIO; AIDS Alliance for Children, Youth & Families; AIDS Alliance for Children, Youth, & Families; AIDS Institute; Alliance for Retired Americans; Alliance of Louisiana Developmental Centers Families & Friends; American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry; American Academy of Pediatrics; American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation; American Association of Community Services; American Association of People with Disabilities; American Association of State Colleges and Universities; American Association on Mental Retardation; American Nurses Association; American Public Health Association; American Therapeutic Recreation Association; Americans for Democratic Action; APSE; The Network on Employment; Asian American Justice Center; Association for the Mentally Retarded at Agnews; Association of Academic Physiatrists; Association of American Teachers of Cardiovascular Disease; Association of College Trusts; Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities; Association of University Centers on Disability; Barton Center for Mental Health Law; Beatrice State Development Center Family and Friends Association; The Black Birth International; Brain Injury Association of America; Catholic Charities USA; Campaign for Mental Health Reform (coalition of 16 national organizations); Center for Adolescent Health & the Law; Center for Advocacy for the Rights and Interests of the Elderly; Center for Public Policy Priorities; Center on Disability and Health; Child Welfare League of America; Children's Cause for Cancer Advocacy; Children's Defense Fund; Clearbrook Parents and Guardians Association; Coalition on Human Needs; Community Catalyst; Community HIV/AIDS Mobilization Project/CHAMP; Concerned Citizens For The Mentally Retarded; Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities; Consumers Union; Council for Exceptional Children.

Council for Higher Education Accreditation; Council of State Administrators of Vocational Rehabilitation of Women Rehabilitation and Infants’ Specialty Hospitals; Democratic Governors Association; Dever Association for the Retardation and Service Providers of America; District of Columbia Primary Care Association; Division for Early Childhood of the Council for Exceptional Children; Dixon Association For Retarded Citizens; Easter Seals; Epilepsy Foundation; Evangelical Lutheran Church in America; Families USA; Fight Crime: Invest in Kids (2,500 Police Chiefs, Sheriffs, and Prosecutors); Gay Men’s Health Crisis; General Board of Church and Society of the United Methodist Church; Generation United; Gray Panthers; Harper Institute; Health and Disability Advocates in Chicago. HIV Medicine Association; Housing Works, Inc.; Hudson Health Plan; Human Rights Campaign; IvaNORTH AID Foundation; IDEA Infant Toddler Coordinators Association; Institute for Rehabilitative Health Access; International Association of Business and Professional Women; International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America; UAW; Jewish Alliance for Services for the Elderly; Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago; Learning Disabilities Association of America; Legal Action Center; Lutheran Services in America; Alliance of Family Advocates and Advocates for the Retarded; MediCare Rights Center; Mental Retardation Association of Utah; Mount St. Joseph Association; National Academy of Elder Law Attorneys.

National Advocacy Center of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd; National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Directors; National Alliance on Mental Illness; National Family Partnership to End Asian American Pacific Islander Mental Health Association; National Asian Pacific American Women’s Forum; National Association of Children’s Leagues; National Association for the Advancement of Orthotics and Prosthetics; National Association of College and University Business Officials; National Association on Developmental Disabilities; National Association of County Behavioral Health and Developmental Disability Directors; National Association of State Health Advocacy Programs; National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities; National Association of Mental Health Planning and Advisory Councils, Multiple Sclerosis Society, National Association of People with AIDS; National Association of School Psychologists; National Association of State Public Health Officials; National Council of State Heads of Law Enforcement; National Family Planning and Reproductive Health Association; National Health Council; National Health Law Program; National Immigration Law Center; National Indian Health Board; National Latina Institute for Reproductive Health; National Mental Health Association; National Resource Center for Native American Programs; National Spinal Cord Injury Association; National Women’s Health Network; National Women’s Law Center; NETWORK, a National Catholic Social Justice Lobby; Interstate Center for Public Policy; Paralyzed Veterans of America; Parent Hospital Association, Sonoma Developmental Center; Parents & Friends of Hammond Developmental Center Association; Physicians for Social Responsibility; Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) Washington Office; Presbyterian Church of Christ; ProCare$; Project Inform; Protests for the Common Good; Providence Health System.

Research Institute for Independent Living; RESULTS; San Francisco AIDS Foundation; School Social Work Association of America; Service Employees International Union; Society for Adolescent Medicine; St. Mary’s Residential Training School; State Associations of Addiction Services; State PIRGs Health Care Projects; The Arc of the United States; The Episcopal Church; The Well Project; Tourette Syndrome Association; Treatment Access Expansion Project; University Hospitals of Cleveland, Ohio; United Cerebral Palsy; United Church of Christ; United Food and Commercial Workers International Union; United Methodist Campaign Fund; United Spinal Association; United States Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association;
problem we have as a Federal Government from the standpoint of fiscal policy is that we have these huge obligations. Yesterday I said it was $34 trillion. I am told by the staff that the Comptroller’s office said it is $51 trillion of unfunded liability that the American people or our children and our children’s children—are going to have to pay in order to support the retired population that is now called the baby boom generation. Of that $51 trillion—a trillion dollars is an immense number—and $51 trillion is absolutely inconceivable. But of that number, the vast majority of it, up to $30 trillion, is health care. It is costs in two accounts, Medicare and Medicaid.

What is that? It is because the retiring generation is so huge that the demands it is going to put on the system are so dramatic that essentially it is going to bankrupt our children if we do not do something about addressing it. We know that in 2075, under the present flow of spending, the Federal Government, which today takes about 20 percent of the gross national product for everything we do—national defense, education, laying out roads, environmental protection, and veterans care—because of this retiring generation, 20 percent of the gross national product will have to be spent on 3 accounts: Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. There is no way you can tax your way out of this unless you dramatically increase the taxes on our children and our children’s children. You have to reorganize these programs. This bill put our toe in the water, hopefully up to our ankles, on one of these three major entitlement accounts, specifically Medicaid. The proposals on this bill on Medicaid were proposals that essentially came to us as a Congress from the Governors in a bipartisan commission. The Governors are not only asking us, but they are demanding that we improve the Medicaid Program? How can we give more services to more children but do it more effectively, thus costing less money and have the rate of growth of Medicaid slow a little bit. They came forward with a number of proposals which we have essentially adopted in this bill. The practical effect of that is we will expand coverage to children. It is expected that about a million children who are not covered today under Medicaid will be picked up under this bill as a result of giving the Governors more flexibility.

As the Senator from Montana said, the concept that we are savaging the Medicaid accounts during the Christmas season is not defensible on its face. We will spend $1.2 trillion over this next 5 years on Medicaid. We are talking about reducing Medicaid spending during that period by $5 billion.

To give you a chart that reflects what type of reduction that is, the green line is Medicaid spending. The red line is Medicaid spending after this event, after this passes. There can be no difference because Medicaid spending goes up so dramatically during this period. When you reduce it by $5 billion, you literally are not dramatically reducing the Medicaid benefits—literally hundreds of millions of dollars.

The numbers still go up. You cannot even calculate it in terms of a digit. For example, Medicaid spending is going to go up 40 percent during the next 5 years. After this bill, Medicaid spending is going to go up 40 percent in the next 5 years. So this representation that we are doing some sort of terrible event to Medicaid is absurd on its face because the numbers don’t defend it. What is in this bill that is important to Medicaid is the new policy which is going to give the Governors more flexibility, which is going to keep Medicaid from being abused and gamed by people, who people who are worth a million dollars or hundreds of thousands of dollars, and say to the taxpayers, now they have to pay for their retirement and putting it on the American taxpayer generally. That will end. Call it spend down. Governors will be given flexibility to try to reorganize their Medicaid Programs so they can deliver more services to more people.

I have to disagree strongly with the representation that somehow we have cut Medicaid. We have not cut it. The fact is that that Medicaid is going to grow 40 percent over the 5-year period. I wanted to get a little more of a reduction in the rate of growth. I wanted to see us do $15 billion, but we compromised, as a result of a lot of different influences. Medicaid is the new policy, which is going to give the Governors more flexibility, which is going to keep Medicaid from being abused and gamed by people, who people who are worth a million dollars or hundreds of thousands of dollars, and say to the taxpayers, now they have to pay for their retirement and putting it on the American taxpayer generally. That will end. Call it spend down. Governors will be given flexibility to try to reorganize their Medicaid Programs so they can deliver more services to more people.

But what is important in this bill is the policy, the policy which in later years we are going to grow, and not pass this legislation and then come back next year and do the right thing. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire is recognized.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I understand Senator Chambliss is on his way over. I will yield when he gets here. I want to respond briefly to what the Senator from Montana said. I have respect for the Senator. He is one of the Members who is always constructive in trying to move the process forward in a way that is usually very bipartisan. But I do believe on the issue of the Medicaid accounts, he is inconsistent with where we ended up.

The Medicaid issue is really at the essence of this effort to reduce debt through this deficit reduction bill. Why is that? Well, because we know as we look into the outyears, the biggest
I do not think Senator CHAMBLISS has arrived, so I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, in many ways the chairman has made my case, because what he has here is a bill does virtually nothing to address the deficit and debt crisis we face as a Nation. This bill has $40 billion of cuts over 5 years. The first year the cut is $5 billion in a budget of $2.5 trillion. According to its own advocates, by $3.4 trillion. Treating the debt of the country, according to its own budget that is going to increase the deficit. This package does virtually nothing to address the deficit and debt crisis we face as a Nation. This bill has $40 billion of cuts over 5 years. The first year the cut is $5 billion in a budget of $2.5 trillion. According to its own advocates, by $3.4 trillion. Treating the debt of the country, according to its own budget that is going to increase the deficit. This plan, of $11.3 trillion 5 years from now, will bring the total debt in this country of $7.9 trillion to $12.2 trillion going up $600 or $700 billion a year, 5 years from now. The debt increased by $551 billion at the end of last year to a projected $95 billion. In the House version in the first year they would cut the spending $5 billion and cut taxes $21 billion. Guess what. The deficit is not reduced. The deficit is increased. The deficit increased, not reduced by this package of reconciliation.

But it is not just the first year or the 5 years; the thing nobody is paying any attention to is the growth of the debt. Last year the deficit was $319 billion, but that is not how much the debt increased. The debt increased by $551 billion. Under this budget plan over the next 5 years, the debt of this country is going up $600 or $700 billion a year, each and every year. We are going from a total debt in this country of $7.9 trillion last year to a projection, by those who are the advocates of this, of $11.3 trillion 5 years from now.

Is anybody paying attention? This is a budget that is going to increase the debt of the country, according to its own advocates, by $3.4 trillion. There will be $3.4 trillion of added debt. And they have a title of “deficit reduction”? No. That is not going to pass any test. It is not deficit reduction we are talking about in this budget plan, we are now in the final steps of considering.

Mr. President, I notice Senator CHAMBLISS is on the floor. He is supposed to be having this time. I will alert colleagues—is Senator CHAMBLISS prepared to proceed?

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Yes, I am.

Mr. CONRAD. Why don’t we go to Senator CHAMBLISS. My understanding is the Senate will take 15 minutes; is that correct?

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Probably not that long, but certainly no more than that.

Mr. CONRAD. Whatever time the Senator consumes, we will go to Senator KENNEDY for 15 minutes and then to Senator SCHUMER, so colleagues have an understanding of where we are headed. Then my understanding is we try to slot in Senator STABENOW, and then Senator ALLARD, we have been told, would like to speak at 11:30, and then Senator STEVENS at noon.

We have not gotten a formal agreement on that, but that is the informal agreement at this point. If Senator GREGG has a need to respond to someone thing in between, he would certainly have that right.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, that is a good outline. I note that if Members want to speak, it would be nice if they would give us a call and tell us they want to speak, and we will make sure they have time to speak. We want to make sure everybody has the time they need to get their points across.

Do I understand that the Senator is yielding time off the bill on his side to Senator CHAMBLISS?

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, on his side I think will be the most appropriate.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I yield whatever time Senator CHAMBLISS uses.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I will say nice things about the Senator from North Dakota, so it can come from either side.

I rise in support of S. 1932, the Deficit Reduction Conference Reconciliation Act of 2005. Yet I must express some serious concern about the final results of the agricultural title which was negotiated by the House and Senate leadership. It was ultimately decided upon, frankly, by the leadership of the other body, but we are the ones who are today without the leadership of Senator GREGG as chairman of the Budget Committee.

This has been a long and very arduous process. We went through it. It has taken us literally almost 12 months to get to where we are today. I think, at the end of the day, we are hopefully going to pass a meaningful deficit reduction package that, while not perfect, does move us down the road to getting our fiscal house in order.

I say to Senator CONRAD, who is a member of the Agriculture Committee, that while he didn’t agree with what we were doing relative to budget reductions, the agriculture title of the bill, I think during the committee markup, he was very cooperative and allowed the committee to expeditiously report our title to the budget committee. That is a sign of leadership where, even when we disagree, we can still do what is best and that is bring up issues such as this for debate. For that I commend Senator CONRAD and thank him for his cooperation in that regard.

The good news is that the reductions contained in the conference report will reduce the Federal Government’s overall deficit and borrowing. Unfortunately, the reductions in the agriculture title are not balanced nor fair. I stated throughout the reconciliation process that my ultimate goal was for all components of the farm bill—commodities, conservation, and nutrition—to be fairly treated. This package does not accomplish that goal.

I am pleased the final package maintained the Senate position of no reductions in the Food Stamp Program. At the end of the day, we decided that was fair and equitable because the Food Stamp Program benefits not just those people who need food stamps, but it is also extremely beneficial to farmers.

However, continued insistence of no extension of the commodity title of the farm bill by the leadership of the other body, the White House, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture has resulted in a package that now contains obvious inequities.

The Senate strived to preserve the agriculture baseline for all farm bill programs with temporary cuts over multiple years. In doing so, commodity programs, conservation, research, and rural development would have contributed in an equitable manner to deficit reduction. These options, along with the extension of the farm bill, would have protected the baseline, treated all components of the farm bill equally, and provided security for farmers in future years. However, the leadership of the other body insisted on concentrating deep temporary cuts in the 2006 crop-year only, rather than slight multiple-year across benefits to commodities which would allow us to have several options to extend the commodity program baseline as with conservation.

I cannot agree to impose such a heavy financial burden that hits producers still reeling from a season of crop loss and double costs for irrigation, fertilizer, and diesel. Until the bitter end, the leadership of the other body rejected several Senate alterations that would have allowed the committee to drop multiple-year commodity program reductions.

The imbalance of this package is apparent on its face. While the baseline is preserved for some conservation programs through extension in the law, the House Agriculture Committee opposed similar treatment for the commodity title. This final package contains a short-term reprieve from cutting crop payments, which means commodities will not be balanced over conservation during reauthorization. This will be a big problem for farmers as Congress begins to write the farm bill in 2007. The constant critics of agricultural programs will blame farmers for escaping their share of deficit reductions, as commodity support programs are about to be considered for reauthorization.

In addition, budgetary pressures on the next farm bill will be enhanced just like nations excluded in the World Trade Organization. We have already seen our trading partners and nongovernmental organizations target one commodity, cotton, which is widely grown in my home State of Georgia, with many other commodities within their target sights. With little shared sacrifice in budget reconciliation, I am concerned that critics at home and abroad will note that the United States has not moved forward on true reform and will call for deeper and more binding commitments in order to enforce the minimal amount of discipline.

We cannot say with the same vigor as we did when the Senate passed S. 1932
that the United States is already reducing the overall level of trade-distorting domestic support. Those who have successfully challenged our farm programs will be given added incentive to attack other commodities, and this may, and likely will, have an even more profound impact on family farms across the country.

The conference agreement includes reductions for fiscal years 2006 through 2010 for commodities, conservation, energy, research, and rural development programs. Specifically, it includes no extension of commodity programs and no across-the-board cuts for commodity programs. It reduces direct advance payments to 40 percent for the 2006 crop-year and to 22 percent for the 2007 crop-year. The Cotton Step 2 Program is terminated effective August 1, 2006.

The Milk Income Loss Contract Program is extended for 2 years at a cost of $998 million but is not subject to the 2.5-percent reduction offered and proposed by the Senate.

The Environmental Quality Incentives Program is extended in law to 2010, but the funding is reduced $1.27 billion in fiscal years 2007 through 2009. It is increased to $1.3 billion in fiscal year 2010.

The Conservation Security Program is extended in law to 2011, but baseline funding is kept at $1.954 billion for fiscal years 2006 through 2010 and at $5.65 billion for fiscal years 2006 through 2015.

Additionally, funding for the Small Watershed Rehabilitation Program is rescinded.

The Renewable Energy Systems and Energy Efficiency Improvements Program is limited to $3 million in fiscal year 2007. Unspent obligated funds from prior years from the Value-Added Agricultural Product Market Development Grant Program and the Enhanced Access to Broadband Telecommunications Services in Rural Areas Program are rescinded.

Funding for the Rural Business Investment Program and the Rural Strategic Investment Program and the Rural Firefighters and Emergency Personnel Grant Program are also rescinded.

Authorized funding for the Initiative for Future Agriculture and Food Systems is eliminated for fiscal years 2007 through 2009.

Had the commodity title shared more equitably in the deficit reductions, these programs that are being rescinded, would not have experienced such deep cuts.

My deepest disappointment is with the lost opportunity of this negotiation. We had the opportunity to reaffirm our commitment to balancing the equations among all interests involved in the farm bill and establishing the trust that will be needed to reauthorize the same bill in 2007. However, this process, once again, confirms my steadfast admiration for America's farmers and ranchers who are willing to share in reducing the deficit burden on their children and their grandchildren.

I want to reiterate my intent in reauthorizing the next farm bill to provide a balance to all of America's agricultural interests and end with a product that protects all of agriculture in rural America.

I close with one quick comment on the WTO negotiations which concluded in Hong Kong over the weekend but are not totally concluded at this point in time.

I commend Ambassador Rob Portman, our U.S. Trade Representative, and his staff, particularly his Chief of Staff, Rob Lehman, who have worked so hard since Ambassador Portman was appointed to this position to try to ensure that while American agriculture participated in the discussions relative to trade-distorting issues at the WTO, he never, ever made a commitment that would sacrifice the interests of American agriculture.

It is unfortunate that once Ambassador Portman put a meaningful proposal on the table to end the discussions with the European Union, the European Union made a conscience decision that they did not want to see any meaningful change to a program from an agricultural perspective. Therefore, the European Union basically brought down the talks leading up to Hong Kong, and I do not think we could say in any way that anything meaningful came out of the discussions that were concluded in Hong Kong over the weekend.

It is my hope that the European Union will go back to the table and engage in meaningful discussions that hopefully will lead to some agreements that will be of benefit both to farmers in the European Union and obviously, from a parochial standpoint, farmers in the United States. I firmly believe that the future of American agriculture lies in our ability to work with the European Union will go back to the table and end with a product that will be of benefit both to farmers in the European Union and obviously in our ability to work with the European Union.

I yield the floor to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. CONRAD. How much time does the Senator from Massachusetts seek?

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I expect maybe about 12 minutes. If I could get 15 I will try and yield some back. Through the Senator from North Dakota.

I am happy to yield 15 minutes to the Senator from Massachusetts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from North Dakota. I hope both our colleagues, and Americans, will have a chance to listen carefully to his assessment of the whole budget process that we have been faced with in the Senate. It has very important implications for the American people's financial well-being and in the condition of our Nation and of Americans and its relationship to the world economy. Most of all, I hope our colleagues and friends have listened to him carefully, talking about what the issue is before us in the Senate today.

As I have said previously, the budget is a question of priorities. The Republican proposal is going to give $95 billion in tax giveaways to the vast majority of which will benefit the wealthiest individuals, with just crumbs for individuals who earn below the $100,000. And who is paying for it? The neediest people in our country.

The conference report leaves the tax cuts for the rich under the Christmas tree but leaves middle-class families out in the cold. This is what we are talking about: families who make over $1 million will get $52,000 and families with incomes under $100,000 will get $29.

Now we have to ask, where will we get those resources? How are we going to come up with that money? Those who have been the whistleblolds in our society are the ones who will be penalized, particularly the elderly and needy who rely on the Medicaid Program and also the young people who rely on the student financial aid program.

The final portion of the Senate bill reported by the Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee passed on a very strong bipartisan basis, unanimous on the education features of it. The bill included $12 billion in new student aid and benefits. This was put to need-based aid, which would be available to young people, to effectively raise the Pell grant, which is so important for more than 5 million families in this country, from $4,050 to $4,500. The bill also provided some additional assistance for those who were focusing on the study of math, science, and high-need foreign languages, basically a recognition and a response to the need to keep America competitive with China and India, and that is why we know to be the finest agricultural products grown anywhere in the world.

I yield the floor to the Senator from Massachusetts.

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that bill. So this has been a long battle to try and provide some additional help.

What has come back from the conference in this reconciliation bill is no different. It is completely unsatisfactory. The conference completely stripped our $650 increase for Pell students, putting the maximum Pell grant right back down to $1,450, where it has been for four years. The conference included some increase for individuals who are going to study math and science. As I mentioned, math and science is important, but we cannot focus on it at the expense of all other students. Most thoughtful educators believe that one has to begin with math and science in the very early grades. We are going to do something about math and science, and we have a bipartisan group that want to improve math and science education, but the approach in this legislation is not the answer to the challenge faced by our Nation.

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live up to their responsibilities and provide for their children. Under the Republican plan, nearly $2.9 billion will be lost in child support payments over the next five years and $8.4 billion over the next ten years.

In Massachusetts, $58 million in child support payments will be lost over the next five years, and $170 million over the next ten years.

These are the Nation’s poorest children and they are vulnerable and in need. But the Republican plan would abandon them. Merry Christmas.

Families having to choose between putting food on the table and keeping warm this winter are also big losers under this bill. In Massachusetts, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, LIHEAP, serves 134,000 needy families. These families it will receive a maximum benefit of $765 for the current heating season. This is enough for only one tank of oil. It takes at least two to four tanks to make it through the winter. Unfortunately, under this bill, low income families struggling to make it through the winter won’t see any additional funds until fiscal year 2007. The bill cruelly ignores the obvious fact that the heating crisis is here now.

They claim that they have provided for LIHEAP in other bills. But when you add up the numbers, they’ve only provided $2.4 billion in regular funds and $1.6 billion in emergency funds. The emergency funds are given out at the discretion of the President, so it’s possible that states will see little to none of the $1.6 billion this year. Obviously, the Republican majority had no intention of fully funding LIHEAP at its authorized level of $5.1 billion.

Republicans mouth the same old rhetoric about wanting to help our neediest citizens. But when it comes to putting their money where their mouth is, they fail short—very short—and it’s the nation’s poor who suffer.

Students struggling to get a college degree are the big losers as well. We know that education is the key to keeping America strong, secure, and competitive. Now, more than ever, we must embrace and invest in education to advance America in the years ahead.

To do so requires a commitment to educational opportunity for all—especially for talented youth who have so much potential, but need help affording a college degree.

The cost of tuition and fees at public colleges has skyrocketed in recent years and Pell grants have fallen far behind. Under current law, this will be the fourth year in a row that the maximum Pell grant has not been increased.

For countless families, the gap is so great that college is out of reach. Over 400,000 talented, qualified students each year can’t go to a 4-year college because they can’t afford it. 170,000 don’t attend college at all. That’s unacceptable.

But in the face of this crisis, the Republican budget deal abandons the Senate provisions that increased the maximum Pell grant by $450. It includes the biggest cuts in student loan programs ever, in order to pay for $13 billion in tax giveaways for the richest Americans.

The Senate bill included $8 billion to increase grant aid for all Pell grant recipients. In contrast, the small amount of funding for student aid included in this Conference report—$13 billion for tax cuts and only $3.75 billion for students—will only be available for a very small number of students eligible for Pell Grants.

This bill abandons the government’s long-time commitment to ensuring that the neediest students get the most help. It imposes so many hurdles to new aid that it is sure to leave behind those who need our help the most to stay in school.

Under this proposal, a single mother who can attend college only part-time because she has to work 40 hours a week will not be eligible for a penny in new grant aid.

Under this proposal, a student who did not have the opportunity to take rigorous courses in high school because those administrators funded the No Child Left Behind Act would not be eligible for a penny in new grant aid.

Under this proposal, a student who decides that the best road to a good job is to pursue a credential, such as a dental hygiene certificate, would not be eligible for a penny in new grant aid.

In today’s global economy, we need stronger incentives for students to study math and science, and the Senate bill did that.

We also need to address the broader crisis of hundreds of thousands of qualified students who never go to college, because the costs are too high and student aid is too low. All qualified students should get the help they need to achieve the American dream.

Take the case of Carli, from Hampton, NH. She’s a junior at a public college in the State, and she already has $25,000 of debt. She relies on her Pell grant, but even with that, she has to work 20 hours a week during the school year and 40 hours a week in the summer.

She writes, “This is not a question of not working hard enough. It has been an uphill battle to put myself through school. That’s why I just want to know that when I’m through, there is a place for me in the American Dream too.”

Becky, from Holyoke, MA is a junior in college and is already in $24,000 of debt. She’s alarmed at how high her debt will be when she graduates.

She writes, “We students are the future of the USA. By putting us at risk and in a financial crisis, Bush and his cronies are putting the future of the USA at risk.

In addition to abandoning so many students who so desperately need our help, this bill also rejects our Senate passed proposals to increase competition in the federal loan programs. As a result, private lenders will still have their unfair advantage over the more cost-efficient federal loan program. The end result will be increased costs to taxpayers.

The actions taken today hand the keys of the student loan program over to profit-hungry banks and lenders. Congress missed the opportunity to say students, not banks, should be given a break.

American students deserve better. America deserves better.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD this letter signed by over 146 organizations that are against the reconciliation report.

Also, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops that finds that this is basically an immoral, unfair, and unjust budget. I have not asked unanimous consent on these two letters, as these in their opposition to the way this report fails to prioritize the needs of the American family. And they speak loudly and clearly.

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

UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS,

Dear Senator: Last February in my capacity as President of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, I wrote asking you to give priority attention to the needs of poor and vulnerable people as you developed a budget for our nation. Congress is now nearing completion of the budget reconciliation bills that reflect not only economic policy preferences but basic moral choices as well. As Congress prepares to resolve the differences between the House and Senate versions of the spending reconciliation package, I wish to express deep concern and disappointment on the impact of certain proposed cuts on our most vulnerable brothers and sisters.

At the same time, the Bishops’ Conference is grateful that both bills take steps toward helping those who have suffered due to Hurricane Katrina.

In my previous letter, I urged you on behalf of the Bishops’ Conference to develop a budget plan that provides adequate funding to assist those who are struggling to move beyond welfare, to educate their children, to gain access to health care or to overcome hunger and homelessness. Unfortunately, the budget proposal developed by the House of Representatives includes provisions that fall well short of that standard. We urge you to choose the Senate’s approach, and not include these provisions in the final bill.

We urge you to oppose harmful cuts to the Food Stamp program included in the House bill that will result in taking food away from children and others who are being helped now. According to the Congressional Budget Office, the House proposal would result in over 300,000 children losing access to Food Stamps. Just under one-third of those would be legal permanent residents.
November 19, 2005.

DEAR SENATOR: The higher education associations listed below, representing the nation’s two- and four-year public and private colleges and universities and the students who attend them, strongly oppose the conference report to S. 152, the FY 2006 budget reconciliation legislation. The decisions made by Congress in the conference committee pay for deficit reduction by sending the bill directly to America’s college students and their parents. Full funding of the $21 billion less in child support being collected by low and moderate-income families and resulting in the elimination of nearly one-third of the $41 billion in cuts contained in the reconciliation bill are derived from the student loan programs. This is the biggest cut in the history of the federal student loan program.

In addition, the legislation creates a new source of competition for scarce Pell Grant and campus-based aid grant funds, while simultaneously destabilizing the delivery of the federal student loan funds. This happens as a result of the bill’s transfer of the “Section 458” administrative funds from the mandatory to the discretionary portion of the budget, a $600 million annual expenditure.

On the plus side, the bill uses a small portion of the student loan cuts to create two new grants for students majoring in math, science, and foreign languages; reduce loan origination fees; provide a modest increase in in-hospital payments for those with disabilities; and improve health and long-term care supports and services. We urge the Senate to reject the conference report. In particular, we strongly oppose the provisions of the conference report that would result in higher interest rates and fewer benefits for low-income Medicaid beneficiaries.

Congress now has the opportunity to take a stand for America’s most vulnerable populations and reject the conference report because it harms low-income beneficiaries. The needs of millions of low-income children, seniors, people with disabilities and working families hang in the balance. We are depending on you to vote “no” on the conference report and keep health care affordable, accessible, and comprehensive for Medicaid beneficiaries.

Sincerely,


Secondly, we are deeply disappointed that neither bill begins the process of limiting U.S. farm supports and targeting them to those who need them the most—small and moderate-sized farms facing periodic price shocks or unpredictable natural disasters. Such a policy is needed so poor farmers around the world can sell their produce and support their families, and to help family farms remain competitive in a volatile market.

Finally, the Bishops’ Conference is pleased that both the House and Senate bills call for 100% federal financing for health care for victims of Katrina. The House provision goes farther, providing full federal Medicaid funding not only for Katrina victims and evacuees, wherever they now live, but for all residents of Louisiana, Mississippi and the most affected counties in Alabama. We urge you to support the more generous House language.

The Conference strongly recognizes and affirms the sanctity of human life from conception to natural death. Access to adequate quality health care is a basic human need and that an essential measure of respect for human life and dignity. No one should be denied access to needed health care because of the inability of the government to make legal immigration more manageable.

We oppose proposals in both the House and Senate bills that promote soil conservation, improve air quality, make the environment safer for children and protect biodiversity. We oppose proposals that promote land use policies or budgets that promote the needs of the least vulnerable among us.

Sincerely,

President,

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, we are going have a series of speakers.

I wish to respond quickly to the point of the Senator from Massachuse
ts.

First, the purpose of the deficit re
duction bill is to slow the rate of growth of entitlement programs. It is a
net bill. In this bill, there are very few initiatives, and none in the area of education, which are new and fully paid for. There is $40 billion in debt reduction, but the actual reduc
tions in the bill exceed that by a con siderable amount.

The new programmatic activity which is fully paid for in the student area is $8 billion of additional funds for student activity.

The Senator from Massachusetts says we should have the best and the brightest have an opportunity to par ticipate and go to good colleges. We agree with that. In fact, we are doing something about it. We are following the proposals of John Adams, a Massa chusetts individual of note who helped us. We want to do something con sidered public education and education generally to be the essence of how the American dream is going to be ful filled. We were totally committed to a meritocracy.

We are essentially saying in this bill, by creating this new program called SMART, if you are a low-income stu
dent and you are focusing on math and science, we are going to give you a lot of help. If you can perform well in those two areas, you are going to get extra opportunity to really succeed in this country. But we are going to give you the support you need to succeed. We are going to give you $4,000 a year on top of your Pell grant, on top of scholarships, on top of your borrowing capabilities. You are potentially get ting $4,000 a year in college if you study math and science and have a low income.

We forgive $4 billion in student loans. We are going to reduce student loan taxes and fees by $4 billion, and we are going to provide $1.9 billion of loan for givers to people who focused on special areas that we consider important, spe cifically teaching, primarily in these special education areas. This bill struc tures the $17,500 loan forgiveness pro gram for people who go into special education teaching. We recognize spe cial education teachers are, first, need ed, and second, they are put under trem endous stress. If we can encourage people to go into that field, we want to. This bill has some very good policy in the area of education. Sure, it doesn’t achieve what I would like to; it is not the American dream is going to be ful filled. It is going to give us the opportuni ty to really succeed in this country. But we are going to give you the support you need to succeed. We are going to give you $4,000 a year on top of your Pell grant, on top of scholarships, on top of your borrowing capabilities. You are potentially get ting $4,000 a year in college if you study math and science and have a low income.

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Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, if the Senator would outline the $9 billion of additional aid and assistance to students, if he would outline those figures, they are in complete conflict with the information we have about what is and what is not in this bill. I hope he’s not referring to the higher loan limits that students have been given which will result in increased profits for the banks. Is he taking into account the higher origination fees that students in the Direct Loan program may have to pay under this legislation? What about the fact that only 10 percent of the total need-based population is going to benefit at all from the math and science program? If he wants to provide it sometime, or list it, we would be enormously grateful. That’s not what our calculations say.

Mr. GREGG. Should I charge this to the Senator’s time? Essentially, I am clarifying the Senator’s point. I will do this on my time.

Essentially, the origination fees are being eliminated under this bill.

I point out that the initiatives which are in this bill are initiatives which had bipartisan support, the SMART Program specifically. But the new grants and aid for low-income college students is about $3.7 billion in this bill. Lower fees charged to students will cause students to gain about $4 billion in this bill. The program which extends the loan forgiveness program, as I just articulated, has so many different categories will generate about $1.9 billion in this bill. That adds up to about $9 billion of initiative in this bill.

We think this bill has some pretty positive initiatives.

As to the loan rates, I didn’t insist on staying at this loan rate. I think that came from the other side of the aisle. Did it not? I believe it did. I think the Senator from Massachusetts is the person who totally has locked us into this fixed rate when it should be a variable rate. The variable rate would save our students a lot more money. Unfortunately, my idea of going to the variable rate was rejected in committee by, I believe, the Senator from Massachusetts, who wanted to stay at the fixed rate. That costs how many billions? Over $5 billion, according to my staff. Now, that is a back-of-the-envelope guess, but that is probably in the ballpark.

As to rates, I note to the Senator from Massachusetts, I disagree with the policy in the bill, yes. I wish we had gone to my policy and saved another $5 billion. That would be up to $14 billion to save students.

Mr. KENNEDY. I will include it in the RECORD at the appropriate time. I thank the Senator for trying to make a good case of a bad record. I will include the responses to each of those areas in my remarks. I think the Senator.

Mr. GREGG. Does the Senator want to outline who he thinks is speaking next?

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, we have Senator Schumer next, who will consume 10 minutes. Then we have Senator Allard, who probably will be here at that point. We will go to Senator Allard for half an hour. Then we would like to go to Senator Stabenow for 10 minutes. At approximately noon, Senator Stevens for half an hour, followed by Senator MURkowski from 12:30 to 12:50. We hope to slot Senator Harkin from 12:50 to approximately 1:30.

Mr. GREGG. And Senator Coburn.

Mr. CONRAD. And Senator Coburn after that.

We are trying to put colleagues on notice. That is basically the speaking order.

At this point we yield 10 minutes to the Senator from New York, Senator Schumer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SUNUNU). The Senator from New York.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 2082

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from North Dakota for extending the courtesy to me. I rise today to talk about the U.S. PATRIOT Act. There has been a lot of talk on the subject. With all the smoke and mirrors, let’s go to the simple facts.

First, every single Democratic Senator wants to extend the present PATRIOT Act for 3 months. Every single Democratic Senator, in fact, has cosponsored or supports—everyone but one, Senator Feingold supports—the legislation introduced by the Presiding Officer, the Senator from New Hampshire, that extends the PATRIOT Act by 3 months. We also have a number of Republican Senators, led by Senator SUNUNU of New Hampshire, who also want to extend the act for 3 months. In fact, no Member of the Senate wants the PATRIOT Act to expire. That is why 100 Senators supported a measure to reauthorize the act this summer. It spanned the gap from the most liberal Democrat to the most conservative Republican. The compromise that the Senator from North Dakota has agreed to extend the PATRIOT Act by 3 months.

Second, the revelations from last week about warrantless wiretapping have also given me pause. If this Government is going to have the power of a military force to justify secret wiretapping of Americans, we have to read the whole record, but I daresay the word “wiretapping” never came up in that debate. Certainly I, who voted for that resolution, never thought it applied to wiretapping. I don’t think anyone else did as well. To say when we authorized the President to use force, that allows him to wiretap American citizens without a warrant is stretching it, to say the least.

The balance between security and liberty is a delicate one. I agree with the President. Most Americans put security first. It has to be. But liberty and privacy, in particular, are very important to Americans, as well. It is very high on the list. Therefore, this Senate and the Government should make every effort to have both security and liberty.

We came very close. The Senate bill, as I said, had a 100-to-0 vote, from the most liberal Democrat to the most conservative Republican. The compromise Senator Specter shepherded through was a good attempt. But in these crucial areas we can do better. If we simply extend the PATRIOT Act—not end
Mr. CONRAD. I am happy to yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, prior to yielding the floor today, I believe it is prudent to begin the debate by acknowledging that, in the most immediate context of the Senate’s consideration of the PATRIOT Act, that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration, the bill be read a third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. GREGG. Reserving the right to object, is it the Senator’s position that if the unanimous consent request was amended to be a 1-year extension, the Senator would support that unanimous consent request?

Mr. SCHUMER. Well, it is something I would consider. I think 1 month would be—right now we have support—Mr. GREGG. One year.

Mr. GREGG. One year.

Mr. SCHUMER. Right now we have 3 months. It is something that could probably be negotiated. My point is, we should extend it.

Mr. GREGG. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GREGG. Reserving the right to object, if there is an orphan on the floor today, or in this city today, I would suggest it is the Senator from New York. As I made the point yesterday, if he wished to get to a vote on the PATRIOT Act it could have occurred. But the Senator from New York would not allow cloture to be invoked. And now the Senator from New York and the leadership of the Democratic Party are coming to the floor claiming that because they would not allow the PATRIOT Act to be voted on, they are prejudiced and that they should not be accused of killing the PATRIOT Act.

Well, obviously they killed the PATRIOT Act when they did not allow it to be voted on. That is a situation such as you referred to, where the individual killed his parents and then threw himself on the mercy of the court claiming he was an orphan. So if the Senator does not wish to extend the act for a year, then I would say his statements are Pyrrhic.

Mr. SCHUMER. Will my colleague yield?

Mr. GREGG. First, I am going to object, and then I will yield. But I will not yield on my time. I will yield on the time of the Senator from North Dakota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. GREGG. There is an objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. Under the previous order, the Senator’s time has expired, and the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be given 1 minute to respond to my colleague from New Hampshire.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. GREGG. There is an objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. CONRAD. I am happy to yield the minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. SCHUMER. Thank you, Mr. President.

The point is, we do have large numbers of people who want to extend the PATRIOT Act, not end it, whether it is 3 months or something more than 3 months. That is the point that I think is salient. I would suggest my colleague would support 3 months, as his colleague from New Hampshire—he and his colleague from New Hampshire generally see things the same way—has asked for. But the idea stated by the President and the majority leader, that they would not be for any extension—1 year, 3 months or anything in between—is what is stymieing us here.

The bottom line is very simple. The choice is a simple one. Right now we cannot get the PATRIOT Act through the way the Senator from New Hampshire would like it. There are not enough votes by the rules of the Senate. Do you take your marbles and go home and let it expire or do you try to work out an extension, as opposed to saying: I am upset. I am going to end it. We are urging an extension. Right now, the Senator from New Hampshire, who has led the charge on this—not my colleague who is managing this bill, but the Presiding Senator, Senator Schumer—has suggested 3 months. I, for one, am not locked into a specific time. But I am locked in and very eager to see us extend the act, not kill it, simply because the compromise does not have the votes to prevail.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator’s time has expired.

The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, at this point, I will yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for 30 seconds on this subject.

Mr. GREGG. Well, I guess we can certainly give you 30 seconds. But I may take a minute and a half.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator is recognized for 30 seconds.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, it has been suggested that the PATRIOT Act has been killed. The PATRIOT Act has not been killed. The PATRIOT Act is alive and well until December 31. So the fact is, we have time to get this right and if we cannot get it right before December 31, then we have the potential to extend it, whether it is 3 months or 6 months or 9 months or some other time.

The point is, no one has killed the PATRIOT Act. The PATRIOT Act is still on the books. It is alive and well until December 31. So this issue has not yet been decided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, prior to yielding to the Senator from Colorado, I am going to take a minute and a half, which would be the minute Senator Schumer had and the half minute
which we so graciously gave the Senator from North Dakota.
I would simply point out that the Democratic leader said:
We killed the Patriot Act.
So that is where the body lies. It does not lie on this side of the aisle. It does not lie at the White House. The body lies right there because of the fact that we were not allowed to go to a vote on final passage. That is the way the institution works. The Senator from New York said: Well, we are taking our marbles and leaving. We are not taking our toys. We are not leaving. We have fifty-plus votes willing to continue the PATRIOT Act under the new law, as it has been drafted, as it has gone through the committee process. Fifty-plus votes, that is a majority.
What happened, however, was the other side of the aisle did not get it exactly the way they wanted it, so they are going to kill it. That is where the body lies.
Mr. CONRAD. Mr. Chairman, will my colleague yield for a question?
Mr. GREGG. I think we have continued this long enough. We actually do not have the PATRIOT Act inside the Deficit Reduction Act yet, but it is possible we could end up there before we finish.
Senator ALLARD has been very gracious in allowing us to take from his time. I yield to Senator ALLARD as much time as he may consume.
Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, thank you very much.
Mr. President, I thank the chairman of that Budget Committee for yielding and also express my appreciation for his leadership.
Through these budget issues, there has been delay and obstruction all along the route. We are seeing delay and obstruction at the end of the session. We have just seen some of the debate going on as it applies to the PATRIOT Act. I do not want to debate the PATRIOT Act. But what I would like to do is talk about the budget because this is very important. It is a very critical piece of legislation.
This is the first time in 8 years Congress has attempted to control the rate of growth in entitlement spending. I have had an opportunity to deal with budget issues both here and as a Member of the House. I was elected to the House of Representatives in 1990. Shortly thereafter, I was able to get on the Budget Committee.
I was fortunate enough to get on the Budget Committee when I came over to the Senate. I have seen a disturbing trend in our spending habits in the Congress. If we look at the 1990 fiscal year, when I first began to really look at the budget seriously as a policy-maker, we had 48 percent in entitlement spending, another 23 percent was defense discretionary, and then we had some 29 percent or so that fell into interest, as well as nondefense discretionary. As the years have gone by, in 2000 we find our entitlements and mandatory spending are up to 55 percent from 48 percent in 1990. We see that defense discretionary is actually down to 19 percent from 28 percent. We see that our non-defense discretionary net interest rates are staying close to the same.
The real problem is in the future. As we look at 2010, we see that our entitlements are projected to go up to 58 percent—mainly Medicare and Medicaid. Some other 23 percent was defense discretionary and mandatory spending. An ancestor, we had 48 percent in entitlements.
Mr. CONRAD. I thank the Senator. I certainly don't mind working with him in lining up speakers as they come down. It is important to give Members adequate notice.
Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I thank the Senator. I certainly don't mind working with him in lining up speakers as they come down. It is important to give Members adequate notice.
So, again, only in Washington is a reduction in the rate of growth actually called a cut. The conference report we have before us suggests we would reduce spending by some $40 billion. This is a reduction in the rate of increase over a 5-year period. For too long the Government has been on automatic pilot for mandatory programs. We have done a few things in an attempt to examine the rate of increase in some of the entitlement programs—a very small amount. These entitlement programs are going to continue to grow, at least at the rate of inflation. We have begun to address the rate of spending and brought it down so that the rate of increase is slowing.
If we look at the total budget, the entitlements take up a large percentage of the budget. Discretionary spending—it gets a lot of attention in the media, I might add—that part of the budget only runs close to 30 percent. Sixty percent or so—better than 60 percent is going into entitlement spending. Mainly, that is Medicare and Medicaid. I was astounded by the figure that Chairman Garamendi put out in his comments when he was opening the debate this morning on the Senate floor. He noted that we have $51 trillion in unfunded liability. Much of that is Medicaid and Medicare. This doesn't paint a very good picture for my grandkids when they are going to grow up and look at starting a business.
One of the big costs I had as an employer was the amount of taxes I had to pay toward Medicare and Medicaid and Social Security. As these costs get higher, and higher, and higher, it is going to be more difficult for small businesspeople like myself to get started in business. It will be more difficult for them to prosper and grow and to create an opportunity for their kids and the future generation. So we need to make some decisions.
I don't think these are tough decisions, by the way. These decisions should be relatively easy. We have a large budget that we passed, and a $40 billion reduction over 5 years is a very small amount of reduction in the rate of increase. Mandatory spending is growing at an unsustainable rate.
Entitlements are the fastest growing part of the Federal Government. Unless Congress takes steps to address mandatory spending, future generations will be left with an unsustainable program. The Comptroller General estimated unfunded liability somewhere around $51 trillion.

The Deficit Reduction Act provides a downpayment toward hurricane and recovery costs.

The act also takes steps to reform outdated, inefficient, and overly costly entitlement programs.

Medicaid is reformed to expand flexibility of State Medicaid benefit packages, expanded home and community-based services, and expanded services for disabled children.

Education for low-income students is strengthened through new grant aid for low-income students and extending certain loan forgiveness.

The point is that we have to set priorities. One of the top priorities of this Congress should be an attempt to reduce the escalating costs in spending, particularly on the mandatory entitlement spending side. We need to work on all areas, by the way. In discretionary spending, there are two ways to bring in efficiency. But the areas where we are seeing the greatest growth, and the areas that are going to cause the greatest liability for generations, is the growth in entitlement spending.

The House is constantly complaining about not doing enough to hold down spending. Here is an opportunity to hold down spending. I hope they will join the Republican side in getting the Deficit Reduction Act passed, the bill we have before us right now.

The argument that comes from the other side is basically that they want to increase taxes, they want to increase Federal spending, and they believe that we will all be better off. But that doesn’t work. We have seen the President’s economic plan work very well in the last few years. We have seen the economy rebound. You can look at all the economic figures you want, but you have to come to the conclusion, whether you look at employment or growth of the economy, interest rates, or disposable income, it has all been a good picture. The President’s economic growth package has worked, which says something about the right track on taxes.

The reason that works is because we allow small businesses, similar to what I had, or individuals to keep more money in their pocket. More money in their pocket means they can buy cars, they will buy homes, they will buy whatever disposable items they have. This keeps our economy turning. If you take that away from them, then it slows economic growth.

Time and time again, we have seen in our country’s history, whether it started with President John F. Kennedy, Ronald Reagan, or now President Bush, that when we have a high tax burden, and we reduce that tax burden, it is going to cause economic growth. In return that means more money coming in to State and local governments, and it means more money coming in to the Federal Government.

State and local governments around the country can experience an unexpected return in revenues, and that means they can begin to address the needs of their communities and State.

We are seeing that there is an increase in the amount of revenue coming in to the Federal Government. Revenue is increasing because we cut taxes to keep the economy going. In spite of the fact we have had high energy costs, the economy is strong. When it has had to deal with high energy costs and the cost of the war, it is still showing growth figures, which is remarkable. It speaks strongly of an economic package that has been passed out of this Senate, out of the Congress, and pushed by President Bush.

We need to continue that effort. We should not backtrack. This bill keeps us on track. It says we have to look at holding down spending. The Federal Government doesn’t create jobs. It does not create new wealth in this country. New wealth comes mainly from the small business sector. It comes from families who own businesses. It comes from individuals who own businesses who are innovative, who try to develop new ways to get into the market. That is where all our new technology comes from. We need to make sure we do everything possible to give them an opportunity to do that. When we increase the burden of Government on small business, we make it more difficult for them to make the investment they need to grow. When they grow, they pay more taxes, and that is going to mean more revenue to Government.

The problem is not tax cuts but spending. Tax receipts are growing. Yet we continue to live in deficit territories because spending is growing even faster. The current Federal deficit is too high and out of control. Mandatory spending is threatening the economic security of future generations. This conference report will help keep the U.S. economy strong and growing. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 conference report. It will make a difference. It is a step in the right direction.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 10 minutes on the time the Democratic side, as agreed to before.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PATRIOT ACT

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss the PATRIOT Act reauthorization. Our Nation’s Founding Fathers could never have foreseen the kinds of threats we face today from America’s enemies, nor could they have imagined the technologies we use to anticipate attacks on our country and to prevent them with cell phones, computers, electronic bank reports, and other kinds of efforts. But they did foresee the threats of unchecked Government control of our civil liberties of each of us as Americans.

The fourth amendment was adopted as a protection against the widespread invasions of privacy experienced by American colonists at the hands of the British Government. That is part of our history. That is why this debate is so important. That is why we are standing in this Chamber, just 11 days before the PATRIOT Act expires, to debate this reauthorization. And that is why my colleagues and I on both sides of the aisle are fighting to extend the current PATRIOT Act for 3 months while we work to get agreement on the right balance between our security and our right to privacy and due process.

I am very proud to have offered provisions in the PATRIOT Act to protect against money laundering. My provision, section 325, gives the Treasury Department the ability to monitor anonymous bank accounts which can be used to move terrorist funds. This is an important provision that can be used to prevent terrorist attacks in the United States.

We need to use every tool possible to fight terrorism and to protect our citizens at home. At the same time, the threat to civil liberties is also very real in America today. Last week we were alarmed to learn the British Government with the law enforcement tools necessary to protect our Nation, to protect our families.

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The British Government. That is part of the invasion of privacy experienced by American colonists at the hands of the British Government. That is part of our history. That is why this debate is so important. That is why we are standing in this Chamber, just 11 days before the PATRIOT Act expires, to debate this reauthorization. And that is why my colleagues and I on both sides of the aisle are fighting to extend the current PATRIOT Act for 3 months while we work to get agreement on the right balance between our security and our right to privacy and due process.

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We need to use every tool possible to fight terrorism and to protect our citizens at home. At the same time, the threat to civil liberties is also very real in America today. Last week we were alarmed to learn the British Government with the law enforcement tools necessary to protect our Nation, to protect our families.
Chamber disagrees with that. That is why the PATRIOT Act passed overwhelmingly 4 years ago.

The Senate’s bipartisan reauthorization bill passed unanimously in July. It was an extraordinary effort by leaders on both sides. I am very proud of what we did back in July in unanimously passing an improved version of the PATRIOT Act.

This debate is not about whether the PATRIOT Act should suddenly expire. Of course, it should not. That is why we say, “Extend it, don’t end it.” That is why we have offered a bipartisan bill to extend the PATRIOT Act for 3 months to give Congress time to reach a bipartisan compromise—again, authored by the Senator from New Hampshire, who is currently chairing this August body.

This extension has 47 cosponsors and counting from both sides of the aisle. This debate is about balance. It is about the safety of hotel and American people while at the same time protecting our rights and keeping the Government accountable for its actions. These are not mutually exclusive goals. Again, we need to amend the PATRIOT Act, not extend it.

The PATRIOT Act reauthorization conference report does make some important improvements and I want to thank Senator SPECTER and Senator LEARY for their hard work and leadership on this bill. The conference report contains some provisions in the Senate bill instead of the original 10 years in the House bill. It no longer contains a provision that would have made it a crime merely to disclose the receipt of a national security letter. However, there is a lot more to be done before we should be passing this bill and sending it to the President.

Under section 215 of the PATRIOT Act, known as the library provision, the Government can obtain a secret order to seize personal, records of Americans without probable cause of a crime. That means the Government can get copies of Americans’ medical or financial records, library records, gun ownership records, purchase records. It also prohibits the release of this information, such as a librarian, from telling anyone that they have handed over these records to the Government. Before the PATRIOT Act, the FBI had access only to certain kinds of business organizations and others throughout the country. Like section 215, a person who receives an NSL is under a permanent gag order without any judicial review.

Last month, The Washington Post reported that the FBI issues more than 30,000 NSLs. That is a hundredfold increase over past practices. Lastly, the conference report weakened the critical sneak-and-peek protections that were in the Senate bill. Under section 213 of the PATRIOT Act, the Government can conduct secret searches in criminal investigations. With a section 213 warrant, investigators can enter someone’s home or their office, conduct a search, take pictures, seize items, without telling the person for weeks, months, or in some cases more than a year. The Senate bill placed this standard with a 7-day rule, permitting the Government to obtain additional 90-day extensions when necessary. The conference committee changed that.

Our Founding Fathers may not have foreseen the threats we face from our enemies today, but they did foresee the threats of unchecked Government power on the civil liberties and freedoms of all Americans. Protecting Americans from unlawful search and seizure is one of the Nation’s founding principles. To ignore that is to undermine our identity as Americans and our American Constitution. We owe it to the people of America to get this right, and that is why I support an extension.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST
That is why I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of Senator SUNUNU’s bill, S. 2082, extending the PATRIOT Act for 3 months; that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; that the bill be read a third time and be passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. GREGG. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan?

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, in response to my colleague, I simply say we have unanimous support on this side of the aisle to extend the PATRIOT Act for 3 months while working out the areas of concern to millions of Americans. I also find it rather curious, in watching this debate with the distinguished Senator, one distinguished Senator from New Hampshire speaking to another distinguished Senator from New Hampshire is in the chair, who is a Republican author, with another also distinguished colleague from Idaho who is another author of the extension. This is clearly a bipartisan effort on our part to do the right thing, to create the right balance to extend, not end, the PATRIOT Act at the end of the year. The choice is in the majority as to whether to join us to extend the PATRIOT Act, not end it. I would object to bringing up the bill one more time, that, in fact, has been voted on at this point, I object. We have said no to this conference report. We want to extend the PATRIOT Act for 3 months, not end it, so that we
can go back to the great work done unanimously by the Senate, unanimously by this body.

Mr. GREGG. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A consent request has been made. Is there objection?

Mr. GREGG. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. GREGG. I am reserving my right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the rules, there is no formal right to object. The Senate from New Hampshire has been heard. Does he wish to be heard further on the point?

Mr. GREGG. The Chair has an obligation, I believe, to allow me to speak.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is not going to allow the PATRIOT Act to a final vote without objection.

Mr. GREGG. I will object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Michigan has the floor. Has she concluded her remarks?

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, in conclusion, we have an opportunity to reinforce the great work done back in July by the unanimous Senate. We have bipartisan agreement that this conference report does not include the balance necessary and we have come together in a bipartisan way, with every single person on our side of the aisle and every single member of the other side of the aisle, to say: Extend the PATRIOT Act, don’t end it. We know we can work together to get this right on behalf of the American people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, the PATRIOT Act has been inserted into this debate, which is unfortunate, but I do think it is important to make a couple of points in response to the Senator from Michigan because there is misrepresentation here, in my opinion, as to the characterization of the activity. The majority of the Senate has said it wants to pass the PATRIOT Act which is at the desk. The Senator from Michigan has refused to allow us to take up that act, as has the vast majority of her party—although there were a couple of folks on our side who I believe voted that way. So the issue is not the activity of the Senate is opposed to the PATRIOT Act at the desk: the issue is the minority of the Senate is not going to allow the PATRIOT Act to come to a vote in the Senate and thus the PATRIOT Act will expire. The only reasonable analysis of that situation is the expiration is a result of the minority of the Senate, led by a fairly large number of the Democratic membership of the Senate, desiring to put form over substance and not allow the PATRIOT Act to a final vote and thus to force the expiration of the PATRIOT Act.

They cannot now come to the floor and say, Oh, but we didn’t mean it. We killed the PATRIOT Act, but we didn’t mean it.

The fact is, this bill which is at the desk has bipartisan support, has gone through the committee process, and is the proper way to deal with the PATRIOT Act.

I suppose we can stay here all day and debate the PATRIOT Act, but actually this is a deficit reduction act and I hope we will get back to it.

At this point, do you have any speakers?

Mr. CONRAD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I have not yielded the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire retains the floor.

Mr. GREGG. I ask if we are going to return to speakers?

Mr. CONRAD. I was going to take some time at this moment on the same subject. I, too, regret we have gotten into this debate all day and we have a feel to take on a couple of these points.

Mr. GREGG. Senator STEVENS is here to speak. How much time do you require?

Mr. CONRAD. I will not take long, Mr. GREGG. So we can get it fixed up so we can get a time agreement?

Mr. CONRAD. No, no, I will be very brief and then we will go to Senator STEVENS.

Mr. GREGG. All right.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, we are on the budget.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota is recognized.

Mr. CONRAD. We are on the Budget Reconciliation Act. But people have come to the floor, as is their right, to discuss other issues. Now we have gotten into a discussion of the PATRIOT Act.

I have great respect for the chairman of the Budget Committee, but I must say on this issue I profoundly disagree. The Senator from New Hampshire says there is a majority in the Senate who support the PATRIOT Act provisions that have come back from conference committee. That is true.

It is also true that earlier this year on a unanimous vote the Senate version of the PATRIOT Act was approved. The House had very different provisions, and when the conference between the House and the Senate was concluded, they came back with PATRIOT Act provisions that could not command the votes necessary to pass the PATRIOT Act. That is a fact. There are not sufficient votes to pass the version of the PATRIOT Act that came back from the conference between the House and the Senate, and on a bipartisan basis—there were those who supported that version of the PATRIOT Act and on a bipartisan basis there were votes against that version of the PATRIOT Act. So let’s be very clear.

Now we may face a circumstance in which the PATRIOT Act would fail, would not be extended. It is still alive today. It is alive until the 31st of this month, so all the talk that we killed the PATRIOT Act—no, the PATRIOT Act has not been killed. The PATRIOT Act is still in force. If we cannot reach agreement on something to make permanent for good of Nation’s security interest we should be able to agree on a time of extension.

The Senator from Michigan has offered 3 months. The Senator from New York, Senator SCHUMER, earlier offered 3 months. The Senator from New Hampshire has talked about a year. I don’t know which is exactly right. I frankly think 3 months may be too little; I think a year may be too long because we do want to keep pressuring our colleagues to actually reach agreement on something that might be more long lasting. But the one thing on which we should all agree, since every single one of us voted on the PATRIOT Act provisions that passed the Senate back in July—the one thing we should absolutely be able to agree is we do not allow the PATRIOT Act to lapse. That is one thing in this Chamber, deeply divided, that we certainly should be able to agree on. I hope before this week is ended we have found a way to extend the PATRIOT Act for some amount of time.

Let’s be clear. There are not the votes sufficient to pass the version of the PATRIOT Act that came back from the House. That is clear. It is also clear the version offered earlier this year on a unanimous vote, approved the Senate version of the PATRIOT Act and that every single Member of this body now wants some version of the PATRIOT Act to go forward. The details have not yet been agreed to. So there is an opportunity in these final hours to either get the PATRIOT Act in a fashion that can command sufficient votes to pass or that we extend the PATRIOT Act for some period of time so this Nation remains protected.

I hope very much the cooler heads are going to prevail here and that we are going to find a way to keep the PATRIOT Act in force—modified, to be certain; that is what happens in the legislative process. None of us quite gets all he wants. But we should not be in a circumstance in which it is allowed to lapse completely.

With that, Senator STEVENS is waiting to speak. We are ready to turn to the Senator from Alaska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DEMINT). The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I am sure it will come to no one’s surprise that I desire to use this time to discuss the appropriations bill, the Defense Appropriations bill that is before the Senate in the form of a conference report.

Over the night I have been thinking— as a matter of fact, too many nights I have been thinking about this conference report. As I thought about some of the comments that have been made that this is something new; that people should not put—
I should not put a nongermane portion into this conference report because it is a violation of the rules. I remember the times we discussed Senator BYRD's steel loan guarantees or the mountaintop mining problem. I remember Senator CONRAD coming to me in a conference report dealing with the great problems of disaster funding in South Dakota and the Devils Lake issue. I remember Senator DORGAN on that one, too. I remember Senator HARKIN coming to me and asking me to deal with the multibillion-dollar environmental program and agriculture authorization program in an appropriations bill. I remember Senators JERFORDS, KOHL, and LEAHY asking me to deal with the Northeast dairy compact. I remember Senator BILL NELSON telling me about the terrible problems of the shuttle disaster and ensuring key operations at the Kennedy Space Center.

For Northeast Senators on LIHEAP, in this bill, at my urging, there is a provision for $2 billion as emergency funds for LIHEAP. The House was further reluctant to agree to that until we worked out the funding mechanisms for repayment of that money on an emergency basis when the funds come in from the sale of spectrum.

Similarly, it went to the Budget Committee. They agreed that the estimate in the bill for ANWR of $2.5 billion for revenues from bidding was low and they, in fact, have agreed that there will be approximately $5 billion coming in. But they can't, under the procedures, change the estimate under the Budget Act.

In this bill, we have allocated that money to repay emergency funding for other programs, emergency funding that the House would not agree to before including the $1.1 billion for homeland security.

Some people say to me: What you are doing is dragging this in front of people. You want them to vote with you. I haven't talked to anyone in connection with what I have done in this bill and said I will do this if you will vote for this bill. I have done it because I believe those things are right to do. If the Senate believes they are right to do, they are going to vote for cloture on the conference report. If they want to send it back to the House, they will vote against the cloture on the conference report. They will vote in favor of a point of order against the conference report. And then it goes back to the House, the House has to reconstitute itself, and we have to appoint new conferees.

The House has sent word this morning to forget about that. They heard what I said, and they said we will ask for a continuing resolution for the Defense Department appropriations until we all come back. Our people have gone home, our constituents, they say. I don't know whether they will.

But all I know is we are at a crucial juncture of a series of things, and one of them is, in fact, the subject I have dealt with now for 25 years since Senator Jackson and Senator Tsongas came to me and said stop the filibuster against the bill called ANILCA in 1980. President Clinton wanted it very much. They asked me to help them get 5 million acres of the Arctic as you have requested, and it will be open to oil and gas development until that process is finished. It will not become part of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge until that is over.

For 25 years now, I have tried to get that commitment fulfilled. We passed a bill and Clinton vetoed it. We have had it before several Senate sessions, and it has always been filibustered on the other side. That is why we are successful in getting it in the reconciliation bill, which is the bill before the Senate right now, at urging of a bipartisan group in the House. They urged me to allow them the defeat of that. We pride ourselves in being a part of the Senate. But all I know is we are at a crucial juncture of a series of things.

Now we hear all sorts of things—I am getting tired of being accused of so many things—outrageous, cantankerous Senator who is responsible for the bridges. I wasn't responsible for the bridges. We raised the money and they are in the House. But I did defend them here in the Senate.

As a practical matter, history is behind us now, and we have before us a bill which is the Defense bill. I have managed this bill, or the Senator from Hawaii has managed this bill, since 1981. I don't think there are any two Senators who know any more about funding for the Department of Defense than I do. I pride ourselves in doing a good job, and we have done the best possible job we can now. We have two of the best staff directors in the Senate. Sid Ashworth sits beside me now and Charles Houy is always beside Senator INOUYE.

We have a bill before the Senate now and a conference report that provides $446.7 billion to the Department of Defense. It has a $50 billion contingency for Defense. We have the conference report which should be voted on.

I hear some people say they are going to oppose cloture on the conference report. I can't imagine anyone voting for cloture on a conference report for Defense. You can argue about some of the amendments that were attached to it. That is fine. They can be voted on individually by points of order. But the conference report on Defense is for delay in the process of getting money to the troops.

Those who vote against this conference report must know that what they are doing is they are setting up a delay in the process of getting money to the troops.

I have argued since July that this bill should not be delayed. I am not responsible for the delay. What I am responsible for now, since this is the last bill, is attaching three important amendments to it.

One deals with Avian flu. That issue was raised by Senator HARKIN. When I managed the bill on the floor, I first said that is extraneous, and we shouldn't put it in the bill. The more I thought about it, I went to him and said: You are right. Let us take this to conference and see what we can do. I took it to conference and what resulted was not only money for avian flu, but the money for avian flu was approximately the same as Senator HARKIN sought.

But we have added liability compensation provisions to it. This is a stronger amendment now than Senator HARKIN asked me to add to the bill.

I ask: Are we going to vote against getting ready for the pandemic? If this bill were managed, I voted for cloture on a conference report. But a point of order against this bill under rule XXVIII, as I understand it—I will explain that in a minute—will take all of those, and it is a point of order for the Senate.

If a rule XXVIII point of order is raised against the conference report, the conference report in its entirety collapses. Rule XXVIII does not act similar to the Byrd rule and the offending provisions are taken out of the bill. A brandnew conference will have to be convened and new conferees will have to be appointed by each House. When the conference convenes, the conferees have to be circumspect about including any matter not committed to the bill by each bill from the House.

In other words, we will go back and be in conference, and we will come back and still be right where we are now. The items for the avian flu would be in the bill. It may be that ANWR would be deleted.

I have to tell you, if we are going to a new conference, I am going to argue to put it back in. It should be there, and the votes in the conference are there to put it back in.

We are going to face up to ANWR either now, or Christmas Day, or New Year's Eve, or sometime—however long we stay in. We are going to face the question of should we keep the commitment made by Senator Jackson and Senator Tsongas.

This bill goes beyond, though, in terms of the subject matter that should be discussed.

I propose that ANWR is germane to the bill. Nothing is more germane and essential to national defense than energy. Our Department of Defense consumes 110 to 112 million barrels of oil. I have a chart concerning that. The consumption of Department of Defense.

The consumption during this global war on terror has risen to 133 million barrels of oil. This is a 20-percent increase in demand due to the general war on terror. ANWR supports national security because it unquestionably will increase the national supply.
So when you vote on the question of whether this is beyond the scope, sure it was not in either bill, but is it germane?

Is it part of national defense? Listen to what Senator Jackson said at the time we debated the oil pipeline amendment, which Senators will remember was passed by one vote when the Vice President of the United States broke the tie.

In almost every issue I have been involved in since I have been here about Alaska, it has been a narrow vote. Why? Because extreme environmentalists think it is their playground, that they should set the policies for Alaska. Here is what Senator Jackson said as chairman of the Energy Committee. This involves national security. It is a national security issue. He said this:

It involves national security. There is no serious question today that it is urgently in the national interest to start North Slope oil flowing to markets. Today we have a pipeline. I ask unanimous consent this report be printed and flow with my remarks. It is titled "Prudhoe Decline Highlights U.S. Oil Dependence."

Mr. STEVENS. It shows Alaska’s oil has decreased. Here are the figures. At one time we went up to 1.885 million. We actually have an ultimate capacity of 2.1 million. There were some surges where we transported more than 2 million barrels a day. Its design capacity is more than 2 million barrels a day. Now, throughput is 935,000. I was informed recently that the amount going through at this time, the average production, is down to 381,000. We have a pipeline designed to carry 2 million barrels of oil and it is running at a little over 30 percent throughput.

Where is the oil to come from? ANWR. It should have come from ANWR. If President Clinton had not vetoed our bill in 1995, it would be coming through now. I urge my colleagues to think about what we are doing and why we are here. We are here because every time we have been here, we have been frustrated by filibuster. Is it unethical to try to find a way around a filibuster, to try and find a way so we can fulfill our constitutional responsibility—what is, to have an issue decided by a majority vote? All I am asking is to have an issue decided by majority vote.

It involves national security. There is no serious question today that it is urgently in the national interest to start North Slope oil flowing to markets. Today we have a pipeline. I ask unanimous consent this report be printed and flow with my remarks. It is titled "Prudhoe Decline Highlights U.S. Oil Dependence."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, beyond that, we have a series of problems I would like to mention in closing. Then I will be back. That is the question of the point of order.

In 1996, we overturned a point of order on the aviation bill. It was a question of the FAA conference report, conference on the FAA. Senator Hollings, Senator Domenici, offered an amendment to that bill. The Chair ruled that Senator Hollings’ amendment exceeded the scope of the conference. The Senate voted 56 to 39 to overturn the ruling of the Chair. I was in support of Senator Hollings. There are still in the Senate a series of people who voted to overturn that Chair. Senator Chafee’s father, the former Senator Chaffee did, Senator Conrad did, Senator Domenici did, Senator Feinstein did. We have a whole series of people. My great friend, brother, Senator Inouye did, Senator Jeffords did. We have a series of Members who did. Senator McConnell did. Senator Pryor’s father did. Senator Reid did. So did several other Members here today.

I am making the point it is not something new to ask the ruling of the Chair be disagreed with. We seek to settle the disagreement over whether the amendments are within the scope—they technically are beyond the scope—but should the scope be adhered to in this case? Should they be adhered to for avian flu? Is there any Senator who wants to protest against that? Should they be adhered to on Katrina? Sure, if there is advance appropriations on Katrina, I found ways to advance moneys to the people in those disaster areas and repay them with future income.

The House of Representatives has approved that. The Committee on the Budget says if you make the assumptions, it is a fair way to do things. No, they did not say “fair way” but a way to do things.

When you look at it right now, the issue comes down to my amendment and that is ANWR. ANWR, to me, is the most significant thing we can do today because we are down now to importing almost 60 percent of our oil. No matter what anyone says, that is an enormous burden on our economy. It is such a great burden that the scope of it has to be detailed in order to find the solutions for the problems we face.

Remember, in defense now, 7 of the 10 suppliers of this country for petroleum for defense are not U.S. suppliers. Did you know that? Of the 10 suppliers of petroleum to defense, 7 are foreign countries. Twenty percent of the petroleum the DOD purchases comes from Middle East countries that embargoed our oil in the past.

We are dealing with a matter of security to increase our domestic supply. Our State not only produces oil, we refine in Alaska a considerable amount of the jet fuel used by our military. A considerable portion of our military comes to Alaska each year: 32 million gallons in Elmendorf, 21 million gallons in Eielson, 3.5 million gallons for Coast Guard, 76.5 million gallons in terms of our total purchases from our refined oil.

I do believe we have more than doubled our energy imports since 1969 and we are exporting now approximately half a billion a day for foreign oil. If that money were spent in the United States—we only spent $1 billion of it in the United States—it would produce 12,500 jobs. In 2003, we outsourced 1.3 million jobs by importing oil rather than producing it in the United States.

In the area where the distinguished occupant of the Chair comes from, Louisiana produces a substantial portion of this oil, but many of the facilities that are not in need of repair.

We should be doing everything we can to diversify the sources of our energy supplies. By developing the coastal plain, we will create between 700,000 and 1 million jobs. We will put $60 million back into the economy each day, money that will be paid to U.S. employees and paid to the United States, which will increase the flow of taxes into our Treasury.

I apologize for being slightly tired and sort of disconnected in terms of how I deal with this process, but I sum up in a word, the situation is—what do we have? We have some disaster assistance, we have home energy assistance, LIHEAP, we have interoperable equipment for the first responders, we have
emergency preparedness for the cities and the States, we have border security, 1.1 billion of real money, 1996 money. There is no other money available for 2006. It includes money for infrastructure and border assistance. And we also have money for agricultural assistance.

The amendment of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Senator COCHRAN, really does a tremendous job in meeting some of the disaster needs beyond those which will be met by this amendment.

I will have more to say later. But, Mr. President, I urge the Senate to think. We can either pass this bill soon and do our job and fulfill the demands and desires of millions of people, or we can pull this bill down, the conference report down, and ask the House to reconstitute another committee, a conference committee, and go back into the conference committee with approximately the same conference and try to reach a different result.

I, frankly, do not see there would be much difference. As a matter of fact, if I am a member of that conference committee, it will produce the same result. So face up to the issue now and decide whether you provide for energy independence in the future, whether you want to provide for LIHEAP, for disaster, for first responders, for border security, or whether you just want to continue debating ANWR.

Thank you very much.

PRUDHOE DECLINE HIGHLIGHTS U.S. OIL DEPENDENCE
(By Tarek El-Talabawy)

NEW YORK—Alaska North Slope crude oil production, once heralded as a domestic mother lode, has hit a new output low—embodying the precarious balance confronting the United States as it struggles for energy security in an era of volatility in the international oil market.

The decline in Alaska is led by a slump in output from the once-mammoth Prudhoe Bay field, which has been producing since 1968. As recently as 1986, the field produced an average of 1.6 million barrels per day. In fiscal 2005, it was down to 381,000 barrels per day. Overall production in the North Slope has dropped to an average of 815,000 barrels per day from 2.01 million barrels in 1986, the field's peak. The decline has been projected to continue through 2025, according to the Annual Energy Outlook, 2006, issued Monday by the Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration.

High crude prices have allowed small producers to restart "stripper wells"—fields that were previously considered uneconomically unprofitable because of recovery costs and minuscule reservoir pools. Such activity has increased in states like Kansas and Kentucky.


Dear Senator: Twenty-six years ago, after leaving the Senate, I was a lead signatory in full-page ads opposing oil exploration in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge that appeared in the New York Times and the Washington Post. I opposed it because, based on the information then available, I believed that it would severely harm the Porcupine caribou herd and leave huge, long-lasting scars on fragile Arctic lands. Since then, caribou populations in the areas of Prudhoe Bay and the Alaskan pipeline have increased, which demonstrates that the Porcupine herd would not be threatened, and new regulations limiting activities in the winter months and the use of ice roads and directional drilling have vastly reduced the impact of oil operations on the Arctic landmass.

In light of the above, I have revised my views and now urge approval of oil development in the 1002 Study Area for the following reasons:

1. With proper management, I don't see that any significant damage to arctic wildlife would result, and none that wouldn't rapidly be repaired once operation ceased.

2. While I don't buy the oil companies' claim that only 2,000 acres would be affected, there are roughly 1.5 million-acre Study Area were to lose its pristine quality (it wouldn't), that would still leave 18.1 million acres of the ANWR untouched plus another five million acres in two adjoining National wildlife refuges, or an area about equal to that of the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire combined. In other words, it is simply preposterous to claim that oil development in the Study Area would "destroy" the critical values that ANWR is intended to serve.

In light of the above, it is economic and (to a much lesser degree) strategic masochism to deny ourselves access to what could prove our largest source of a vital resource.

Having visited the Arctic on nine occasions over the past 13 years (including a recent camping trip on Alaska's North Slope), I don't think I can be accused of being insensitive to the charms of the Arctic qua Arctic. I just don't see the threat to values I cherish.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BUCKLEY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota, Mr. CONRAD, for a response.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, we do not have a formal agreement but an informal agreement. We would go to Senator MURKOWSKI for her remarks.

Can the Senator give us an idea, roughly, how long she might proceed?

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, just approximately 15 minutes.

Mr. CONRAD. Fifteen minutes. All right. Then on our side, it would be Senator HARKIN for approximately 30 minutes.

Mr. GREGG. Then we come back to Senator Coburn.

Mr. CONRAD. I think we have some others in between to fill out the time. I think Senator Coburn is not until 2:15, so we have some others to fill in so we use the time as efficiently as we can during the period.

With that, I think, Mr. President, the next person to be recognized would be Senator MURKOWSKI.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Thank you, Mr. President.

Mr. President, I wish to acknowledge the comments of my colleague and my friend, the senior Senator from Alaska, giving us some of the historical perspective about some of the process we have seen in the Senate.

I take up the issue of the Defense appropriations bill and as it contains within it the issue of energy exploration in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, it is fair to say there has been a hue and cry of "This can't be done. We can't do this in the Arctic, and almost everyone saw that such a controversial issue would be inserted in a bill that truly our troops, our national security depends on.

We know this is not a new issue in this Senate. This is not an issue in the Congress. The Alaska delegation has been fighting this issue for just about three decades now. Senator Stevens has indicated that for 25 years he
has been working on this issue. My father, who held this office before me, spent the 22 years of his career working to advance ANWR; trying to get our colleagues here in the Senate to understand the issue and to move it through the process. Hence, the Congress, the Congress of the merits of opening the Coastal Plain to environmentally sensitive energy development. We have debated this issue so many times on this floor, I have some of my colleagues saying: Can’t we just get on with the business at hand, and have to keep hearing this debate year after year? And we have been successful, twice here on the Senate side and numerous times on the House side, where the measure has moved through. We were successful in moving the ANWR provision through the Congress, both Houses, in 1995, only to have President Clinton veto it, and we were successful just several months ago in passing the ANWR measure through on the reconciliation bill. So this is not new debate. This should not come as a surprise that this is a priority, not just for the Alaska Senators, but a priority for the Congress, a priority for this country.

Senator STEVENS spoke to the issue of national security and how ANWR can assist us in that. When we talk about the “whys,” why should we open ANWR to limited exploration and development, what we are talking about with ANWR is not an insignificant amount of oil. It is not the “drop in the bucket” that some people suggest. It is not the “mere months of supply” that some people suggest. At predicted prices, at what we are seeing today, we recognize that the expectation out of ANWR is between 6 billion barrels of oil and 14.65 billion barrels of oil. So the mean figure that we use, a conservative figure, is about 10 billion barrels of oil for this country. This is by far the largest known source of domestic oil in this country today. The estimates lead us to make the statement that we believe that the ANWR field, or oil find, could rival that of Prudhoe Bay, which has been supplying this country with about 20 percent of our domestic needs for about the past 25 years.

Now, when we recognize what high oil prices are doing to this country in terms of the health of our economy, in terms of our ability to travel. Face it, the cost of energy in this country today is putting a burden on hard-working Americans. And what is the expectation? Do we expect the price of oil is going to be dropping? Right now, we are looking at future prices in the area of $50-a-barrel oil. The Energy Information Administration, EIA, 2006 forecase has predicted the price of oil is going to remain between $50 and $55 a barrel for the next couple decades. We have to recognize that everything we can do to bring down that cost of oil through increased production domestically is going to help us.

We have always talked about the jobs, the jobs aspect that ANWR will help bring about. It will bring about hundreds of thousands of jobs, not just in my State of Alaska, but all around the country.

And as we talk about these issues we must remember the deficit we face as a nation. The balance of payments deficit that we face. This especially is where ANWR development can make a dramatic improvement in reducing our balance of payments deficit. If we are at peak production with ANWR, anticipat- ing 1 million barrels a day, this will reduce our balance of payments deficit by just about $20 billion annually. This is significant, folks. This oil is coming from the United States. This is domestic production.

Now, the big debate today, of course, is the fact that this provision, the ANWR provision, has been included in the Defense appropriations bill. Is this the perfect place for this? Well, when we started several months back, at the beginning of the year, it was not in the reconciliation bill. It was in the reconciliation bill. We took criticism, great criticism, at the time for inserting it in that legislation as well. But let’s talk about why it makes sense, why it is not illogical to place the ANWR provision in the Department of Defense appropriations bill.

My colleague from Alaska made mention that there is a great tie-in between ANWR and our national security and meeting the needs of our military. Why we must increase domestic oil production because we help our military to strengthen our national security by becoming less reliant on foreign sources. Suffcient reliable energy supplies are vital to our military. That is absolutely the bottom line. Consider that it takes eight times more oil today to meet the needs of the average soldier than it did decades ago during World War II. Our military today consumes on average about a barrel a day. That is an oil consumtion daily about 800,000 barrels per day. This is a reality. This is what we are dealing with.

Right now, the military accounts for about 80 percent of all the oil that our Government consumes daily. So when we look at what we can anticipate from ANWR—about a million barrels a day at peak production—that development will help us to fully meet our mili- tary’s total fuel needs. This fact alone makes ANWR a worthy candidate for inclusion in the Defense appropriations bill.

Really what we need to be focused on is what ANWR does for us, how it helps facilitate our energy security and, in turn, our national security. Opening ANWR offers America the best chance for finding a secure supply of oil that helps to reduce our dependence on OPEC, on other nations; and it does this for decades.

You all heard that we are 58 percent dependent today as a nation on foreign sources of oil. We are expected to pass the two-thirds mark within about 20 years. When you put that into perspec- tive and you recognize that such a quantity of our energy—more than half of our energy comes from elsewhere—particularly from OPEC or unstable Mideast regimes, that we have a vulnera- bility. Think back to some of the events that were happening in the Middle East that were happening out of Venezuela, one of our leading sources of imported oil. Again, this should remind us that we need to do all that we can responsibly do to increase our domestic energy production. Look at the world that we are living in. The events that have hap- pening with China and India and a host of developing nations and their need for supplies of oil. That makes it all the more important to make sure that we are doing what we can at home.

So we need to increase our energy independence, but we also need to do it in balance with our environment and diversifying energy supplies. I wish to talk about the environmental perspec- tive for a minute because this is impor- tant. We just cannot develop for develop- ment. We need to have corresponding obligation to balance our environ- mental needs and requirements. But this bill containing the ANWR provi- sion actually lets us address the envi- ronmental issues that have been raised about ANWR for years.

When the reconciliation bill was going through, because of procedural issues—notably the Byrd rule—we were not able to include, for instance, all the environmental safeguards in that. So we are going to have to put in place a provision that could allow us to have the best possible safeguards in this. We are going to have to put in place an export ban that would be in place con- taining in this legislation. But contained within this Defense appropria- tions bill are the environmental safeguards, the provisions that we have been discussing for decades. It also has the provisions that will require the best technology. We are talking about di- rectional drilling to limit the surface disruption. It requires industry to maintain winter exploration drilling schedules, a technique of using ice roads so the wildlife is not disturbed. The tundra remains protected. It includes the provision that we voted on not too terribly long ago that would limit ANWR oil from export, from going outside this country. There is an export ban that would be in place contained within this legislation.

For Alaska Natives, it finally allows them to develop their lands as long as the total disruption does not exceed 2,000 acres of the surface of the coastal plain. That is another needs that needs to be made. We are not talking about disturbing the surface of the entire 1.5 million acres of Coastal Plain; we are asking for permission to explore and drill in the entire plain, but not to im- pact more than 2,000 acres in the proc- ess. For some in rural areas, that is the size of a small farm. For some in urban centers, this is size of your airports. That is what we are talking about. This bill allows us to place this lan- guage in it.

There was mention in the Washington Post this morning that some- how or other the language contained in the bill allows for an even greater area
to be opened for oil exploration and development. That is not the case. The case is that the 2,000-acre limitation covers both federal and Native and state lands. What it does allow for is for Alaskan Natives who live there to have the ability to gain the final land selections, but any development from those lands are subject to the 2,000-acre limitation. It is a 2,000-acre limitation in total.

We also require the Department of the Interior to consult with the Natives so that their local knowledge is considered to reduce the impact on the environment and their subsistence lifestyles. We have the support of those Natives who live there, work there, and send their children to school there, and who want to see good infrastructure in terms of health facilities and schools. They support opening ANWR, but they want to do it in a responsible manner and in consultation, so that they know their interests are represented. We have put language in this bill that speaks directly to those wishes.

We have also included a provision that provides for local impact aid for any Native entities that are subject to oil development impacts. These include the Inupiat of the North Slope, the Gwich’in south of the Brooks Range, and the municipalities and Native Corporation lands that border the Trans-Alaska Pipeline corridor.

And we included language that encourages project labor agreement talks and local hire provisions.

So we have been able in this legislation to address the concerns of some of our friends and colleagues who have been working with us—our friends from Hawaii wanted to make sure we had Native consultation provisions included. We have been able to add that in this Defense appropriations bill along with the environmental provisions that have been discussed for decades, ensuring that when we move forward with opening ANWR to responsible oil exploration and development, we have responsible provisions in place.

This is key to us in the Senate, and it is certainly key to the Alaskans whom I represent, and most certainly to those who live and work on the Coastal Plain.

Now, I have to comment very quickly about a remark that was made yesterday by my colleague from Washington. In her argument against opening ANWR, she talked about ‘toxic’ spills on the North Slope, and essentially argued that Alaskans are not being responsible somehow with our oil development. That does require a response.

Opponents have claimed there have been a high number of spills. But they fail to note that companies who operate on Alaska’s North Slope have to report spills of most any substance that is more than a gallon in size, whether it is pure water, salt water, oil, or chemicals; whatever it is, it has to be reported if it is over a gallon in size.

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there has been an average of 263 spills on the North Slope yearly, seven times less than in the rest of the state yearly. The average oil spill, however, was just 89 gallons—that is about 2 barrels of oil—and 94 percent of that was totally cleaned up. Most spills are of water used in making ice roads.

According to the National Academy of Science’s 2003 study, if you look at all the spills from 1977 through 1999, 94 percent of all those spills were less than 200 gallons, or less than 2 barrels of oil per year have been released into the environment, compared to the 378,000 barrels of oil that enter North American waters yearly as a result of urban runoff. The drips we see at filling stations and other spills. That may be less oil than enters the Alaska environment naturally because of the oil seeps that come up from under the ground on the North Slope.

I want to take a second to correct the record on other points.

Senator Stevens spoke in his comments previously about how including ANWR in the Defense appropriations bill not only helps Alaskans in getting the benefit of the North Slope, or less than half full, or to full; but it is also important to point out how adding ANWR to the Defense bill is going to help Americans overall.

I have mentioned national security. I have mentioned the jobs. I have mentioned the economic security and the reduction in the overall trade deficit. What we will also be able to do as a result of the ANWR proceeds and the revenue that comes from the consumption of ANWR production is to help Americans who have been impacted by the disaster on the Gulf Coast. The bill also allocates 5 percent of the revenues to go to fund increases in money for the program that will also help Americans who have been impacted by the disaster on the Gulf Coast. The bill also allocates 5 percent of the revenues of ANWR to help Americans who have been impacted by the disaster on the Gulf Coast. The bill also allocates 5 percent of the revenues to go to fund increases in money for the program that will also help Americans who have been impacted by the disaster on the Gulf Coast.

This is a huge consideration for us as we try to balance our budgets within our own homes. So the ability to share some of our wealth with those who have been impacted by Katrina, helping to provide financing, if you will, for rebuilding the region is a key of this bill. Under the Gulf Coast Recovery and Disaster Prevention and Assistance Fund about 25 percent of the total ANWR revenues will go into the fund—80 percent of the bonus and 20 percent of the royalties from ANWR production will go to the Gulf Coast States to help them recover from the effects of Katrina, Rita, and Wilma.

Also, we are talking about the reduction of the Nation’s budget deficit over the life of the field—tens of billions of dollars to reduce the budget deficit will come from the proceeds from ANWR.

What is coming from ANWR is not something that only benefits Alaskans, and there have been those who have suggested that. It is not something that benefits only oil companies, and there are some who have mentioned that. It benefits all of us. More than the 25, 30 years we have been debating, arguing, and talking, and allow America to finally use its own resources to help our economy and protect our security. I, too, join my colleague, my senior Senator from Alaska, in asking our colleagues to end this debate once and for all, after the 25, 30 years we have been debating, arguing, and talking, and allow America to finally use its own resources to help our economy and protect our security.
Although the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge was established without our consultation or consent, we have tried hard to adjust to this regime superimposed on our homeland—and not without considerable hardship. But there remains a critical fact: It is a matter of explicit and settled Congressional policy that we retain ownership of lands on the coastal plain and have been granted permission to help build a viable future for our children. There is an issue of fundamental fairness and of Native rights to be considered here.

Despite much rhetoric, oil development here offers real benefits to the nation as part of a responsible comprehensive strategy to develop alternative sources to protect and sustain a strong and secure economic future.

Most importantly to us, and to the majority of Americans, these benefits will NOT sacrifice the values the refuge was created to protect, in particular the wildlife and ecosystem on which they depend. Claims to the contrary are simply not supported by the facts.

We not only live in this country, we’re intensely protective of it. We would not have agreed to the idea of oil if we did not have assurances of the most rigorous stipulations to protect our lands, the animals on which we depend, our culture and values that guide us to the future.

These assurances are contained in a bipartisan bill, S. 1891, the Arctic Coastal Plain Domestic Energy Security Act, introduced by Sens. Stevens, Murkowski, Inouye and Akaka. This bill sets very high standards for the leasing process, holding industry and government accountable for doing it right.

Key to our concerns, it gives Kaktovik an important seat at the table so there is no lasting negative impact on the security of the nation.

Both of our states are on record in supporting the opening of ANWR for oil and gas development; our House delegation supported the measure. The conferees have dedicated a significant portion of those additional revenues for funding future federal disaster relief programs. As we understand it, these sums will also be used as collateral for immediate relief for damage caused in the Katrina, Rita, and Wilma disaster areas.

We also see all of this as an affirmation of the progressive jobs policies generated by ANWR production.

Again, we urge you to support this legislation, because ANWR will create thousands of jobs for our members for many years. The bill assures ANWR work is protected by a moratorium on new oil and gas leasing in ANWR; projects to be generated through lease sales in ANWR. The Chamber urges you to support passage of this important legislation because ANWR will share bonus bid receipts on a 50/50 cost equalization endowment fund. ANWR exploration would authorize the much needed energy exploration in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR).

We urge you to support this legislation because one of America’s greatest prospects for domestic oil exploration, ANWR is conservatively estimated to contain 16.4 billion barrels of recoverable crude oil. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, ANWR would provide the United States with approximately one million barrels of oil each day for the next 30 years. This additional production would decrease oil imports from the Persian Gulf and its entire region by 40%, which would strengthen national security by making the United States less dependent on oil from politically unstable regions.

In addition, ANWR exploration makes sense because of its potential to raise substantial revenues. Recently, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) released a recalculating of the amount of revenue that may be generated through lease sales in ANWR. Using a $50 per barrel long-term price for oil, as opposed to the $25-$35 per barrel used earlier this year, ANWR exploration would generate more than $10 billion in revenue by 2010.

Important policy objectives, such as energy security, and fiscal responsibility, are placed at risk when substantial domestic energy resources remain off limits. The provisions in H. Res. 315 are an important step toward providing an affordable and reliable supply of domestically-produced energy.

The Chamber urges you to support passage of this legislation that would authorize much needed energy exploration in ANWR. The Chamber will consider including votes on or in relation to this measure in our annual "How They Voted" scorecard.

Sincerely,

R. Bruce Josten

MEMO: UNIONS SUPPORTING RESPONSIBLE ANWR DEVELOPMENT

December 7, 2005

Within the next few days, you will be asked to vote on legislation making appropriations for the Department of Defense and other vital government programs. One of these important policies is the authority to develop vast oil resources in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, popularly known as ANWR. This is a jobs issue for our unions and a project labor agreement. You will hear stringent calls from opponents who claim opening ANWR will degrade the environment. We have heard their arguments, discussed them and made reasonable adjustments. They remain unyielding. Their baseless slogans can no longer be used as impediments to creating jobs or frustrating reasonable energy development and employment.

When the question is called on the Defense Appropriations bill, it will be framed as one of the process—to invoke cloture on the bill. For us, process is policy.

The choice is clear. We can either continue to be hamstrung by the exaggerations of obstructionists, or be guided by policies that create jobs and assure a secure energy future. Please support the Conference Report and oppose procedural devices that would delay this important legislation.

Thank you for your consideration.

International Union of Operating Engineers, AFL-CIO.

Seafarers International Union, AFL-CIO.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Change to Win Federation.

United Association of Plumbers & Pipefitters, AFL-CIO.

Laborers’ International Union of North America, AFL-CIO.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Change to Win Federation.

Building & Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO.
Dear Majority Leader Frist and Speaker Hastert: On behalf of American for Tax Reform (ATR), I am writing to express this organization’s strong support for including the provision for allowing the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) provision, included in the Senate version of the budget reconciliation package, is included in the final Senate/House conference agreement.

In the wake of Hurricane Katrina, it has been increasingly evident that America must begin to increase its own domestic oil production. Requiring more domestic energy will create new jobs, lower prices, and boost the economy.

The ANWR provision in the Senate reconciliation package is expected to raise $2.4 billion by producing more than 10.4 billion barrels of oil in ANWR. Obviously, this is a win-win situation as the provision will increase energy supplies, reduce America’s dependence on foreign oil and help lower oil prices in the future.

Once again, I urge you to ensure the ANWR provision is included in the final Senate/House conference agreement of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005.

O nward,

GROVER NORQUIST

American Gas Association

Dear Members of Congress: On behalf of the 196 local energy utility members of the American Gas Association, whose members deliver or consume natural gas to more than 56 million homes, businesses and industries throughout the United States, I urge you to support legislation that would open the Alaska Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to energy production which will be included in the FY-06 defense appropriations bill scheduled to be voted on by Congress this weekend.

Allowing energy production in ANWR is a vital component to addressing one of our nation’s more urgent public policy issues, namely the fact that American energy demand and available supply, and the resulting high and volatile energy prices that America is experiencing. Increasing our access to domestic energy sources is critical to ensuring America’s energy security, sustaining America’s economy and providing the American consumer with relief from ever spiraling energy costs.

AGA speaks on this matter not only as the representative of natural gas utility companies, but also as a voice for their customers who have been hit so hard financially because of higher natural gas prices. Whether it’s a homeowner struggling to pay the heating bill, a small business facing significantly increased energy-related business costs or an industry being forced to move overseas in order to compete in the global marketplace, soaring energy prices have been a severe detriment to America’s quality of life.

Thanks to new technological developments energy prices are on the rise and it’s a homeowner struggling to pay the heating bill, a small business facing significantly increased energy-related business costs or an industry being forced to move overseas in order to compete in the global marketplace, soaring energy prices have been a severe detriment to America’s quality of life.

Again, we urge you to support passage of legislation containing the provisions to finally open ANWR.

Sincerely,

DAVID N. PARKER.
Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I know that people of faith held many events in Iowa, Washington, and many other places around the country last week on this very topic. Unfortunately, their prayers were not enough. Their prayers were not enough because yesterday we awakened to the flurry of late-night activities in the House of Representatives. House Republicans waited until the middle of the night Sunday, less than a week before Christmas, to order deep cuts to health care initiatives and farm programs and to sneak through blanket protections for the pharmaceutical industry.

It is not an accident these House votes occurred in the dead of night. There are now only 5 days until Christmas. Throughout much of the world, it is the season of giving, but here in Congress, it is the season of taking away—taking away education programs, taking away job training, taking away health care from low-income families, taking away money for needed medical research, taking away from farmers and rural communities and, worst of all, taking away hope from so many. This has been a day of surprise for many American families.

Why are we doing this? Not for deficit reduction, but to provide tens of billions of dollars in tax giveaways for the wealthiest in our society. Forty percent of the benefits in the House tax bill go to those making more than $1 million a year.

Seventy-eight percent go to those making over $100,000 a year. Only 8 percent go to those making under $30,000 a year. The average for eyeglasses; no longer guaranteed, no matter how poor, are no longer covered. That means that low-income children, who has multiple drugs or maybe an individual who needs expensive medication, these provisions could, in effect, eliminate access to needed medicines.

Keep in mind these are people who qualify for Medicaid. That means they are poor, by definition. They do not have any money, so going to ask them to pay more for services? Now we may ask them to pay for eyeglasses for their kids. Well, their kids needs eyeglasses, they do not have any money, they cannot pay for it, tough. That was the way it was 50 years ago in our country.

I suppose they can go get charity, can they not? I forget about that. That is right. I suppose they could go to their local church or their local synagogue maybe, local mosque, and maybe they will pay for all the eyeglasses for all the poor kids in our country now.

Under the bill, medical care providers can deny medical care if the patient has no ability to pay the charges at the time the care is rendered. States can terminate coverage if the family cannot pay the monthly premiums. Again, these changes were made despite a large body of evidence, research, and studies that determined that such cost-sharing increases are likely to lead many low-income Medicaid patients to forgo various health care services and medications or not to enroll in Medicaid.

Let’s look at education, student loans. The reconciliation bill increases the interest rates on subsidized loans of students who are taking out loans to help their kids. Merry Christmas; you are going to get higher interest payments.

It also creates a potential problem for the federally operated direct loan program. This is a direct loan program utilized by many schools. The University of Iowa, UNI, Iowa State University in my State all use it. This bill before us says the accounting of the advance payments for the interest now goes to Labor and Health and Human Services rather than being automatic. That means it is subject to a cut. This year’s Labor-HHS-Education bill has been cut this year. And, I expect next year could be very difficult.

Let’s look at agriculture and rural development, so important in my State and so many other States. I have long believed that there was really no justification for making budget cuts in the area of agriculture and rural development programs. Commodity prices are down. Prices for energy and fertilizer and other goods and services

The number of Americans who are food-insecure has been steadily rising over the past few years, and it’s critical that con-
that farmers buy are sharply higher. Rural communities are struggling to hold onto jobs, to survive.

Keep in mind, when we wrote the 2002 farm bill—I happened to be chairman at that time—we stayed within the budget allocation we were given. In fact, the commodity programs in that bill have cost us $14 billion less than what we were allocated. That is $14 billion that we saved the taxpayers of this country.

There were commitments made in the farm bill, but this reconciliation bill reneges on those commitments. In agriculture and rural programs, again, the sacrifice is being imposed on those least able to bear it. It is hard to understand what they have in mind for our farmers or rural communities.

Secretary Johanns and the President and others have been going around the country saying the future of farm policy lies in less emphasis on the traditional commodity programs and a greater focus on conservation, renewable energy, agricultural development, and agricultural research. You cannot argue with that. It all sounds good. That is what we did in the 2002 farm bill because these types of assistance are a part of the WTO agreements. We put those in the farm bill. We put a tremendous focus on conservation in the farm bill.

President Bush, when he signed it, touted it and said oh, this is wonderful. They are cutting in the reconciliation bill reneges on those commitments. In agriculture and rural programs, again, the sacrifice is being imposed on those least able to bear it. It is hard to understand what they have in mind for our farmers or rural communities.

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got $618 a year. It is not bad. But you spread that over a year’s time, that is a tax cut of about $26 a paycheck.

That is why, when you ask your typical middle-income American, Did you see any gain from this tax cut, they will say, Are you kidding? The least we have gotten $26 a paycheck. Guess what. It went out in higher taxes for their property taxes. Why? Because we have cut back funding for No Child Left Behind and for education and for special education which means that middle-class families have paid more on their property taxes for education and that chewed up more than $26 a paycheck which they got back. Again, a good old Republican tax shell game.

Where did the money go? The top one-tenth of 1 percent of income earners, people making over $1,589,000 a year—yes, there are people in America who make that kind of money. I don’t hold that against them. That is fine. It is part of the American dream. Over the last 4 years, $1.7 billion in tax cuts, 145,000 people with incomes over $1.59 million a year got $195,762 a year. I will bet they noticed.

Again, the old trickle-down capitalism. All you have to do is give more money to the top and it all kind of trickles down. The best way to help the poor at the bottom is set a lavish table with all the finest foods and let the people at top eat the best, drink the best and the crumbs will fall off and the poor will get help. Trickle-down economics, trickle-down capitalism.

There is another form of capitalism. It is called percolate-up capitalism. It is where you invest in education, it is where you get people decent jobs and job training. It is where you provide decent housing and health care so people are able to work and keep their families together. It is a kind of a capitalism that understands you don’t eat your seed corn. You invest in people, and these people then become better educated, healthier, more productive citizens, and they make the pot grow.

Other examples of the difference between trickle-down capitalism and percolate-up capitalism. Sure. Look at the 1981 tax cut when Reagan came in, big, massive tax cuts, again, mostly for the wealthy. We lost 3.5 million jobs in the 18 months after it passed. Guess what. Later on, we saw unemployment rise. But, that followed several tax increases.

The Democratic administration came in, in 1993. Yes. We had a responsible tax increase in large part on the wealthy to help eliminate the huge deficits, largely on the other side, predicted economic disaster. Look at what happened. We got 4.4 million new jobs in the following 18 months. That is percolate up. That is giving people hope, giving people jobs. Guess what. Everybody did better. The rising tide lifted all the boats.

Then we come back in 2001. Again, similar to 1981, we had not learned our lesson, massive tax giveaways for the wealthiest, large increases the deficit, we lost 2.7 million jobs.

We keep doing trickle-down economics. We tried it under Reagan. We tried it under Bush. The same thing happened: less new jobs. But there is something about a belief system and trickle-down economics. I will tell you what that belief is. Their wealthy friends made out like bandits. That is exactly what happened.

Simply put, what we have before us is not a reconciliation bill. What we have before us is a bill that turns topsy-turvy what we are supposed to be about, in terms of providing for justice in our society, a fair shot at the American dream to ensure that people have a decent safety net when things happen beyond their control; when they become disabled, when they get sick, when families split up, and the father deserts and isn’t paying child support any longer.

We need to pay attention.

In terms of topsy-turvy, what we are supposed to do at this time of the year—almost Charles Dickens’ classic tale of “A Christmas Carol,” the story of Ebenezer Scrooge. He learns the true meaning of Christmas at the end and opens his heart to those less fortunate than he. Unfortunately in the Congress, life does not imitate art.

Less than a week before Christmas, Congress is poised to deliver a cruel blow to the most underprivileged and disadvantaged in our society. Unlike Dickens’ tale, at the end no nagging conscience, no change of heart at the end of the day. In this Congress, in this Senate, Scrooge would feel right at home. This is Scrooge’s domicile. Scrooge lives in the Senate and in the House.

That is why we need to reject this proposal. We need to reject it. We need to have the spirit of Christmas to understand that there are less fortunate in our society. They need a hand up. They need the Government to make sure that their kids can get a decent education and housing and health care, that they will get their child support payment, that they will invest in medical research.

That is what we ought to be doing. That is why we have to defeat this conference report under the so-called reconciliation process. We do need to extend some tax provisions, but they should be paid for.

Send this bill back. Let us be similar to Scrooge at the end, when we look upon the poor family and we have a change of heart and we realize that what we have done before we can’t work it back. The change of heart and defeat this so-called reconciliation bill. Let us have a continuing resolution, let us come back after the first of the year and do the right thing for the American people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.
Bill Clinton, his administration, also argued specifically in testimony provided by Jamie Gorelick, Deputy Attorney General, on July 14, 1994, before the Intelligence Committees, that the Clinton administration believes and the case law supports that the President has inherent authority to conduct warrantless searches for foreign intelligence purposes and that the President may, as has been done, delegate this authority to the Attorney General.

So we see there is historical precedent. We have this power that has been made by President Bush, our current President, that Presidents have some authority to act even without employing the use of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act to protect American lives and to save us against the designs of terrorists who would kill innocent American citizens.

It also appears that the U.S. Supreme Court has spoken on a related issue that could be interpreted to confer authority on the President of the United States except pursuant to an Act of Congress under article II of the Constitution. That is, the President had authority, even outside of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, but another arguable basis of that authority is the resolution that Congress itself passed in 2001.

Now, there is one other authority that I think bears on this issue that is important. When the Congress created the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act in 1978, it created a special court to conduct surveillance searches without the benefit of the other side being there—applications for orders to get electronic surveillance.

Now, people have thought: Well, this must be similar to other courts. But the unique aspect of this court is that it is the President of the executive branch's use of force to combat and win the global war on terrorism.

We recall that not too long ago, when trying to determine the extent to which the President's powers extended, the United States Supreme Court decided a case called Hamdi v. Rumsfeld. This involved Yaser Hamdi, who was being held as an enemy combatant, and claimed that his detention violated 18 U.S.C. 4001. Section 4001(a) states that "[n]o citizen shall be imprisoned or otherwise detained by the United States except pursuant to an Act of Congress."

This is analogous to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act which claims that it is the exclusive method by which foreign intelligence may be obtained by use of signals intelligence.

Justice O'Connor's plurality opinion, joined by Chief Justice Rehnquist, Justice Kennedy, and Justice Breyer, concluded that the use-of-force resolution was "an act of Congress" that authorized Hamdi's detention, notwithstanding the argument that it violated 18 U.S.C. 4001.

Here's the crux, as I understand the opinion, was that because the detention was meant to prevent a combatant's return to the battlefield, it was a fundamental incident of waging war in permitting the use of necessary and appropriate force.

Justice O'Connor, in the plurality opinion, concluded that Congress had clearly and unmistakably authorized detention in the narrow circumstances considered here. Thus, the question seems to me to be, by analogy, whether this use-of-force resolution, which authorizes American troops and our military to search out and to detain and, if necessary, to kill terrorists before they come to our shores and kill us—the question is, is the intelligence gathered by the use of this surveillance a fundamental incident of waging the war on terror? And it strikes me that it is.

Inherent in waging war is obtaining actionable intelligence to protect our enemy or on our enemy. Certainly, I would believe, under the rationale in the Hamdi v. Rumsfeld case, that this would be a fundamental incident in waging the war on terror and one authorized by the use-of-force resolution in 2001.

So we see that in 2001 Clinton believed, as did President Reagan, that the President had authority, even outside of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, but another arguable basis of that authority is the resolution that Congress itself passed in 2001.

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against those people who are bent on our destruction and certainly the de-
stuction of innocent American lives.

So it is appropriate to have a hear-
ing. But it is not appropriate for any-
one, including a Member of the Con-
gress, to misinform the American public about the existence of this program.

Now, some have said: Well, it is not illegal nor unconstitutional for the
President to act in the interest of our national security.

I am not saying that all of the acts have been illegal. I am saying that we need to do it with a warrant, which would have to be signed by an agent in support of a petition for an issuance of a warrant, which would then be filed as a public record for every-
obody to see.

If we have learned anything as a re-
sult of 9/11, it is that we must break out of this pre-9/11 mindset, which says that terrorism must be combated as a criminal law violation alone. It is true that terrorist activity could be a crime, but our main goal is to detect and stop the terrorist activity before it has harmed anyone. So the fundamental goals of our national policy have to be to dis-
rupt the information, discover it, dis-
rupt these cells, and protect Americans in the process. Terrorist activity before it has happened, and some have even gone so far as to suggest the President has acted illegally. I would say that, on
balance, my conclusion is based on
historical precedent and based on the
authorities that are invested with the
power to render legal decisions on such
matters, the President probably did act
within his authority, and we should
proceed to have hearings to further flesh that out so Congress can under-
stand exactly what happened.

Finally, I wish to say a couple of
words about the Senate’s failure to re-
authorize the PATRIOT ACT. I believe
the PATRIOT Act has been one of the
most important pieces of legislation safer and prevented terrorists from
executing another attack on our own
soil. If you look from September 11 up
until this date, thank goodness, the
United States of America has not suf-
fured another attack on our own soil.
We do know there have been terrorist
attacks that have been disrupted but
were planned in the style of 9/11
against American civilians by terror-
ists who care nothing about our laws or
our way of life but care only for their
madness and their willingness to do
anything, including kill innocent people, in order to accomplish their
goals.

It is only reasonable to assume that
the PATRIOT Act has played an impor-
tant role in making America safer and
preventing terrorists from executing another attack on our own
soil. If we have learned anything from the PATRIOT Act, it is that we need to do it with a warrant, which would then be filed as a public record for every-
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sult of 9/11, it is that we must break out of this pre-9/11 mindset, which says that terrorism must be combated as a criminal law violation alone. It is true that terrorist activity could be a crime, but our main goal is to detect and stop the terrorist activity before it has harmed anyone. So the fundamental goals of our national policy have to be to dis-
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rupt these cells, and protect Americans in the process. Terrorist activity before it has happened, and some have even gone so far as to suggest the President has acted illegally. I would say that, on
balance, my conclusion is based on
been burdened with an amendment that calls for drilling in ANWR.

It is an interesting time, but one that is frustrating for some of us in the Senate. I will give you a description of that frustration.

On Sunday, I met at 12 o’clock—this past Sunday—on a conference, a very large conference dealing with the Defense appropriations bill. I was a conferee. We started at 12, and I left at 5 or 5:30 in the afternoon. We finished the work. It was an important report. I opposed a number of things that happened on Sunday. The Defense appropriations bill was before us. They added drilling for oil in Alaska, the ANWR provision, having nothing to do with the bill. They added it because they thought they had the votes to add it.

Well, we finished the conference, and I left here at 5:30 on Sunday, and I discovered they added another provision. There wasn’t a conference still going on at that point. A bunch of folks got in a conference and added what they were going to stick in the conference report.

I told my colleagues I grew up in a small town of about 300 people. When I was a kid, I used to go and watch the blacksmith. We had a blacksmith in my hometown. It was kind of a big deal, and watch the blacksmith work. He would take a piece of metal, put it in a tong, stick it in heat, in hot coals until it turned white hot, and then he would put it on an anvil, take a big old hammer and hit it with that hammer. He would heat that metal and beat that metal. I saw that guy with dirty clothes, sweating all day long. He would heat that metal and beat that metal. Some people think apparently that is the way the Senate should work—heat it and beat it. Get hold of a big old hammer and pound ANWR through here. It doesn’t matter the rules don’t permit it; pound it through here. In fact, change the rules if they get you upset. It doesn’t matter. Don’t like the rules? Change them.

I am usually an optimist. They say a pessimist is someone who smells flowers and looks around for a basket and a body, and an optimist is someone who sees a manure pile and looks for a pony. I am an optimist, usually, looking for good things in what we are doing and where we are heading. But this notion that we live in a special place on this Earth and somehow we don’t have to care about nurturing it to make it remain special, that it will all work out is a notion devoid of leadership.

The fact is, we are off track in this country. We are No. 1 in exports in waste paper. Did my colleagues know that? The largest volume of exports in America is waste paper to China. Unbelievable. Yes, we are No. 1 in exporting waste paper.

And, oh, by the way, in the last 4 years, we also sent 3 to 4 million jobs overseas, mostly to China. We have the largest trade deficit in the history of humankind. This past year on the budget deficit, we will borrow $550-plus billion, nearly $570 billion. So we have a budget deficit that is way out of control, a trade deficit that is way off the charts, and we are shipping jobs overseas. Our No. 1 export now is waste paper, and you think things are going great? Sure, it is a great place, things are going fine.

I don’t think things are going fine. The question is where is the leadership here? David McCullough wrote a book about a wonderful book. He is a great historian. He wrote this book about Adams. I have told this story before. In this book, he described John Adams as representing this country’s interests in Europe. Adams would write back to his wife Abigail as they were trying to put this new country together, and he would say: Where will the leadership emerge to help frame and start this new country of ours? Then he would say: There is really only one man in the House of Representatives. Jefferson and there is George Washington and there is Ben Franklin and there is Madison and there is Mason. There is only us.

Now, of course, we know in the rearview mirror that the “only us” is some of the greatest human talent ever assembled, and they built a very extraordinary place, a very special country, with a Constitution that says “We the People.” The first 3 words, we the people.

But the current leadership in the White House and Congress says we don’t have to worry too much about deficits. We are going to cut some spending. But even though we are up to our neck in deficits, we want to cut taxes, and, oh, by the way, we still want to cut taxes mostly for upper income people. The second part of this reconciliation document is all about tax reducers, tax eliminators, the tax side. It is very important to say that capital gains and dividends, normally called unearned income, capital and dividends—be given preferential tax rates. That is the most important thing. Built, the world’s second richest man, said when all this is phased in, he will pay a lower tax rate than his receptionist in his office. Tax work, they say, tax work but exempt investment. That is the mantra around here.

What is the most important thing? Drive down the taxes on dividends and capital gains; drive them down. It doesn’t matter, we don’t need the revenue. Deficits don’t matter. Vice President Cheney said. Deficits don’t matter.

They now come to the floor of the Senate with a proposal that says, by the way, let’s cut some spending. Guess what? We have to provide the kind of funding that is necessary in Medicaid?

It is said by some, and I believe it, that budgets are moral documents as well. Someone once asked the question: If you were required to write an obituary for someone you had never met and the only information you had was that person’s check register, what would it tell you about the obituary you would write?

What if all you knew about this country was its Federal budget and that is all the information you had as a moral document, but what was important? What mattered to this country? What did this country believe represented the most important areas of investment, expenditure to build on the successes of this country? Would it be, for example, that you decided tax cuts for wealthy Americans are the most important?

Let me show you a picture. I showed it yesterday, but I think it is important. This is a picture of a five-story building on Church Street in the Cayman Islands. Some people would just as soon we didn’t have this picture. Put On Church Street in the Cayman Islands, there is a five-story building called the Ugland House. Do you know what is inside this building? This building is the official address for 12,748 corporations. Impossible, you say? No, it is not impossible. It is not. It is not. We are running an economy now and, by the way, with the advice and consent of those in the Congress and in the Senate who voted for it—we are running one that says to businesses: Go ahead, get rich. Americans, we will ship them to China, ship the products back to this country to sell them, and run your business through a mailbox in the Grand Cayman Islands so you don’t have to pay taxes. That is what this building is about. And, oh, by the way, many of the companies that have this building as their address in the Cayman Islands to avoid paying U.S. taxes got a gift from this Congress—not with my vote—that is the equivalent of a $60 billion tax break—a $60 billion tax break.

In the past year and a half, a bill was passed called the JOBS Act to create new jobs. Of course, it didn’t. It cost jobs. It gave a very fat tax break to the largest corporations in our country that do business here and overseas. It said, if you repatriate your income from overseas, because some day you are going to and when you do, you have to pay the 35-percent corporate rate, if you now, we gave you a special deal that we won’t give to any other Americans: You pay a 5.25-percent tax rate. There is not one American living in Ohio, North Dakota, Oklahoma, or any other State represented in this Chamber who is told in law that they get a tax break. But On Church Street in the Cayman Islands, there is a picture of a five-story building called the Ugland House. Do you know what is in it? I voted for it. I spoke for it. But, no, we could not strip that out because too
many Members of this Congress believed it was important, a priority, to provide a big fat $60 billion tax break to the largest corporations in this country, with a 5.25-percent tax rate.

Compare that to the proposition we are only people watching, but the fact that we have to cut spending to reduce the deficit. Did they care about reducing the deficit when they gift-wrapped a $60 billion tax cut package for the biggest companies by giving them a 5.25-percent tax cut? Did they not matter? It just promised that it would create new jobs.

Interestingly enough, the very companies repatriating income to take advantage of this bargain basement tax rate are cutting jobs. This is not just me saying it. This is from the Wall Street Journal and other newspapers that describe exactly what is happening.

So today we have the breathless chant about let us cut funds for the Child Support Enforcement Program, which, it is estimated by the Congressional Budget Office, will result in $2.9 billion in child support going uncollected. Let us cut funding $12.7 billion for the Head Start program. Let us cut funding from family farmers—by the way, many of whom faced some disaster this year; the worst drought since 1895 in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa. One million acres could not be planted in North Dakota.

Those farmers are not going to get disaster help, but the leadership had no reservations about allowing a situation where 12,748 corporations establish their address in one five-story building in the Cayman Islands, for the purpose of not paying taxes in this country. It is all perfectly legal because this Congress believes it ought to continue to happen.

We have had a vote after vote on my amendment to try to shut this down. Cannot do it. So in terms of priorities I think it is important to ask the question, on whose behalf are we legislating? I happen to believe we ought to cut the deficit. In fact, in January and February I am going to be offering a very specific set of plans on how you cut spending in a real way. We have very large agencies in our Government, and unlike businesses that have overhead expenditures and then direct expenditures there is no distinction between overhead expenditures. In fact, they cannot even separate out overhead expenditures.

The first thing one should cut back on is overhead and travel and those kinds of things, but it cannot even be separated out in these agencies. We ought to take a whack at that. I am going to propose that.

I support some of these issues, but let me mention a number of issues that are attendant to this as well. There is a provision buried in this huge reconciliation bill, as is always the case in these things that come to our desk—my colleagues can see the size of this legislation. There is a provision repealing something called the Byrd law that I want to talk about just for a moment.

When American enterprises, American companies, are the victims of unfair trade—and there is a lot of it—our government could go in with anti-dumping and countervailing duties. The Byrd amendment, which I supported, says that U.S. producers who have been injured by unfair trade should receive those duty revenues.

Second, the WTO ruled against us, and we have our colleagues in the Senate and in the House who have been very anxious to overturn the Byrd rule. Sure enough, they do it in this bill.

They cannot run to the bank fast enough, in my judgment. Those who want to do this sort of damage to us cannot run to the bank fast enough to deal with all of these issues. We have the biggest trade deficit in history. We have jobs flowing out of this country. We have a country that does not have the spine, the backbone, the will to stand up for our producers on unfair trade. Who have been victimized. Who have been injured by unfair trade, ought to receive the benefits of the tariffs. Now the majority says that is not true; we are going to take it away.

Do I not understand that? I do not have the foggiest idea where the Senate's priorities are.

We are right at the end of the session, a couple of days left, and the Defense appropriations bill was not passed this year. Now it is about to be passed, except they load on one of the most controversial issues called drilling for oil in ANWR. Under any other circumstance, one would be laughed out of the Chamber for that. Yet we have people here—I heard a colleague of mine yesterday say, Well, let us all be bipartisan.

I am all for being bipartisan. Let us also be fair and let us legislate the right way. Let us not stick these unrelated issues on this legislation and then say: By the way, it does violate the rules, but we will change the rules and we will change it only for this purpose and change it right back, and never mind.

Do they think that we cannot see, hear, or think? Is that what this arrogance is born of? I do not understand it. We are close enough to the end of this session, and this country is in deep enough trouble with trade and budget deficits and a range of other issues that we ought to find a way to work together.

This is not about bickering. This is about compromise, working together to do the right thing for this country. There is no Republican or Democrat way to go off track on trade or on the budget. It just hurts our country. Together, we ought to be able to do better for America.
cannot do that. You cannot tell us how to do things.

So what does the WTO do? The WTO now assesses fines against other American companies—I think it totals to something over $100 million annually—which American products, produced in this country, are now having to pay, which make those products less competitive, because we continue to violate the WTO and give this money, instead of to the taxpayers of America, instead of putting it in the Treasury, where it should be, thus reducing the debt, to a couple of companies that have the influence to get it across this floor.

I do not find a whole lot of persuasiveness in the argument of the Senator from North Dakota on this point, but he won. The $3.2 billion is going to flow out of the door to specific companies, in violation of WTO rules, will stay in place, and other American manufacturers will be prejudiced because they do not have a fine by the WTO, which is a legitimate fine.

The second point the Senator makes is, he says, Oh, we are cutting the subsidies to students. I think he said $12 billion. That also is inaccurate. There is no such subsidies to students. In fact, we expand the programs, the Pell grant program, and we create a new program for math and science. What we do is what we should do, and we need to do it before the end of the year, and that is we reduce the windfall that is coming to lenders because of the way the rules are presently set up. That is $12 billion.

Again, I wouldn’t be at all surprised if some of those lender companies had clearings houses in the Cayman Islands that he is complaining about. But he is defending them now because he is saying we should not make that change.

If, by the end of this year, we do not change the rules as to how we calculate the lender activity to students in this country, lenders will get I think it is a $7 billion windfall. It might be more, actually. It does not go to the students. It will not help the students. All it does is help a group of lenders because the law is structured in a way which basically benefits them. We tried to change it. We were not able to permanently change it last year, but we now do have the permanent change in this bill. And, by the way, it was bipartisan.

That proposal, because it is so obviously fair and the right thing to do, was reported out of the HELP Committee unanimously. This alleged $12 billion event that the Senator from North Dakota has decided to highlight as a corporate subsidy to the disadvantage of students is just the opposite. We are cutting a corporate subsidy to advantage students. The only debate between myself and Senator KENNEDY, who was actually supportive to the policy reduction of the corporate subsidy to the lenders, is how the money that is raised from that subsidy should be spent. We believe it should go to debt reduction, and we believe it should go to the expansion of student loans. He wants more money to student loans. We want to have a balance and we have a balance.

On both those policy points, the Senator from North Dakota, in my humble opinion, has egregiously misunderstood the character of the bill—$5.2 billion is flowing to special corporations for a special interest benefit under this bill. It should be going to the taxpayers. But the policy which energized that is at least being changed prospectively, that is not going to happen, and other companies in this country that are being fined by the WTO because of violations of the WTO standard will actually have that relief in the outyears. And the subsidies which, if we do not act before the end of this year, are flowing to corporate lenders are going to be moved over to students, to benefit students, or to deficit reduction.

I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Oklahoma if he would mind if I take a minute and a half off our side to respond, at which point the Senator from Oklahoma will be recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, let me say my colleague from New Hampshire, while interesting and articulate, stops a couple of pages short of good reasoning. First, my colleague talks at length about the WTO. I am not sure which direction we would be required to bow to the WTO. Is it the east or the west? The WTO, of course, does not run or manage American public policy and trade.

But I do want to say this with respect to the Byrd law. My colleague said “just a few companies” benefit from it. The fact is, well over 700 companies benefit from it. So, when one talks about misrepresentation, I will ascribe that, I guess, to a mistake.

Mr. GREGG. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. DORGAN. No, I only have a minute and a half. Several hundred companies have benefited, not just a few.

If one wants to run America’s trade policy exclusively through the sieve of the World Trade Organization, I will say get a big armchair, sit back, have a good time, and say: Whatever you want, WTO.

That is not my belief. My belief is we ought to invest in this country’s strength. When American companies are victimized by unfair trade, we ought to in my judgment have the good grace, as we have in this legislation, we call the Byrd law, to use the tariff to recompense them.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, 39 percent of this benefit went to 1 company, 39 percent; and $2 billion of the $3 billion that is going to go out of this is going to go to a small group of companies that deal in lumber. Those dollars belong to the American taxpayer. They should be in the Federal Government’s Treasury. They should be used for deficit reduction. They should be used for initiatives here at the Federal level that are important.

The WTO ruled against us, and if the Senator does not like the WTO and does not want to be part of the World Trade Organization—we are. It is called a treaty. We have to live by treaties. It is called the rule of law.

Mr. DORGAN. It is not a treaty.

Mr. GREGG. And if we submit issues to the WTO, we debate them. We win sometimes; we lose sometimes. On this issue, the WTO ruled that because we specifically send this money out to specific corporations—and there is only one that got 39 percent. I don’t care if there are 700 that maybe got a dollar, there is one that got 39 percent of the benefit—then you are violating the rules of the WTO, and then they assessed us with a fine and our companies now pay that fine and lose the good we have.

So not only are our taxpayers losing out because of this language, but the companies that have to compete in the world are losing out. The attack of the Senator from North Dakota on the bill one point downtown.

I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma such time as he needs.

Mr. COBURN. It is my understanding I am allotted 30 minutes. I would appreciate it if the Chair will let me know when I have 10 minutes left.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will notify the Senator.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I come to the floor first to meet those two who were just debating and wish them a Merry Christmas and a happy holiday season. This is a season, a time about giving. When you give something, most often it costs you. It is called sacrifice. It is what our Nation was built on. It is the very heritage that we have as a nation. When we sacrifice to do what is in the best long-term interests of our country.

The chairman outlined the unfunded liability that is facing this Nation between now and 2070. He gave a figure of $51 trillion. That is an underestimate of what the true unfunded liability is for our country. We just added $8.7 trillion with the Medicare Part D Program. But it is such a large number we have a hard time getting our hands on it.

One of the ways to get our hands on it is to think about what it means per individual, and $51 trillion in unfunded liabilities means every man, woman, and child in this country today is responsible for $171,000. Think about that. That is more than the net worth of the country.

Why do I raise that? Because the debate we are having about this bill and movement forward and the comments about how you judge whether somebody has special passion is based on how you treat those less than you and those who are going to follow you. I believe everybody in the Senate would agree...
that leaving $171,000 worth of obligation for every man, woman, and child in this country is inappropriate. It be- lies the heritage of this country.

If you think about the great generations that have come before us—the great generation of the World War II generation—those who have sacrificed in this country and those who are sac- rificing today in the war on terrorism, it is inconceivable to me that we will not start doing some of the small things we can do, with the bills that are before us today and to- morrow, to assure a Christmas gift to every American.

Some say, How can you do that and still be compassionate? My argument is, if we don’t start doing it, we are not going to be able to be compassionate at all.

I would like to put up a couple of charts.

The first is from the Government Ac- countability Office. It shows where we are on freeze discretionary spending in this country. If we absol-utely freeze discretionary spending, what will happen is between now and 2040, there is no increase in any discre- tionary spending whatsoever. You did see how the budget and expenditures take place. You can see that the vast majority of that is Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security, and all other spending, of which the largest proportion in 2040 won’t be on any program but will be interest on the national debt.

I am also struck by the inconsistency that I hear in this body when one group of Senators has offered over $400 billion in new spending this year—$400 billion in new spending proposals this year.

If you think about why this is important, this line is represented as a per- centage of our gross domestic product. All we have to do is look at the coun- try of Germany today to see where we are going and what is going to happen to us. They have unemployment of 13 percent. Their growth is minimal in terms of their gross domestic product. Why? Because 40 percent of their gross domestic product is taken up by the Government. This only goes to 2040.

At 2050 and 2075, we are at 40 percent of our gross domestic product. That means money that could be invested in new jobs, in capital, in future opportuni- ties for our children, won’t be there because we will be consuming.

Now, if we just have the Government grow at the rate of inflation. What do we see? By 2040, we are above 40 percent.

So the questions before this body and the criticisms of the bills on the floor don’t make any sense if we are going to give a Christmas gift of a future to our children. This is unsustainable. The Government Accountability Office has said we are on an unsustainable course. It is impossible.

The Senator from North Dakota ear- lier said he is going to bring a spending reduction bill to the floor. I embrace that. There is no question that I am known in this body to try to restrain our spending. But if we don’t, we belie the very heritage this country has stood for since its inception; that is, one generation sacrificing for the next so opportunities and a bright future will be there.

How have we done that? Because we are more interested in the next elec- tion than the next generation. We are more interested in making the easy choice, the expedient choice, rather than the difficult choice. The choice is this. The way things are set up now, there is no way we can keep our obligations to you if we are dependent on the Federal Government. What is compassionate about that? What more truly are dependent upon us if we will not make the hard choices to make sure anybody is in a position to help them in the future?

I will talk about some specific examples.

This reconciliation bill didn’t go nearly far enough in terms of reducing spending. Let me give you a couple of examples:

The Federal Financial Oversight Sub- committee which I chair had a hearing on inappropriate payments. There is an Improver Payment Act which is law that the Center for Medicare and Med- icaid Services has failed to enforce on Medicaid. Let us talk about Medicare, and then we will talk about Medicaid.

In Medicare alone, it is estimated that over 10 percent of the payments that are made by Medicare are inappro- priate. Of that, 90 percent are overpay- ments. What do I mean, overpayments? I mean fraud, I mean abuse, I mean cheating the Federal Government. And as a physician, I am talking about some of my peers and others in the health care industry, whether they are in durable medical equipment, in the pharmaceutical industry, or others who are taking advantage of the bu- reaucracy of the program. But this bill saves a small amount of money over the next 5 years. This total under 8- point—some billion dollars. Less than half of that comes from Medicare and Medicaid. Think about 90 percent of $21.7 billion. That is $19 billion a year in Medicare fraud, and $19 billion a year times 5 years comes up to $95 billion. This bill doesn’t even save $40 bil- lion over the next 5 years.

If we want to be serious about giving a Christmas gift of opportunity and fu- ture to the sacrifices and starts in this Chamber. That sacrifice is, there is no excuse for us not to rid Medicare of the fraud that is in it today, an estimated $19 billion a year. If, in fact, we rid Medicare of the $19 billion a year which is $18 billion worth of fraud—that is esti- mated because they have not followed the law and reported improper pay- ments.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article from New York Times that outlines some of the Medicare fraud issues in New York State.

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

[From the New York Times, July 19, 2005]

AS MEDICAID BALLOONS, WATCHDOG FORCE SHRINKS

(By Michael Luo and Clifford J. Levy)

New York’s Medicaid program pays more than a million claims a day, feeding a $44.5 billion river of checks to radiologists and ambulance drivers, brain surgeons and order- liness, medical centers and corner pharmacies. Many who get those checks pocket more money than they deserve, and millions of taxpayer dollars are believed to be lost every day to theft and waste.

Yet the state, charged with protecting those dollars, has done little to stop them from draining away.

A yearlong New York Times investigation found only a thin, overburdened security force standing between this enormous pro- gram and the unending attempts to steal from it. Even as spending by New York Med- icaid has more than tripled since the late 1980’s, the number of fraud investigators who scrutinize Medicaid’s $400 billion and win by half, and several of their leaders have quit or retired in disillusionment.

Of the 400 million claims that Medicaid paid last year, Health Department regulators uncovered just 37 cases of suspected fraud, far fewer than their counterparts in any other large state, even though New York’s population is more than double than that of the nation. Many experts say that it is likely that at least 10 percent and probably more of New York Medicaid dollars are stolen or wasted.

In dozens of interviews, prosecutors, law- makers and former regulators said the pro- vision paid for almost nothing, not even to fight the billion-dollar-a-year crisis Medicaid is set up now, there is no way we can stop fraud into a seven-year ordeal, allowing delays stretched the replacement of a 1970 national association of Medicaid fraud investigators jumped markedly in a single year. New York Times identified scores of in- stances in which the claims of health care providers jumped markedly in a single year. The number of fraud cases is a clear indici- mized almost nothing, in large part because its primary mission has been to ensure that there are enough health care providers in the system to address the needs of the poor. It often appears that the Health Department is barely even looking: There are more than 140,000 hospitals, nursing homes, doctors and other health care providers in the system, but the department visited just 95 in the 2004 fiscal year to audit their billings.

Analyzing Medicaid data obtained under the state’s Freedom of Information Act, The New York Times identified scores of in- stances in which the claims of health care providers jumped markedly in a single year. The number of fraud cases is a clear indica-

of the Great Society era, has become a system “that almost begs people to steal,” said Mi- chael A. Zegarelli, a senior New York Med- icaid investigator for years. The New York Times identified scores of in- stances in which the claims of health care providers jumped markedly in a single year. The number of fraud cases is a clear indica-
As dozens of former employees describe it, the state’s antifraud effort has been plagued by the same gridlock that has stifled innovation in Albany for years: bureaucratic infighting and a climate of campaign contributors from the health care field, reliance on public indifference.

In an interview, Dennis P. Whalen, executive deputy commissioner of the Health Department, said combating fraud remained a major goal. He denied that the department had been lax in policing Medicaid and excluding providers who had cheated the program, saying that new computer systems have improved the state’s detection efforts.

But State Senator Kemp Hannon, a Nassau County Democrat and chairman of the Senate Health Committee, called The Times’s findings deeply troubling, and said they showed that the Medicaid fraud detection office has been outmaneuvered. Mr. Hannon said the Health Department, run by a fellow Republican, Gov. George E. Pataki, was failing to oversee the system.

“They were weeding for them,” Mr. Hannon said. “I have not seen anything that would indicate that there has been any sort of focus at all from the department.”

New York has come at a high price, according to advocates for the program’s recipients.

“There is all this money that is being drained away and not being spent on care for the poor people who need it,” said Elisabeth Benjamin, who spent eight years as a lawyer at the Social Security Administration specializing in Medicaid. “It’s analogous to the $5,000 toilet seat in the military.”

INVESTIGATION STAFF IS CUT

More than a dozen years ago, in the heyday of the unit charged with fighting Medicaid fraud in New York City, dozens of state employees would troop out to locations throughout the city for a regular ritual. With reporters in tow, they would serve papers on scores of shady doctors operating low-quality, high-volume clinics known as “Medicaid mills,” said James Mehmet, who retired from the State Health Department in 2001. “Mr. Mehmet was the unit’s chief of investigators in New York City,” he said.

Most days, more than a dozen investigators would check on patients they suspected of how they were treated by a doctor or a pharmacist, and then how their visit was billed. In the office, they worked alongside auditors and lawyers, from nurses, doctors and doctors—a full medical review staff.

But the energy and ambition of the office have dissipated along with the staff. Mr. Mehmet said he retired in 2001, the 15 lawyers in the office had been reduced to one. The medical review staff was gone. And with the Medicaid budget growing rapidly, it was not the fraud that had diminished, he said, but the will to pursue it.

“The volume of work was so much different,” Mr. Mehmet said, recalling earlier days. “The volume of work was so much different. There was much more emphasis on getting after people that were committing fraud and abuse.”

Mr. Mehmet and other frustrated former regulators say the drop in the New York City office mirrors the statewide decline in staffing over the last decade, at a time when thieves have become more sophisticated.

In the late 1980’s, more than 200 people in the New York Medicaid bureaucracy were devoted to fighting fraud and abuse, said Philip J. Napolitano, who directed those efforts until 1990. Now only 50 people, including clerical staff, have that job, along with a few dozen outside contractors, said Mr. Zegarelli, who left the Health Department in 1998.

The Medical Review Unit, which was directed by the head of the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit, Mehmet said. By the time he retired, he said, the medical review staff was gone.

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The decline of fraud control in New York contrasts sharply with the situation in other states. In 1996, California, which had several high-profile Medicaid fraud cases in the 1990’s, added about 400 employees to an existing staff of about 40 charged with rooting out abuse. The number of fraud cases referred to prosecutors has since doubled.

Officials in Illinois and Ohio, where the Medicaid budgets are roughly a quarter the New York size of New York, have three times as many health care providers in the 2004 fiscal year to audit their billings.

Mr. Whalen, the executive deputy commissioner of the Health Department, said it frequently stopped Medicaid payments it considered questionable. He acknowledged that the staffing for fraud prevention had dropped, but described the change as insignificant, saying the state employed roughly 400 workers whose jobs involve fighting Medicaid fraud and abuse, supplemented by 200 outside contract lawyers.

“The number, in terms of a pure number, has declined, but I would say that it has not been a huge decline,” he said.

“Every adverse decision, in health care, would have to have more staff, and we are no different,” he said. “But we are also realistic about the state’s fiscal situation.”

But former senior department officials said most of the workers cited by Mr. Whalen are not actually investigating fraud. They are accountants, nurses, computer analysts, clerks and others doing administrative jobs, making sure basic regulations are followed, leaving only about 50 state employees dedicated to fraud.

Mr. Whalen and his aides said new computers and software were helping the department shift its focus from reviewing Medicaid providers to identifying and addressing claims from being paid in the first place.

But state statistics show that the department rejected a much smaller percentage of claims in the 2004 fiscal year than its counterparts in California, Florida or Pennsylvania.

Asked to list cases that they developed that led to arrests and prosecutions, Health Department officials could point to only a handful in the last two years.

The result of the cuts is evident in case after case that the state simply missed. The biggest case of a Queens pharmacist, Newton Igbinaduwa, rose to more than $1.4 million in 2002 from $78,000 in 1998, according to billing records analyzed by The Times. But the department never referred the case to the state attorney general’s office.

It was only when prosecutors in the attorney general’s office got a tip through another case that they found out about Mr. Igbinaduwa, who pleaded guilty last year to grand larceny after billing for drugs he never dispensed.

PROSECUTION UNIT SHRINKS

The Health Department is only half of the dwindling security force posted outside Medicaid’s gate. The responsibility for prosecuting Medicaid fraud lies with the state attorney general’s office, too.

Mr. Zegarelli said they did not believe there had been a deliberate decision in Albany to loosen enforcement. Instead, they described a gradual move away from regulation as Allegra and Medicaidabuse, Expanding and plugging holes in the program.

“They want recipients to get medical care,” said Michael P. Sofarelli, who retired as a senior staff attorney in the attorney general’s office in 2003 after handling some of the state’s biggest Medicaid fraud cases. “Investigating is a small part of the job.”

The Health Department reports to Governor Pataki, and in recent years, his budget aides have actually reduced goals for recouping money from Medicaid providers for improper billing.

The Oregon Medicaid fraud control office, for instance, was able almost double the percentage from fraud prosecutions. As a percentage of the overall Medicaid budget, New York’s 301 employees worked less than half as many hours as those in Texas, New Jersey, according to statistics compiled by the federal government for its 2003 fiscal year.

Mr. Spitzer said the Office of the Attorney General’s Medicaid fraud control unit has recovered from fraud.

Mr. Spitzer’s zeal in fighting corporate abuse has not been matched by his efforts in fighting Medicaid fraud, former employees say.

Mr. Spitzer, who directed the biggest Medicaid fraud cases. I have not seen anything that would indicate that there has been any sort of focus at all from the department.”

Mr. Spitzer’s office, too, Medicaid abuse has had a reduced priority for more than 15 years, and in far fewer hours it had in the days when Medicaid was a much larger program.

New York has the largest Medicaid fraud prosecution staff in the country, several other states have fraud offices that are larger in proportion to the size of their Medicaid budgets, and they recover a larger percentage from fraud prosecutions. As a percentage of the overall Medicaid budget, New York’s 301 employees worked less than half as many hours as those in Texas, New Jersey, according to statistics compiled by the federal government for its 2003 fiscal year.

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Mr. Spitzer’s office has made a philosophical shift, former employees say, as a matter of fiscal concern. “I don’t think there was that much focus at the main office,” said John M. Meekins, who retired in 2003 as the director of the Albany regional office of the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit. Referring to Mr. Spitzer, he added: “I’m not faulting the man. His focus was on Wall Street.”

Mr. Spitzer said his office had made strides, especially in investigating the abuse of nursing home residents. The fraud unit’s prosecutors have made a philosophical shift, he said, cutting back on the number of inquiries and concentrating on cases with bigger impact, which could lead to industrywide changes.

“The strategies that we have pursued have made sense and have been successful,” Mr. Spitzer said.

However, the attorney general’s office has had its share of success, too. The unit has shaken the health care industry in the manner of his successes on Wall Street and in the insurance industry, or the inquiries into drug companies conducted by his predecessors in the 1970’s.

The relatively low profile given to anti-fraud efforts dates to before Mr. Spitzer’s time in office. The size of the Medicaid fraud control unit dropped by more than 40 percent between 1979 and the early 1990’s. Even after
Mr. Spitzer became attorney general in 1999, the size of the fraud unit remained about 300 workers, the same as in the early 1990's. Back then, though, Medicaid cost about $14 billion in payments, and its cost has since more than tripled.

The state could have a much larger prosecution force with a relatively small investment, Mr. Spitzer said. He said the federal government had made a standing offer to pay three-fourths of the cost, and New York's current allotment is well under the maximum. If the state spent the $32 million on its current fraud prosecution unit, the unit's current budget of $45.7 million would more than triple to $140 million, mostly from the federal match.

Mr. Spitzer, the budget office had repeatedly demanded hiring freezes for his office.

"The possibility of increasing simply has not been presented by the Department of Budget," he said, emphasizing that he believed that hiring more staff members made sense.

Last year, Mr. Spitzer said, the fraud unit recovered a record amount in overpayments: $62.5 million, up from $40 million in 2003. But the higher figure includes $39.8 million that was New York's share of a major nationwide settlement with two pharmaceutical companies over drug pricing. That case was spearheaded by federal prosecutors, not New York officials.

BEHIND THE SCENES, TURF BATTLES

The Health Department and the attorney general's office must contend not only with growing fraud and depleted resources but also with another opposing force: each other.

Over the years, they have accused each other of foot-dragging, incompetence, or resistance to change. Their mutual animosity and suspicion come at the expense of the battle against fraud.

By law, it is the Health Department, not the attorney general's office, that is primarily responsible for identifying fraud. But the department's principal task is to keep the huge flow of payments moving swiftly, and at this point, with its shrunken enforcement bureau, the department sends very few cases to prosecutors.

Former officials of both departments say their different missions have left them clashing instead of cooperating.

Former prosecutors complained that Medicaid regulators often crippled their criminal cases by refusing to sign off on overbilling in civil court, hoping to get some money back to the system before the attorney general filed criminal charges. In those cases, the prosecutors said, the state would often settle a case quickly for only a fraction of the amount overbilled.

Mr. Spitzer, a Democratic candidate for governor, said his prosecutors could not depend on the Health Department.

"They are just not a useful resource for us in the sense of providing us with ideas, places to look, referrals," he said.

Asked about Mr. Spitzer's criticism, a department spokesman, William C. Van Slyke, said, "We believe that his political ambitions are the motivation for his comments, as opposed to the facts." 

Former Health Department officials said that when they turned over evidence of fraud to the attorney general's office, the prosecutors often took months or even years to piece together a case, all while the fraudulent activity continued to siphon money from the Medicaid program. Several officials said they preferred a civil case to stop the fraud immediately.

"They were malingered," said Mr. Ives, former director of the department's fraud section. "They would take forever and ever to process a case." 

Mr. Van Slyke said 70 percent of the cases the department referred to the attorney general's office since 2000 were still open. The office responded that many of those cases were fully investigated but just not technically closed.

Whatever the cause of the tensions, the department refers far fewer cases to prosecutors than other large states. Texas referred nearly seven times as many cases to its Medicaid prosecutors as New York did in the last fiscal year. California referred far less than New York did for two fiscal years as many times as many, and Ohio more than three times as many.

RESISTING REFORM

In the fight against fraud, New York's inadequate arsenal is not an accident. In Albany, reformers have repeatedly been outspent and outmaneuvered by the health care industry.

Several large states, including California, Florida and Illinois, have laws that encourage whistleblowers to come forward with information about fraud schemes, offering them a portion of any money recovered. There is a similar federal law to fight fraud in Medicare, the program for the elderly and disabled.

But when Mr. Spitzer has had this type of bill, calmed by a compromise introduced last New York, it has died. The bill was denounced by the Healthcare Association of New York State, which represents hospitals, nursing homes and other providers, as well as the State Medical Society, which represents doctors. The groups, which spend millions annually on lobbying and campaign contributions, predicted that the bill would lead to an epidemic of frivolous allegations.

"New York State's health care provider community has faced unprecedented, overwhelming and lawless enforcement officials," the association said in a memo.

Daniel Sisto, president of the association, said that its members believed that federal officials had used inappropriate tactics to crack down on fraud, and that they had fought the whistleblower law out of fear that the state would follow suit. He said the group's members faced a raft of different requirements from Medicaid, Medicare and numerous private insurance companies, and as a result made mistakes that were wrongly criminalized.

"What concerns me from our past experiences here in the state is in the interpretations of any overpayments as fraud and abuse," Mr. Sisto said.

In May, the Republican-controlled State Senate approved legislation, sponsored by Senator Dean G. Skelos of Nassau County, that would create an independent Medicaid inspector general. The measure would take away some of the enforcement authority for combating fraud from the Health Department and the attorney general's office and give it to a new agency and to local prosecutors.

Mr. Pataki, and Mr. Spitzer, opposed the measure, as did the Democratic majority in the State Assembly, which has long allied itself with large health care lobbies and unions. Assemblyman Richard N. Gottfried, a Manhattan Democrat who is chairman of the Health Committee, said he did not believe that the system needed to be changed.

Mr. Spitzer, in a memo. Mr. Gottfried said, "Maybe that would be a good one for us to hold hearings on in the fall." 

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, it is estimated that fraud in New York State is $14 billion, a year in Medicaid alone, of which the Federal Government pays two-thirds. In 5 years, solving the Medicaid fraud in New York would pay for every savings we have claimed in this whole bill for the next 5 years.

Examples: St. Barnabas Health Care System agreed to settle $3.9 million in claims it overcharged Medicare; the Premium Health Care Group, $1.6 million; Oakwood Medical Group, $1.8 million; Michael Clemens, FBI special agent—$1 billion in Medicaid fraud in south Florida alone.

If you add up what is going on in Medicaid and Medicare, $35.5 billion a year at a minimum is fraud and yet we are trying to save a measly two-tenths of 1 percent in terms of slowing the growth.

We haven't gone far enough. For somebody to reject this bill on the fact that we might not meet our obligations on Medicare and Medicaid—the obligation isn't being met in terms of the oversight of these programs.

I wish to spend a few moments talking Investigation of Medicaid fraud and Medicare. It is important for people to know what a poor job we are doing in terms of oversight.

Investigators estimate that as much as $18 billion worth of fraud occurs each year in New York with Medicare and Medicaid. That is 5 percent of the total national spending on Medicaid in one State. One New York dentist, Dr. Dolly Rosen, claimed to have performed 991 procedures a day in 2003–991 procedures a day. That is $148 million, mostly from the federal match.

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He said: "Mr. Pataki, and Mr. Spitzer, opposed the measure, as did the Democratic majority in the State Assembly, which has long allied itself with large health care lobbies and unions. Assemblyman Richard N. Gottfried, a Manhattan Democrat who is chairman of the Health Committee, said he did not believe that the system needed to be changed.

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Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, it is estimated that fraud in New York State is $14 billion, a year in Medicaid alone, of which the Federal Government pays two-thirds. In 5 years, solving the Medicaid fraud in New York..."
We can do much more. To do less says we do not have the Christmas spirit, the spirit of giving, the spirit of sacrifice.

I close on this one note. Most everyone listening out there has children and grandchildren. When you think about your grandchildren, what do you think? What is it you desire for them? What is it you want for them? When we hear the rhetoric—whether it is from the Administration or other groups—discussing the fact that we are going to slow down the growth in Medicare and Medicaid, and doing it not by taking away benefits for those who are truly needy but by doing the job we should be doing, when we have the ability to do it. I want opportunity for my grandchildren. I do not want them to be given anything. I want them to be given the gift of having an opportunity to attain it. I want to create an economic environment in the future that is sustainable. We are not sustainable today. I want every grandparent out there to think, do they want something for themselves today that is going to be paid for by their grandchildren 20 years from now?

That is the real issue. That is the whole center of the entire debate in Congress today as we debate these contentions. How are we going to spend the money? It is a simple question. Take now and charge it to your grandchildren. Take now and take away their opportunity for homeownership. Don’t do anything now because it might not be politically popular, but undermine any future your children and grandchildren have. That is described as selfishness. That is the exact opposite of the spirit of giving.

America is better than that. America’s heritage is better than that. The American people are better than that. The problem is, we do not understand what is before the Senate, the obligations and the great responsibilities before us. Remember how we spent $1.6 billion in giving food stamps to people who do not qualify, who have more than the income to take care of themselves. That is at a rate of 6.9 percent of every person who comes to attest for food stamps.

So I believe the same thing can be said for the Food Stamp Program that is under control. To not want to get control over them and Medicaid, that we need to run a bill. We need to have better oversight. We need to check it so the fraud and abuse is out of it.

As the Senator knows, I do not like earmarks. I believe they compromise the operation of good government. I think they buy votes when votes would not be there. I think the Government has grown because of the force of earmarks.

So I am not aware of those specific things. I have not looked at it, to answer the Senator’s question. But I am not happy they are there.

Mr. COBURN. Will the Senator yield for one more question?

Mr. MCCAIN. Not only do we have the earmarks in outrageous and disgraceful pork-barreling on this bill—again, that none of us ever saw until my staff went through this bill—but there is also a great deal of legislation. Remember, this is the Department of Defense appropriations bill. So it is not just the money, it is also policies and major policy decisions.

There are avian flu vaccine limitations of liability prohibited. The Senator from Oklahoma, I do not know if that is worthwhile or not, but it has been jammed into a Department of Defense appropriations bill.

There is funding for farm conservation. There is a provision protecting jobs in—guess where—Hawaii and Alaska. And there is a provision that transfers, as a direct lump-sum payment to the University of Alaska, the unobligated and unexpended balances appropriated to the United States-Canada Railway Board.

Does the Senator from Oklahoma have a clue what that is all about?

Mr. COBURN. No, I do not.
Mr. MCCAIN. Here we are again, I say to my colleague from Oklahoma, when everybody wants to get out of town examining bills that have all kinds of things in them that we never saw or heard of.

In the Statement of Managers, there is $1.6 million for the Lewis and Clark bicentennial activities. The list goes on. There is $7 million for the Alaska Land Mobile Radio.

I ask my friend from Oklahoma, don’t the American people get fed up with this kind of stuff? And don’t you think it is time a group of us, who have been meeting and talking about eliminating some of these practices, get together and make things tough on the floor of this Senate next year to reign in this out-of-control, disgraceful, obscene conduct that goes on on these appropriation bills?

Mr. COBURN. As the Senator knows, I believe we do a disservice to our country in the way we manipulate appropriations and we have been very vocal on that. But I also know it requires courage to stand up. And the American people are expecting that. They are going to see that this next year on the floor of the Senate, they are going to see a process that is simpler. And every senator is going to be challenged in the bills that come before us and in the bills that come out of conference.

What I do know—and I will finish my statement with this—is every economist, every elected official in this country, in this body, knows we are on an unsustainable course. Everybody knows that. Everybody is aware of that. Slowing the rate of growth of programs is compassionate. It is not lacking in compassion. If you do not slow the rate of growth, the very people you want to help will not be helped in the future. It is compassionate to keep your obligations. The way to keep your obligations is to change the programs so we are not out of the waste, fraud, and abuse that is involved.

Most people who oppose this bill do not have a good alternative. They do not have a good alternative. The plan of never-ending expansion, unsustainable commitments, is the surest bet to deny benefits and coverage to the very people we want to help in the long run. It is the only way we are going to be able to do it. We cannot continue to avoid the tough choices, and we cannot continue to avoid prioritizing and to grow government as we like. We cannot do what we have done in the past. The economic conditions will not allow it. The American people are not going to allow it.

It is time, and it starts January first—it starts here with this bill, but it starts in the next session of Congress. It is going to be different. It is going to be difficult. But we are going to make the tough choices.

With that, I yield my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I just want to note that the exchange, which was very informative, between the Senator from Arizona and the Senator from Oklahoma was in relationship to the Defense reduction bill, and we are on the deficit reduction bill. Those items which the Senator from Arizona raised—he certainly has a legitimate right to raise those matters to this bill, but applicable to the Defense appropriations conference report. This bill actually reduces the deficit by $40 billion, which is a very positive event. Mr. MCCAIN. If I may continue, Mr. President.

The conference report appropriates nearly $1.68 trillion, plus an additional $50 billion in emergency funding for operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. The non-emergency portion is approximately $1.5 trillion under the administration’s bill. And if you review that report, you will find $108 billion projects totaling more than $1 trillion, plus increased from Oklahoma was in relationship to the Senator from Arizona. We all say that we know that, and that is why the measure we are debating today, the conference report to H.R. 2636, the 2006 Defense appropriations bill, is so very important. This conference report provides critical financing for our fighting men and women, the brave individuals we sent to fight in our name. We must support them, and, for that reason, I will vote in favor of its passage. But I do so under protest.

The House bill appropriates an additional $87 billion, plus an additional $22 billion in emergency funds. Of the $1 trillion in non-emergency funding, $50 billion in emergency funding for operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. The non-emergency portion is approximately $1 trillion under the administration’s bill. As is the case with so many of the appropriation bills that come to the floor, this conference report and the joint explanatory statement contain earmarks and pork projects that we neither requested nor authorized.

War means sacrifice—any student of history knows that—and Americans have sacrificed throughout our efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan. Our soldiers and their families have sacrificed, and this year other costs have spread throughout the Nation. Whether it is the victims of Hurricane Katrina, or those that have come to their aid or simply all those Americans who are paying higher gasoline prices, we see we are making sacrifices of many kinds. And so in these difficult times, the American people are right to expect their elected leaders to sacrifice as well.

But then we see a bill like the one on the floor today, and I am sure many Americans wonder if the spirit of sacrifice stops on the steps of the U.S. Capitol. During a war, in a measure designed to give our fighting men and women the funds they need, the Congress has included in its worst pork-barrel instincts. Let’s take a look at some of the earmarks that are in this Defense appropriations conference report: $500,000 to teach science to grade school students in Pennsylvania; $3.35 million for the Intrepid Sea-Air-Space Foundation; $1.4 million for a technology center in Missouri; $1 million to an Civil War center in Richmond, VA; $850,000 for an education center and public park in Des Moines, IA; $2 million for a public park in Oregon; $790,000 for the Arctic Winter Games, an international athletic competition held this year in Alaska. And museums are popular this year. There is $1.5 million for an aviation museum in Seattle, $1.35 million for an aviation museum in Hawaii, $1 million for a museum in Pennsylvania, and $5 million for the museum in Fort Belvoir. There is also $1.5 million for restoring the battleship Texas.

We are at war. How many MRs, flak-vests, or bullets could we buy with all this money? How many dollars could we return to the taxpayers? I would note that these are just a small sampling of the many unrequested earmarks that fill this bill.

But perhaps we are being too hard on ourselves. After all, the conference report includes a number of provisions that will rescind obligated balances in Federal accounts, so we are offsetting a small portion of some of these needless costs. But wait a minute. There is always a catch. While the conference report rescinds $10 million from the National Wildlife Resources Conservation Service Operations account, it also includes language to prevent any cuts to the projects and activities identified on pages 84 to 87 of the House report that accompanies the Agriculture appropriations bill. And if you review that report, you will find 108 earmarked projects totaling more than $103 million. A few examples of the projects that the appropriators are committed to protecting from any reductions, even for the sake of fiscal responsibility, include: $242,000 for a wildlife habitat education program in conjunction with the National Wild Turkey Federation in Illinois, which is dedicated to conserving wild turkeys and preserving our Nation’s hunting heritage.

$100,000 for the Trees Forever Program in Iowa—an organization with a laudable mission statement—it claims to be an organization that not only partners and cares for our nation’s forests but also addresses the challenges facing our communities and the environment—but hardly one that should be funded in a Defense appropriations bill.

$400,000 for dairy waste remediation in Louisiana.

$900,000 for weed control related to cranberry production in Massachusetts and Wisconsin. Conservation related to cranberry production. Remarkable.

$200,000 for Weed It Now—Taconic Mountains—MA-NH, some of which, Mr. President, I am told, is an effort to remove invasive plants from the forest habitat of the Berkshire Taconic plateau. I am a strong supporter of the global war on weeds, Mr. President, but this earmark does not belong in this bill.

Clearly, such projects should not be asked to spare a dime.

Beyond the earmarks, Mr. President, it is a violation of Senate rules to legislate on an appropriation bill, unless, as is the case with several sections of this year’s legislation, the Senate added pursuant to a rule 16 defense of germaneness. And yet this rule is flouted far too often. This bill not only...
contains numerous authorizing provisions, but it also features dozens of provisions, both authorizing and appropriating, that are wholly outside of the scope of defense policy. Some of these are included to pursue laudable policy objectives; some are not. A sampling of the authorizing provisions included: the hurricane supplemental: $29 billion for hurricane victims; the Gulf Coast Recovery Fund; avian flu vaccine limitation of liability provisions; a provision that directs funds from the Digital Transition and Public Safety Fund that are in excess of $12 billion to be spent on, among other things, the Tucson, Arizona Border Patrol sector, $30 million, the San Diego sector fence, $20 million, and to carry out the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, $50 million; 1.5 billion for home heating energy assistance; funding for farm conservation; a provision protecting jobs in Hawaii and Alaska; a provision transferring as a direct lump sum payment to the University of Alaska the unobligated and unexpended balances appropriated to the United States-Canada Railroad Commission; and, of course, the ANWR provisions, which I will discuss in a moment.

Mr. President, some of these provisions are very important. Others clearly are not. But whether or not they are important, we should follow the standing rules of the Senate. We should debate these provisions and have the opportunity to offer amendments.

Division D of this conference report authorizes the exploration, leasing, development, production, and transportation of oil and gas in and from the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, ANWR. This provision does not belong in an appropriations bill to fund our troops who are fighting the war on terror.

Drilling in ANWR is, of course, the reason we are here today. When conference is unable to Laurie these provisions to the reconciliation measure, they could not get the votes to include it in the final agreement without putting passage of the whole package in jeopardy. So instead the conference managers have circumvented Senate rules and added this unrelated and controversial measure to the Defense conference report.

Thanks to this additional language, enactment of the Defense funding bill has been delayed and continues at this moment to be the target of a filibuster. I strongly oppose this inclusion of this language in the DOD appropriations conference report, and I am appalled by the tactics that have been used to arm-twist and pressure Senators to choose between a drilling provision that they know is wrong and providing desperately needed funding for our Nation’s troops.

And the ANWR provisions didn’t come free, of course. The proponents had an army of lobbyists barnstorming in an effort to win support for drilling in the Arctic. Let’s look at a few of these.

Division D directs an additional $1.5 billion, designated as emergency spending, for Low-Income Home Energy Assistance. The same division establishes a Gulf Coast Recovery and Disaster Prevention and Assistance Fund, which would be funded largely through ANWR oil and gas revenues. Another set of provisions addresses the Digital Transition and Public Safety Fund, established by the budget reconciliation conference report. The CBO estimates that the fund will generate $10 billion, but the conference report we are debating today figures out how to spend revenues in excess of $10 billion. After $10 billion, the next $2 billion will also go to the Gulf Coast Fund. Already planning how to spend money that exceeds the level the CBO projects we will have. Sound familiar, Mr. President?

So CBO says we can plan on $10 billion from the spectrum fund. If we somehow get to $12 billion in revenue, the excess goes to the Gulf Coast. So you think we would stop there. But, no, we go further, planning how to spend the needy $1 billion in the chance that the spectrum fund generates still more money. The conference report directs that distributions over $12 billion be earmarked as: $900 million for conservation programs through the Department of Interior; $10 billion to carry out the North American Wetlands Conservation Act; $50 million to protect grassland and wetland habitats; $1 billion for Interoperable Communications Equipment to assist State and local government for a natural disaster or terrorist attack; $1 billion to assist State and local government preparation for a natural disaster or terrorist attack; $80 million to the Department of Homeland Security to replace and upgrade law enforcement communications; $30 million to replace Border Patrol vehicles; $490 million for Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance and Procurement to replace aging ANWR aircraft; $10 million to restructure the Advanced SEAL Delivery System; $10 million to restructure the Advanced SEAL Delivery System; $30 million for Immigration and Customs Enforcement to replace detention and removal vehicles, and $17.9 million for Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for construction of a language training facility.

While the border security projects I have just mentioned are important, will they come to fruition? Not until the conference managed to exceed the CBO’s estimate—first by $2 billion, and then by $4 billion on top of that. So only when the fund hits $16 billion would all these funds actually be distributed. This entire scheme reminds me a little of the ham-burger obsessed character from the Popeye comic. “I’ll gladly pay you Tuesday for a hamburger today.”

In addition to everything I have described in the conference report, the statement of managers that accompanies it also includes hundreds of earmarks and questionable projects. Here are just a few examples: $1.6 million for the Clark Island National Wildlife Refuge; $30 million for continued development of the Joint Common Missile Defense System; $30 million for restructured the Advanced SEAL Delivery System—over half a billion! Not only has it spent money over thelast 9 years, with no deployable vehicles yet fielded, U.S. Special Operations Command has cancelled plans for future boats; $3.2 million for Handheld High Intensity Searchlights; and $7 million for the Alaska Land Mobile Radio.

Mr. President, despite high gas prices, despite a swelling budget deficit, despite our military operations overseas, and despite our domestic emergencies, pork continues to thrive in our times and has. The cumulative effect of these earmarks is the erosion of the integrity of the appropriations process, and by extension, our responsibility to the taxpayer. We must do better, for our soldiers and for the American people.

We have to fix this system, Mr. President. Our system is broken if we cannot pass a Defense bill in wartime without billions of dollars in pork. Our system is broken if we cannot fund our troops without the earmark that opens ANWR to drilling. Our system is broken if our national security is at stake and we carry on spending for the special interests as if nothing were wrong. But there is something wrong, something very wrong. We want to have it all without making any sacrifices, so we simply borrow the money, pushing off the obligations to our children and our grandchildren. ANWR is a perfect example of that. We drill today to pay for tomorrow, and the pork companies it also includes hundreds of ear-marked projects that federal managers that accompany the conference report, the statement of managers that accompanies it also includes hundreds of earmarks and questionable projects. Here are just a few examples: $1.6 million for the Clark Island National Wildlife Refuge; $30 million for continued development of the Joint Common Missile Defense System; $30 million for restructured the Advanced SEAL Delivery System—over half a billion! Not only has it spent money over the last 9 years, with no deployable vehicles yet fielded, U.S. Special Operations Command has cancelled plans for future boats; $3.2 million for Handheld High Intensity Searchlights; and $7 million for the Alaska Land Mobile Radio.

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Others have contemplated the same question. After all, this bill includes a $1.7 million earmark for a memorial on the National Mall that would honor none other than Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, we are going back and forth. And I think there was a Senator standing Senator SALAZAR would be next.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Colorado yield me 30 seconds after he is recognized?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, I yield 30 seconds to my friend from Arizona.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the Senator from Colorado to yield me 30 seconds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has yielded you 30 seconds.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I have brought it up to my friend from New Hampshire, because you cannot take away with one hand and give with the other. What we are doing in this very vital Defense appropriations bill, again, is larded down with unnecessary, unwanted, unessential, disgraceful spending that I find unacceptable. As the Senator from Oklahoma said, we are going to start doing something about it, and the sooner the better. I thank my friend from Colorado.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, let me at the outset say to my friend from Arizona and my friend from Oklahoma that I think in the years ahead, hopefully, we can embark on programs such as pay-go to make sure that both on the revenue side and the expenditure side of the program we are able to bring our budget into balance. I look forward to working with them on those issues in the future.

Mr. President, I rise this afternoon to speak briefly, first, about the spending reconciliation conference report. The spending reconciliation conference report, from my point of view, falls short of making sure we are funding the most significant priorities of the American people.

Now, today, there will be debate about many of the points over which there is disagreement. I wish to focus, very briefly, on two things that, to me, are worth in terms of what we prioritize and fund in this Government for the American people.

First, with respect to the forgotten America—with respect to agriculture, with respect to those counties and communities that are out there in every one of our States all across this great land of America, those communities that are mostly dependent on agriculture, where rural economic development means one job at a time and opportunities that are mostly dependent on agriculture. And I know a very brief, with respect to those counties and America with respect to agriculture.

Secondly, we have a cut of roughly $500 million for rural development. We think about counties such as some counties in my State. In fact, my native county has an unemployment rate close to 12 percent. We look at creating economic opportunities for those communities. It is, from my point of view, a step in the wrong direction to be taking money from rural development.

I think we, as a Senate, as a Congress, and the President of the United States, should be putting more of a focus on those communities that have been forgotten decade after decade. My hope is we are able to change course on the future agenda for rural America.

Secondly, I wish to briefly comment on student programs. Student programs in this budget that has before us are going to be $12 billion. Some of us understand the importance of what student programs have done for all of us. I come from a family where we have eight first-generation college graduates. Born, like some other Members of the Senate, in the same circumstances, we did not have electricity and we did not have telephones when we were growing up. But we had parents who strongly believed in education, and we had an America that valued it. That is an opportunity for everyone regardless of your background. The result of that was that all eight of us became first-generation college graduates.

Yet when you look at this budget that is before us today, it will cut $12 billion from student programs. To me, that is a disinvestment in America's future. It is something that causes me to say I will vote against this reconciliation measure that is before us today. Yes, Mr. President, I have 3 minutes remaining. Many comments have been made on the PATRIOT Act. I will make a few brief comments on that this afternoon. I see my great friend from Pennsylvania, Senator SPECTER, who has labored on this matter for a long time.

I step aside to no one in my own desire to fight the terrorist threat that we face in America and in my support for giving my brothers and sisters in law enforcement and our Federal agencies more tools that they need to keep America safe. We need to reauthorize the PATRIOT Act. That is my goal. I believe that is our responsibility as a Congress.

Mr. President, I believe that the political games surrounding the debate over the last several weeks are not worthy of this body, not worthy of America. Instead of a reasonable debate between the President and the Senate and the House on what is best for our nation, we see political posturing and our patriotism is questioned. The President of the United States says that Senators wanting to protect the Constitution are acting irresponsibly. These assertions, in my view, are wrong. The Constitution still matters today. Our liberties still matter. If someone does not believe these things, I believe they are wrong. There can be no greater patriot than the Republicans and Democrats who strongly believed in the founding principles of our Constitution and giving law enforcement the tools they need to protect our homeland.

Senator GREGG, one of the fiercest defenders of the second amendment in this Senate is a true patriot. Senator HAGEL, one of this body's distinguished military veterans, is a true patriot and I am proud of him. Senators MURKOWSKI, SUNUNU, FEINGOLD, and DURBIN are all good patriots. All of my colleagues who have been working to try to come to some resolution, I believe, are doing the right thing because they are standing up to protect America's freedoms as enshrined in our Constitution.

Mr. President, I believe we can do what is the responsible thing, and with the potential expiration of the PATRIOT Act at the end of 2005 under current law, the responsibility lays with the White House and with this body to extend the PATRIOT Act so we can continue to come to a conclusion with respect to a PATRIOT Act that both protects the civil liberties of Americans and at the same time gives law enforcement the tools they need. How much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has spoken for 7 minutes. The Senator has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. SALAZAR. Let me point out two provisions that have been debated widely in this body on the PATRIOT Act. The first is section 215 of the PATRIOT Act, which deals with firearms, business records, and medical records. The conference report that came out basically set a standard that says it is the responsibility of the government to make sure the provision of that statute is that it would allow for fishing expeditions into your private records, into your business records, into the records of gun owners and gunshops.

For example, in my State, I think about a business named The Rocky Mountain Gun and Ammo Shop. Well, if you have a business record by having conducted some transaction with that particular shop, then those business records become available to the Federal Government under the permanent gag order, and there is jurisprudence in our case law that says that
I believe in the Senate legislation that we approved unanimously with 100 Senators, Republicans and Democrats, that moved those issues forward in a manner that would have provided the civil liberties of Americans under the section 215 provisions of the PATRIOT Act.

With respect to national security letters, I have the same concerns, and that with respect to the 300 national security letters that go out—the question and the reality that there is currently no court review of those national security letters. Second of all, there is no avenue for relief with a permanent gag order that applies to the recipients of the permanent gag order.

With that, I yield to my friend from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I might be permitted to speak for 10 minutes.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, let me say, reserving the right to object, we had made a commitment to other Senators in terms of an order here. The next Senator to be recognized is Senator BYRD on our side. I am informed that he is on his way here. I would be constrained to object. I would be happy to work with the leader on that side to work out an order.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak until Senator BYRD arrives.

Mr. CONRAD. I have no objection. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I had sought to discuss with the Senator from Colorado some of the provisions of the PATRIOT Act. In view of the limited time, I will make a few comments.

It is my hope that we can yet pass the conference report and the PATRIOT Act. When cloture was turned down on Friday, I reached out on Saturday to see if we could find some way to come to some agreements while the House was in town where we could have gotten some modifications on the conference report. That is not possible now; the House is out of session. There was no one in the House to have an extension of time. Senator Frist has said public interest is that within the hour, that he is not going to agree to an extension of time. The President said he is not going to sign an extension of time. So I think what we are faced with at the moment is that we can either sign the conference report, pass the conference report or the act is going to expire.

That is not my wish. I have made every effort to turn, twist, and go sideways and forward and forward to get it worked out. I think where we are now is that it is going to take this conference report or it is going to expire.

I talked to the majority leader about having another cloture vote. If there would be 7 more Senators who would join the 53 who voted for cloture, we could get it done. I don’t disagree with the Senator from Colorado who says that what has gone on here is, in some respect, unworthy of the Senate. The matter has spiraled out of control to where we are now. I came to the Chamber to quote from Benjamin Franklin when he addressed the Constitutional Convention in 1787. We are about to have the 300th anniversary of his birth. America is very proud of Ben Franklin—Philadelphia especially. I came from Russell, Kansas, to Philadelphia. That is where the similarities end. We are both carpetbaggers who came to Philadelphia.

Franklin had a message for the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and I am going to read only part of it because I know Senator BYRD is on his way, and I am constrained to stop when he arrives.

This is what Benjamin Franklin said to the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and it applies to the PATRIOT Act. His message is that it is not perfect, it hasn’t satisfied everybody, but it is the best we can do, so let’s do it. This is what he said:

I have been in the Senate several years, and there are several parts of this Constitution which I do not at present approve. But I am not sure I shall never approve them; for having lived long, I have experienced many instances of being obliged to change my opinions, even on important subjects, which I once thought right, but found to be otherwise. It is therefore that the older I grow, the more apt I am to doubt my own judgment, and to pay more respect to the judgment of others.

Franklin goes on to say:

I doubt too whether any other Convention we can obtain, may be able to make a better Constitution. For when you assemble the number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests, their selfish views. From such an assembly can a perfect production be expected? It then astonishes me, Sir, to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does:

Then he concludes with this paragraph:

On the whole, Sir, I can not help expressing a wish that every member of the Convention who may still have objections to it, would join with me, on this occasion doubt a little of his own infallibility, and to make that admission of unanimity, put his name to this instrument.

It is not exactly the same. The Senator from Minnesota, who is presiding, is not George Washington, and I am not Benjamin Franklin. But these are very wise words. I would ask if there are any of our colleagues who are listening to any of our staff members of our colleagues who are listening who would be willing to take up the question of changing a vote. They might have to eat a little crow. They might have to join the other side. Maybe it is worth it for the welfare of the country.

There can always be amendments to the act. I am not making any commitments to any changes, but the Judiciary Committee will consider them. This act will not be engraved in granite. There will be an opportunity for changes to be made—again, no commitments—but when we are faced with the decision of either the conference report or no act, I think it is pretty clear what the conclusion ought to be. I have talked to some of my colleagues earlier today who don’t like where we stand now, who don’t want the responsibility of being in the minority on a no act. So it takes seven. I will be around all day, all day tomorrow. We could vote, as the majority leader has said, on a motion for reconsideration if the body is inclined to do so, if there is an opportunity to adopt the conference report.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of Franklin’s statement be printed in the RECORD.

Benjamin Franklin: On the Constitution (1787)

Mr. President: I confess that there are several parts of this constitution which I do not at present approve, but I am not sure I shall never approve them; for having lived long, I have experienced many instances of being obliged by better information, or fuller consideration, to change opinions even on important subjects, which I once thought right, but found to be otherwise. It is therefore that the older I grow, the more apt I am to doubt my own judgment, and to pay more respect to the judgment of others.

Most men indeed as well as sects in Religion, think themselves in possession of the truth; and that each suffers from them is so far error. Steele a Protestant in a Dedication tells the Pope, that the only difference between our Churches in their opinions of the certainty of their doctrines is, the Church of Rome is infallible and the Church of England is never in the wrong. But though many private persons think almost as highly of their own infallibility as of that of their sect, few express it so naturally as a certain French lady, who in a dispute with her sister, said “I don’t know how it happens, Sister, with no body but myself, that’s always in the right.”

“Je ne trouve que moi qui ai toujours raison.”

But these sentiments, Sir, I agree to this Constitution with all its faults, if they are such; because I think a general Government necessary for us, and there is no form of Government but what may be a blessing to the people if well administered, and believe farther that this is likely to be well administered for a course of years, and can only end in Despotism, as other forms have done before it, when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic Government, because incapable of any other. (I doubt too whether any other Convention we can obtain, may be able to make a better Constitution. For when you assemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests, and their selfish views. From such an assembly can a perfect production be expected?) It then astonishes me, Sir, to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does;
Thus I consent, Sir, to this Constitution because I expect no better, and because I am not sure, that it is not the best. The opinions I have had of its errors, I sacrifice to the public utility, and I never whispered a salutary effect and great advantages resulting naturally in our favor among foreign Nations as well as among ourselves, from our real or apparent unanimity.

Much of the strength and efficiency of any Government in procuring and securing happiness to the people, depends, on opinion, on the general opinion of the goodness of the Government, as well as of the wisdom and integrity of its Governors. I hope therefore that for our own sakes as a part of the people, and for the sake of posterity, we shall act heartily and unanimously in recommending this Constitution (if approved by Congress and confirmed by the Conventions) wherever our influence may extend, and turn our future thoughts and endeavors to the means of having it well administered.

On the whole, Sir, I can not help expressing a doubt that any member of the Convention who may still have objections to it, would, with me, on this occasion doubt a little of his own infallibility, and to make manifest his unanimity, put his name to this instrument.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I see Senator BYRD entering the Chamber, so I yield the floor.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask for regular order, that we return to the bill. As I understand it, Senator SPECTER was speaking in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Time was charged from the majority’s time on the bill. There was no consent request to do otherwise.

Mr. GREGG. My understanding is that Senator SPECTER asked to speak as in morning business; am I incorrect in that?

Mr. SPECTER. That was my intention, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator asked to speak until Senator BYRD arrived.

Mr. SPECTER. I did ask to speak, and it was my intention to have it in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, the time is charged in morning business.

Mr. GREGG. It is my understanding that we are now going to Senator BYRD, then Senator ENSIGN, and then going back to the other side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, for the interest of colleagues, Senator BYRD will be speaking for 15 minutes. Then we will go back to the majority side. Then return to the other side with Senator LAUTENBERG for 10 minutes, and then Senator CLINTON for 10 minutes, and then Senator TALENT.

This is not, I want to make clear, a unanimous consent request. This is an advisory to my colleagues so that we can manage this time efficiently.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, what is the time, if the Chair will advise the majority and the minority.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority has 1 hour 21 minutes remaining. The minority has 1 hour 33 minutes remaining.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, last week, I was pleased to join a strong bipartisan majority of the Senate in support of a motion that instructed budget conferees to strike an ill-conceived House provision from the budget reconciliation bill. That provision sought to repeal the Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act, also known as CDSOA. Last Thursday, the Senate voted overwhelmingly—overwhelmingly—by a vote of 71 to 28 to strike any repeal of CDSOA from the budget reconciliation bill.

The vote on that successful House motion to instruct was 246 to 175. What could be clearer than that? The House vote on that motion was 246 to 175. And yet—at least for this weekend—yes, over the weekend literally in the dead of night when all was still, nothing was stirring, in the dead of night—a small number of misguided House and Senate conferees decided to turn their backs, turn their backs on the American worker.

Hear me out there, the American workers all over this country. Hear me, hear me out there on the Great Plains. Hear me out there in the mountains of West Virginia. Hear me out there in the mountains of West Virginia. Hear me out there in the great Rocky Mountains. Hear me out there on the west coast, the American workers, the American workers.

So this small group decided to ignore the will—hear me—ignore the will of both Houses of Congress. That was blatant, was it not? They decided to repeal CDSOA after 2 years. What arrogance, what sheer, unmitigated, raw arrogance. Fie on you. Shame, shame, shame. CDSOA was enacted to save American manufacturing and our agricultural producers from wave after wave after wave of unfairly traded foreign imports. Let me say that again. CDSOA was enacted to save American manufacturing and our agricultural producers from wave after wave after wave of unfairly traded foreign imports. Let me say that again. CDSOA was enacted to save American manufacturing and our agricultural producers from wave after wave after wave of unfairly traded foreign imports. Let me say that again. CDSOA was enacted to save American manufacturing and our agricultural producers from wave after wave after wave of unfairly traded foreign imports. Let me say that again.

Hear it again, CDSOA was enacted. Why? To save American manufacturing and American agricultural producers from wave after wave after wave of unfairly traded foreign imports. It is one of the most successful trade laws we have ever enacted. It has been critically important to American companies and American workers hurt by dumped and unfairly subsidized imports. I am speaking on behalf of American companies and American workers who have been injured by these unfair imports, these subsidized imports.

To receive reimbursement under the law, companies certify in writing that they have made qualifying expenditures in support of their workers and facilities. The Customs Service then reimburses them only for those expenditures. I will say that again. Five years ago, a bipartisan majority, Republican and Democrat, of the Senate approved this provision to reimburse U.S. companies injured by unfair foreign trade. Let me say that again. Five years ago, a bipartisan majority, Republican and Democrat, of the Senate approved this provision to reimburse U.S. companies injured by unfair foreign trade. Let me say that again.

CDSOA was enacted to restore conditions of fair trade so that jobs that should stay in the United States are not destroyed by unfair foreign competition. What is wrong with that? What is wrong with that?

While the amounts distributed under the program are not large, from a budget perspective, approximately $226 million for fiscal year 2005, the law has been critically important—hear me out there—has been critically important to American companies and American workers hurt by dumped and unfairly subsidized imports. I am speaking on behalf of American companies and American workers who have been injured by these unfair imports, these subsidized imports.

To receive reimbursement under the law, companies certify in writing that they have made qualifying expenditures in support of their workers and facilities. The Customs Service verifies any requests for reimbursement are valid. The Customs Service verifies any claims submitted to make certain that they have made qualifying expenditures in support of their workers and facilities. The Customs Service verifies any claims submitted to make certain that they have made qualifying expenditures in support of their workers and facilities. The Customs Service verifies any claims submitted to make certain that they have made qualifying expenditures in support of their workers and facilities. The Customs Service verifies any claims submitted to make certain that they have made qualifying expenditures in support of their workers and facilities.

Hear me out there on the west coast, the American workers, the American workers, the American workers.

CDSOA preserves an increasingly rare commodity in these United States, a vanishing breed, the American worker. Five years ago, a bipartisan majority of the Senate approved this provision to reimburse U.S. companies injured by unfair foreign trade. Let me say that again. Five years ago, a bipartisan majority, Republican and Democrat, of the Senate approved this provision to reimburse U.S. companies injured by unfair foreign trade. Let me say that again. Five years ago, a bipartisan majority, Republican and Democrat, of the Senate approved this provision to reimburse U.S. companies injured by unfair foreign trade. Let me say that again.

This law preserves an increasingly rare commodity in these United States, a vanishing breed, the American worker. Five years ago, a bipartisan majority of the Senate approved this provision to reimburse U.S. companies injured by unfair foreign trade. Let me say that again. Five years ago, a bipartisan majority, Republican and Democrat, of the Senate approved this provision to reimburse U.S. companies injured by unfair foreign trade. Let me say that again. Five years ago, a bipartisan majority, Republican and Democrat, of the Senate approved this provision to reimburse U.S. companies injured by unfair foreign trade. Let me say that again.
Nearly 800 American companies and workers in nearly every State of the Nation—not just in West Virginia, not just in the steel trade in West Virginia or Pennsylvania or Kentucky or Ohio, workers in nearly every State of the Nation—benefit from the contributions under this law’s provisions. It is critical to family-owned businesses such as Warwood Tools in Wheeling, WV, and to Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel and to Weirton, WV. It is equally important to the thousands of new workers throughout Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and elsewhere across the Nation. They, and all hard-working Americans, deserve to continue to receive these funds so long as foreign traders keep on dumping illegally. Illegal dumping undermines our trade laws. Now is the time to make certain that one of America’s most successful trade laws stays on the books as it is currently written.

The United States is working to complete negotiations in the Doha Round of trade talks. What kind of leverage can we maintain over other countries in those talks if we meekly agree uniformly to the demands of other countries in those talks? We would have to agree to a harmonization of our trade laws that would undermine the statute as it is now written. There is no need to repeal the law. If our trading partners are offended by the law, I have only two words for them: Stop dumping. It is that simple: two little words: Stop dumping. If you, our trading partners, by the law, by the law, bless your hearts, I have two words for you, our trading partners that are dumping: Stop dumping.

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, I rise to speak in favor of the deficit reduction bill that we have before us after many hours of people working together, compromising. You could go through the bill and pick out parts that you like and you don’t like, so I want to put this in a bigger picture. I want to step back and ask what we are dealing with as a country.

Over the next 5 years, we were slated to spend, before this bill, and if this bill does not go into effect, we will spend $13.8 trillion. If we pass this bill, this amount will still be spent $13.76 trillion. Those numbers are impossible to understand. Impossible. They are too big. Let’s try to get our arms around a little bit of a number. I always like to talk about $1 trillion with high school kids so they can understand it. I always ask them: Do you think a million dollars is a lot of money? And of course a lot of us think a million dollars is a lot of money. I ask them: If you spend a million dollars do you think you would be spending a lot of money? And the unanimous answer of high school kids is: Of course that is a lot of money. I tell them that to get to $1 trillion, not $13.76 trillion but just $1 trillion, you spend $1 million a day, times $1 million dollars a day, start at the time Jesus was born, go until today and you still would not be at $1 trillion.

What are we trying to do is to shave and slow the rate of growth of spending a tiny bit. It is almost insignificant.

But what is significant in the bill is that we are starting to take on entitlement spending. Entitlement spending is two-thirds of Federal budget, and it is slated to grow into an ever-increasing share of the Federal budget in the future. We all know that. Republicans, Democrats, it doesn’t matter who looks at the numbers, entitlement will gobble up the entire Federal budget.

If you study democratic forms of government—and I know Senator BYRD, who has spoken, has done a lot of this—if you study democratic forms of government, they always collapse due to two reasons, and they happen in a particular order. The first thing that happens is there is a moral collapse in the country, and it is always followed by an economic collapse. If you think about it, it makes sense that it happens in that order. You see, if you have people who are not moral enough to think about the next generation, what they do is they elect people who are willing to do what they want by borrowing from the Treasury; in other words, borrowing from the next generations. When the debt gets too large, this debt gets so large the economy cannot handle it and you end up with all sorts of economic problems and finally an economic collapse.

We are headed for that if we do not get entitlements under control. That is why this bill, even though it is a small amount of money—if you listen to the other side, you would think the sky is falling, just as spending is concerned.

This is a tiny, insignificant almost, amount of money. But it is significant in that we are finally starting to tackle entitlement spending. That is why this bill is so important.

So when we hear the debate on both sides, boil it down to this very simple thing. Are we going to care enough about the next generation to finally stop saying no to any of this big Federal Government spending? I believe it is time this body stands up. Instead of being selfish, instead of giving our voters what they want so they keep sending us back here, let’s stand up and do what is right and think about future generations.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, for the information of my colleagues, Senator WYDEN is next. We have been told he is on his way. He will hope we appear shortly. Then we will have Senator GRASSLEY at approximately 4 o’clock. He will go for 20 or 30 minutes, or something like that.

At this point, maybe it is an appropriate time to try to sum up some of the arguments we have tried to make with respect to this budget.

The thing that is I think most disturbing about this budget plan is, according to its advocates, the debt of the country increases by $600 billion or $700 billion a year, each and every year of the 5 years of this budget. That is unsustainable. We are not making any serious progress. In fact, this package makes things worse.

I see Senator WYDEN is here.

I yield up to 15 minutes to Senator WYDEN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon is recognized.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from North Dakota.

I have come to the floor this afternoon to bring to the Senate’s attention a new development with respect to the Arctic Refuge—a development that has taken place in the last 24 hours that I think has great implications for the budget work the Senate is doing here this week. It also speaks volumes about the lack of consumer protection we are seeing in our country generally.

We have heard a lot in the past few days—

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question? I want the body to know, to the extent people are listening outside, the ANWR language is not in this bill. The Senator is speaking to another bill which will follow. Is that correct some say?

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire is correct in a technical sense.
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But I am going to discuss something that will have, in my view, great ramifications for the Federal budget generally, and I am going to outline that briefly this afternoon.

We have heard a lot during the past few days about the rights of Alaska as an argument to justify drilling for oil in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. But yesterday, the Alaska Gasline Port Authority, an Alaska state-chartered agency, charged two of the companies that have drilling rights in the Arctic—BP and ExxonMobil—were conspiring to manipulate the State of Alaska’s energy market. The Alaska Gasline lawsuit charges that ExxonMobil and BP withheld supplies of natural gas to gain market power over supply. This is a very significant development with, in my view, great implications for Arctic oil drilling.

If these allegations are correct—that ExxonMobil and BP withheld Alaskan oil supplies from the market—what would this imply about the role of these companies from withholding oil from Arctic drilling from the market? If Alaskan oil supplies are withheld from the market, that does nothing to reduce our Nation’s dependence on foreign oil. It also produces no revenue for the federal government.

The lawsuit is the latest twist in a 30-year effort to move the estimated 37 trillion cubic feet of gas that is offshore the southern part of the North Slope to Valdez in the southeastern part where gas would be liquefied and loaded onto tankers. But BP and Exxon favor an alternative, longer pipeline through Canada. A pipeline over which they would have more control, the authority charges.

Talks between the state and producers on building the longer pipeline have stalled. BP and Exxon have produced a combined 3.7 trillion cubic feet of gas last year in the U.S. of the domestic total, have balked at the state’s terms; a third producer, ConocoPhillips, agreed to the state’s basic terms in October. The natural-gas pipeline disputes aren’t related to the battle in Congress over opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas exploration.

The Alaska Gasline Port Authority said that BP’s refusal to agree to ship its natural gas to market exposes a significant new source of potential revenue. The port authority and other groups have long argued that BP and Exxon are withholding gas from the market to gain market power over supply. This is a very significant development with, in my view, great implications for Arctic oil drilling.

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Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I yield myself such time as I may consume but not more than 30 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THUNE). The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, before the Senate Committee on Finance portion of the Deficit Reduction Act, I will go over some ground that has been covered by other Members on our side of the aisle through this chart or similar charts, to point out how three entitlement programs—Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid—as a percentage of the gross domestic product are going to continue to grow and grow and grow until reaching a point where it squeezes out almost everything else in the Federal budget.

This is already legislated. The red on the chart, if we do nothing, is where we end up.

This bill is doing something about that problem. But we ought to be doing a lot more.

I start out by saying what we are doing in this entire deficit reduction package is reducing expenditures of the Federal Government over the next 5 years, five years to the length of the budget reconciliation changes that we are making. During that 5-year period of time, the Federal Government will spend about $12.5 trillion. We are cutting out of that $12.5 trillion, a 5-year figure, about $54 billion as shown in the red part of the chart.

The reason I try to put that in perspective, one-quarter of 1 percent is at $10 billion, compared to the $12.5 trillion. That is a spit in the ocean compared to what the problem is.

Then, from the other point of view, considering what these problems are and that we know we face today—and no Republican or Democrat disagrees with that—for what we are doing we ought to be somewhat ashamed we cannot do more than one-quarter of 1 percent of all the money the Federal Government is going to spend in the next 5 years. It is catastrophic. The world is coming to an end, we will hear.

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Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I yield myself such time as I may consume but not more than 30 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THUNE). The Senator from Iowa.

The response is, unfortunately, the same as what we have seen from the Federal Trade Commission over the last few years when it comes to oil company mergers, price gouging at the gas pump and other anticompetitive practices. The consumer watchdog seems to be taking a long winter nap when it comes to energy. This is yet another example of the Federal Trade Commission’s perpetual hibernation when it comes to protecting the consumer who is getting clobbered by escalating energy costs.

If an agency of the State of Alaska, with no more than a handful of lawyers, is able to take action against collusion by the world’s largest oil companies, why isn’t the Federal Government’s premier consumer protection agency, with scores of lawyers, able to protect consumers?

Last week I spoke at length on this issue. In fact, the distinguished Presiding Officer of the Senate was in the chair at that time. He is very much aware I intend to continue to raise my concerns about why the Federal Trade Commission keeps ducking this critical consumer protection issue.

This latest news about the Alaska Gasline Port Authority bringing an antitrust suit against major oil-company collusion in energy markets, in my view, is especially troubling. It calls out for further investigation by both the Congress and the Federal Trade Commission. In my view, it is the job of the Federal Trade Commission to investigate whether the claims made by the advocates of Arctic oil drilling hold up, given what the Alaska Gasline Port Authority is alleging this week about two of the oil companies that hold Arctic drilling rights.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.
policy—the policy behind these reductions is sound, just as the policy behind the numerous spending provisions in this entire package is sound.

Throughout this process I have sought to reduce wasteful spending, eliminate duplicative programs, and pay for our goals more accurately. I have sought to advance policies that will ensure the availability of important health care and social services, to update these programs to reflect our Nation's changing needs, and also to promote the delivery of high-quality health care services.

The agreement makes some important improvements in the Medicare Program, not the least of which is addressing a scheduled reduction in payments to physicians, which could have led to access problems for beneficiaries. The agreement builds on progress made 3 years ago that linked increases in Medicare payments to hospitals with the reporting of quality data. I actually would have preferred to do more in the area of pay for performance, and I will continue to push further for changes because we just cannot sit on this issue, as the private sector is moving much faster than Government, particularly the major corporations of America, in making sure they do their health care business with people in the health care profession and institutions in the health care profession that are going to deliver quality care. We have to be more concerned about this than we have in the past in the Federal Government.

Medicare is the single largest payer of health care in the Nation. Taxpayers and beneficiaries deserve to get the highest value for every Medicare dollar spent. Unfortunately, there is no question that today we are not getting the most value for the taxpayer dollar.

The bill also takes steps to ensure access to quality care in rural communities. It does this by reinstating special payment programs, such as a 5 percent add-on for rural home health providers, an independent hospital program, and the hold-harmless payments for small rural hospitals.

The conference agreement also includes coverage of valuable preventive benefits not covered by Medicare. These preventive benefits are important to prevent illnesses and to keep beneficiaries healthy.

This bill also saves beneficiaries and Medicare money by changing the payment structure for durable medical equipment.

Now Medicare will only pay for DME services that are needed; that is, after we get this passed.

I would like to look at Medicaid changes.

In our efforts to reform the Medicaid Program, we take some very important steps, many of them recommended by a bipartisan group of our Nation's Governors. Eventually, all 50 Governors made suggestions to us in a unanimous agreement.

Let's just look at long-term care. In the very near future, a lot of older people are going to need long-term care. Right now, Medicare is a primary payer for long-term care services. The Deficit Reduction Act expands the Long-Term Care Partnership Program and will promote awareness about long-term care insurance.

We committed that with a policy to tighten restrictions on seniors' ability to transfer or hide assets with the intention of qualifying for Medicaid. These policies protect the integrity of Medicaid and create an incentive for seniors to explore new long-term care options.

The agreement will ensure accurate payments to pharmacies for the cost of drugs, and it has little effect on the market.

We give States the ability to offer Medicaid beneficiaries coverage more consistent with coverage typically offered by employers, while at the same time guaranteeing that children do not lose any benefits currently provided under Medicaid.

We include protections for preventive services and treatment for children. This bill continues to require States which cover early, periodic, screening, diagnosis, and treatment services to continue doing so. The language of the bill is very clear.

Mr. President, on that very point, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement by Dr. McClellan, Administrator of CMS, supporting our interpretation of the provisions.

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

STATEMENT BY MARK B. MCCLELLAN, M.D., PH.D., ADMINISTRATOR, CENTERS FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID SERVICES

Questions have been raised about the new section 1937 of the Social Security Act (SSA) (as added by the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005) which provide Medicaid benefits to children through benchmark coverage or benchmark equivalent coverage. If a state chooses to exercise this option, the specific issue has been addressed: Whether children under 19 will still be entitled to receive EPSDT benefits in addition to the benefits provided by the benchmark coverage or benchmark equivalent coverage. The short answer is: children under 19 will receive EPSDT benefits.

After a careful review, including consultation with the Office of General Counsel, CMS has determined that children under 19 will still be entitled to receive EPSDT benefits if enrolled in the benchmark or benchmark equivalent coverage under the new section 1937. CMS will review each State plan amendment (SPA) submitted under the new section 1937 and will not approve any SPA that does not include the provision of EPSDT services for children under 19 as defined in section 1905(r) of the SSA.

In the case of children under the age of 19, new section 1937 (a)(1) is clear that a state may exercise the option to provide Medicaid benefits through enrollment in coverage that is a minimum benchmark. The first part of the coverage will be benchmark coverage or benchmark equivalent coverage, as required by subsection (a)(1)(A)(i), and the second part of the coverage will be wrap-around EPSDT coverage as defined in section 1905(e) of the SSA, as required by subsection (a)(1)(A)(ii). A State cannot exercise the option under section 1937 with respect to children under 19 if EPSDT services are not included in the total coverage provided to such children.

Subparagraph (C) of section 1937 (a)(1) permits states to also add wrap-around or additional benefits. In the case of children under 19, the policy behind these reductions is sound, just as the policy behind the numerous spending provisions in this entire package is sound.

The cost-sharing policy excludes anyone under the Federal poverty level, mandatory children, adoption or foster care children, and immunizations for all children, pregnancy-related services, hospice residents, and women who qualify for Medicaid under the breast and cervical cancer eligibility group.

It is reasonable to ask States the option of asking for a limited set of Medicaid beneficiaries to share in the cost of their care.

The cost-sharing policy excludes anyone under the Federal poverty level, mandatory children, adoption or foster care children, and immunizations for all children, pregnancy-related services, hospice residents, and women who qualify for Medicaid under the breast and cervical cancer eligibility group.

Now, the Medicaid Program is a Federal-State program. It is a big cost to the Governors. If we have Governors, 50 of them, of both political parties, coming to us and saying: We can tell you how to spend your taxpayers' dollars more wisely, and we will save some money. The States will be able to serve more people—they came to us and said that to us. And this document responds to that.

I don't know how 100 Senators can disagree with what we are trying to do. I suppose if they agree, this doesn't apply to them. I don't know how those Senators who disagree with what we are doing and are making a Medicaid integrity program that mirrors a similar program already in place in the sister program of Medicare.

The agreement incorporates the Family Opportunity Act. This is a major improvement in Medicaid. This is a program that Senator Kennedy and I have been working on for over 7 years. These provisions will help families to meet the needs of their children with disabilities. Right now, these parents,
if they have a child with disabilities, face difficult decisions. I can document this among my own constituents in Iowa, that time and time again, many parents of disabled children tell me of their struggles getting health care for their children with costly special needs.

Many parents have been effectively forced to quit their jobs, to take low-paying jobs so this child with costly medical care can qualify for Medicaid. Why? Because the services their child needs aren’t available with private health insurance. So they need the assistance of Medicaid.

This policy we presently have in place and in the Family Opportunity Act turns by 180 degrees; it is totally backward.

This agreement allows States to give these parents in this situation the option to buy into Medicaid while continuing to work and probably in most cases continuing to pay taxes. These are folks who want to work. They want to be productive. They want to be productive. They want to support their families. And, we should not have a disincentive to productive employment in America just because some family has a child with special very expensive health needs.

Moreover, the agreement also fills shortfalls in funding of their State children’s health insurance programs that States would have experienced just next year.

We include $2 billion to assist Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi, as well as other States to meet health care needs of people whose lives were devastated by Katrina. It extends TANF Programs with a few minor improvements. It closes several loopholes in TANF and in child support, while providing funding for childcare, child welfare, and allowing more child support to go directly to families.

For nearly 4 years, I have tried to re-authorize TANF in the regular order. Without any help from Democrats, I reported a bill out of the last Congress on a partisan basis. That year, Senator Fred Brown devoted a week for the consideration of welfare. The first floor amendment offered on behalf of Senator Saxby Chambliss would have increased childcare spending by $6 billion—I voted for it—bringing that the total childcare money to $7 billion. That passed with 78 votes. Unfortunately, even with that victory which they won, Democrats blocked it. I kept trying and this year I worked out a bipartisan bill with Senator Baucus that the committee reported out on a voice vote. But again, efforts to reauthorize welfare in regular order have stalled. If we don’t pass the Deficit Reduction Act, we will have to extend TANF for a 12th time. That is an unconscionable way to legislate. States cannot continue operating their welfare programs unsure of what the next reauthorization will bring.

Advocates complain that the $1 billion now in childcare money. But I say to them, where were you over the past year when there was $6 billion on the table and I was committed to bringing that $6 billion out of conference or we would not have had a conference report on TANF?

There has never been enough childcare money to satisfy those on the far left—$5.5 billion wasn’t enough; $7 billion wasn’t enough. I don’t even know if $20 billion would have been enough. The fact remains that there hasn’t been an increase in childcare for 4 years, and if we persist in passing extension after extension, there won’t be any new childcare money at all.

As I said before, it is difficult for many folks to get beyond the numbers. But as I laid out here, this agreement includes many provisions to provide services that better meet people’s needs, and it does so by getting rid of waste and abuse in the programs.

These are dollars that right now we are simply throwing away. They get taxpayers and beneficiaries nothing. Without some changes, these important programs of Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP are going to go away. People are still getting sick and the ground. That some folks don’t support these changes—well, to me, I believe they cannot see the forest for the trees.

The agreement before us includes sound policies. It achieves savings by reducing wasteful spending, closing loopholes, and taking steps to pay providers more accurately. It improves oversight of Medicaid to crack down on fraud and wasteful spending. It establishes policies to help families and beneficiaries keep their Medicaid coverage.

The agreement includes many provisions to rid of waste and abuse in the programs. I urge my colleagues to support it.

I yield the floor and reserve the remainder of the time for Senator Ginzberg.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York is recognized.

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, last week, I came to the floor to speak against the proposed reconciliation bill, and I used the analogy of the Grinch who stole Christmas. But that time, we did not have a conference report yet before us, and I hoped that we might make some significant changes in what would be sent to us after the House acted.

Unfortunately, although there were some changes, the overall impact of what has been sent to the Senate for action is disappointing and deeply disturbing. While the Grinch stole the gifts, the decorations, and even the Christmas tree, this budget slashes the Grinch slashes hope. It slashes opportunity. It slashes support that the least among us need in order to be as productive and healthy as possible. This Republican budget slashes child support enforcement, Medicaid benefits, student loans, and other much-needed programs. These are dollars that right now we are simply throwing away.

But one issue that has not yet been raised that I would like to highlight is that I think this bill may very well increase the number of unintended pregnancies and abortions in our country, and so much else.

You might ask why the majority chooses contraception and other family planning services are provided as a matter of course under Medicaid. We do this because it is good for women to have access to such treatments and medications. It helps prevent unintended pregnancies and, therefore, prevents abortions and, therefore, saves money. For every dollar Medicaid spends on family planning, the Government saves $3.

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The other piece that is so troubling to me is young people aging out of foster care. These are young people for whom we try to provide some support services by continuing their access to Medicaid. They, too, will not have access to the family health budget.

This is about misplaced priorities, choices that do not serve our Nation's future and puts the burden of balancing the budget on the backs of working families, college students, seniors, single moms, and the middle class.

Consider who is bearing the costs because we know there are winners and there are losers. Certainly, the winners will be oil companies, drug companies, corporate freeloaders, and deadbeat parents. That is a wonderful list of whom we are helping in this Christmas season.

Despite rising medical expenses that burden middle-class and low-income Americans, this bill cuts $6.9 billion from Medicaid by slashing benefits and increasing costs to beneficiaries. We know there is a considerable body of research from RAND to the Urban Institute and many others that have found if you increase copays and premium costs, beneficiaries will skip needed care and may lose coverage entirely.

This bill also, for some reason, has it out for college students, the very people we should encourage to get their education, to become productive citizens, to have competitive jobs in a global economy. The bill cuts over $12.7 billion from student loan programs, resulting in higher payments for 472,000 New Yorkers today and millions more in the years to come.

The bill also undermines the Direct Loan Program which has been shown by every independent analysis to cost as much as 12 times less than the private loan program. So I guess we should put the banks on the list of winners along with the corporate freeloaders and the deadbeat parents and the oil companies.

As millions of seniors struggle with medical bills, this bill slashes $6.4 billion from Medicare over the next 5 years, including a $1.6 billion increase in Medicare Part B premiums, making it more expensive for their seniors to visit their doctor this year instead of last.

The thing I am still totally amazed by is $5 billion in loan repayment for enforcement, eliminating $343 million from foster care programs, undermining child care for working families and TANF that rewards and enables work.

I don’t know, Mr. President, I guess there are different priorities between us in this Chamber, and I am disappointed in that. Given that 1.1 million more Americans fell into poverty last year, and over 37 million Americans, including 13 million children, live in poverty today, we are headed in the wrong direction.

I guess the Republican majority can brag about $2.6 billion in new tax cuts for oil companies, $6.9 billion in Medicaid cuts, and cuts to foster children, the most vulnerable of all of our citizens. Corporate welfare was saved. Student loans were cut. I don’t know how you can, with a straight face, say that is the kind of priorities we should be having at any time but particularly in the Christmas season. But I suppose the folks who find these great big tax breaks under their tree are going to be grateful.

The ultimate irony is that this bill is being called deficit reduction. We know how to do deficit reduction. We did it in the 1990s. We did it by making hard choices. We did it by making it clear that nobody was going to get off scot-free, that everybody would have to pay their fair share. Tough decisions would be made on both the revenue and the spending side.

This bill doesn’t reduce the deficit at all. In fact, it worsens the deficit outlook by at least $30 billion. That is not a deficit solution. It is a budgetary illusion when we come back after the first of the year and the Republicans give us $70 billion in additional tax cuts. Let’s tell everybody those tax cuts are, once again, going to help people who have been helped already, quite substantially, over the last 5 years.

It is not doing much for the average American, it is not doing anything for some of the poorest of Americans, other than telling them they are on their own.

In a time of war, with the third largest budget shortfall in our Nation’s history, when we have rising poverty again, the call for financial sacrifice by the White House and the Republican Congress falls only on families struggling to make ends meet. It falls on our children particularly, the poorest of our children, foster care children, children whose parents are not providing support for them. It doesn’t fall on oil companies as people get cuts, not on the drug companies, not on the corporate freeloaders, not on the deadbeat parents.

This bill is not in keeping with the spirit of this season or the priorities of the American people. I hope that we will do better next year. I hope that people will realize, as the Grinch did, that we don’t need to act in a way that is playing to the lowest common denominator, that takes care of the privileged at the expense of everybody else. I do think it is fair to say that this bill is unprecedented. Never has so much been done for so few who need it so little.

This is a very sad day in the Senate. I hope we can do better in the future on a bipartisan basis, and I hope that the real values of America once again are put into action in the Congress.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GREGG. I understand that we would go to Senator ROCKEFELLER next, but in an aside, I simply want to address one or two of the points made by the Senator from New York, who always makes excellent points and is a very constructive member of the HELP Committee. When I was chairman, I enjoyed working with her and I have enjoyed working with her ever since. In fact, as I recall, she actually voted for the HELP Committee report which was reported from the HELP Committee which essentially accomplished what it appears she is concerned about now, which was to take the corporate subsidy that lenders get today under the student loan program and reduce it.

As I have discussed before and discussed with Senator KENNEDY, and I think he appreciates this issue, and some of the other folks who brought this issue up, there is no student loan reduction in this bill. Student loans are expanded. We create a whole new program for low-income students who are interested in math and science and we expand the money going into Pell grants. Where there is a reduction in corporate welfare, which was reported from the HELP Committee—which essentially accomplished what it appears she is concerned about now, which was to take the corporate subsidy that lenders get today under the student loan program and reduce it.

If a teacher teaches special needs kids under IDEA, they can have $17,500 of their loans forgiven under this bill—$17,500 will be forgiven if they go into teaching special needs students because we think that is important. If one is a low-income individual who does well in high math and science and they decide when they go to college that they want to pursue math and science on top of their Pell grant, on top of their student loans, they are going to get a $4,000-a-year grant for the last 2 years they are in college, a big boost for low-income students who pursue math and science. That is where the money has been directed. I think it is the right priority. I suspect that is why the Senator from New York voted for the bill when it passed out of the committee.

What is the order now? Do we go to Senator TALENT and then Senator ROCKEFELLER, or Senator ROCKEFELLER and then Senator TALENT?

Mr. CONRAD. Senator TALENT is up.

Mr. GREGG. If Senator ROCKEFELLER is ready, why not have the Senator proceed and then we will go to the Senator from Missouri.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. GREGG. The Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

Mr. GREGG. The Senator from West Virginia is recognized on Democratic time.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota will yield time on his side to the Senator from West Virginia when he is recognized.

Mr. CONRAD. If we could have Mr. TALENT go first, we have a bit of a logjam put out on the side. I ask Senator ROCKEFELLER to withhold for one moment. The problem is there are multiple Members who wish to speak on a matter unrelated to the budget at this moment on this side. We have to work that out, so it will take a moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. GREGG. I yield to the Senator from Missouri 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. President, as we debate the very important issue of deficit reduction, I want to take a few minutes to discuss a provision included in the Deficit Reduction Act. It is an issue of great importance and one that many Senators have been working on for more than 3 years, the reauthorization of TANF, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program.

As a Member of the House, I introduced the welfare reform legislation that subsequently became the basis for the historic bipartisan welfare reform bill, the Personal Responsibility Act of 1996. Since that time I have viewed the welfare reform bill as a majority issue, an issue of great significance to millions of Americans.

Welfare reform has been one of the most successful social policy reforms in U.S. history. The 1996 welfare reform legislation made remarkable headway in helping welfare dependents move toward self-sufficiency. It dramatically reduced State welfare caseloads and child poverty, and it increased welfare recipient employment.

Welfare reform is based on the understanding that the two best anti-poverty programs are work and marriage. The old welfare system seduced millions of people into poverty by offering assistance on the condition that they not get a job, not get married, and have children anyway. It measured success by how many people it was able to get on welfare. The new system measures success by how many people get off welfare, or never have to go on welfare.

The welfare reform bill has been an astounding success. Since 1996, cash welfare caseloads have fallen by more than 50 percent nationwide. The caseload in the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, AFDC, now TANF, has fallen from 4.3 million families in August 1996 to fewer than 2 million in March 2005.

States have overhauled their welfare programs to stress work, as required by the reform, and as a result the percentage of those who view welfare recipients is far more than doubled since 1996. The poorest 20 percent of single mother families reported a 67 percent increase in their earnings between 1995 and 2002, after adjusting for inflation, and the next quintile of single mothers saw their average earnings grow by more than $4,000 between 1995 and 2002. The Urban Institute reported earlier this year that the number of people living in poverty continued to increase during the 2000–2004 period despite the 2001 recession and terrorist attacks. It is better from every perspective for able bodied people to bring home a paycheck rather than a welfare check.

If we fail to pass welfare reauthorization and are forced to extend the 1996 law for the 12th time, millions of families will remain on the welfare rolls rather than engaged in productive and self-sufficient jobs. Because most States have met the targets of the 1996 law, they now have no incentive to extend the benefits of work to able bodied people still on the rolls. This reauthorization increases the effective welfare work rate target from zero percent to 50 percent of the poverty line through fiscal year 2010. It achieves this by re-basing the caseload reduction credit to provide credit only for future caseload declines.

The reauthorization also contains important provisions encouraging health marriages. Marriage is the cornerstone of the family. The decline of marriage since the 1960’s has been accompanied by a rise in a number of serious social problems. Children born outside of marriage are much more likely to experience poverty, abuse, and behavioral and emotional problems, to have lower academic achievement, and to use drugs more often. Single mother are much more likely to be victims of domestic violence. On the other hand, children whose parents choose marriage, and learn how to form and sustain healthy marriages, are less likely to be depressed, repeat a grade in school, and have fewer developmental problems. Not only are healthy marriages good for the family, they are good for society and our economy.

Supporting healthy marriage is essential to continuing the success of the original welfare reform. This reauthorization provides $500 million for healthy marriage promotion over the next 5 years. These dollars will be used to fund community-based programs to counsel young women about the benefits of healthy marriage and help them to build and sustain healthy marriages good for the family, they are good for society and our economy.

The reauthorization does not include every provision I had hoped would be included in the reauthorization of the 1996 law, it has a number of important provisions. Welfare reauthorization has been a long time coming. We are rapidly approaching the end of the eleventh extension to the welfare bill on December 31, 2005, and will need to pass a twelfth extension before we leave for the year if we fail to pass the Deficit Reduction Act.

This reauthorization contains many of the provisions I included in S. 105, the Personal Responsibility, Work, and Family Promotion Act of 2005. Most importantly it strengthens the work and marriage provisions, the two best anti-poverty programs. I hope my colleagues will support this measure which will provide many Americans with the resources they need to go from welfare dependency to self-sufficiency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time? The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, the time running against both sides?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If time is not yielded, it will be charged equally against both sides.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, are we in a quorum call?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Not at the moment. The Senator from Missouri makes a point of order.

Mr. GREGG. I make a point of order a quorum is not present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. CONRAD. Will the Chair inform us, before we go into the quorum call, how much time is left on both sides?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority controls 46 minutes and the minority 49 minutes.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask during the quorum call the time be equally charged.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from West Virginia to speak as if in morning business for a period not to exceed 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If time is not yielded, it will be charged equally.

Mr. CONRAD. At the end of that time, I further ask unanimous consent that the Senator from West Virginia offer a quorum call to be equally divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, after we go into the quorum call, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from North Dakota have 30 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Thank you, Mr. President. I thank the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire for referring.

The INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I have addressed the Senate on a national security matter of great concern to me, I call my colleagues’ attention to the Senate’s inexplicable failure to pass the fiscal year 2006 Intelligence authorization bill.
The bill was approved and reported by the Intelligence Committee on September 29, and it has been available for Senate action since November 16. This legislation is too important to be allowed to languish in legislative limbo. That is where it is. I am at a loss to understand why the Senate cannot take complete action before we adjourn on a matter of national security that is this important.

As I understand the current parliamentary situation, the Intelligence authorization bill cannot be brought up or be passed under unanimous consent because of Republican objection, and the majority leader has decided that it does not merit the minimal amount of floor time needed to approve the bill, which would pass quickly.

I am informed that one or more Republican Senators object to the inclusion of amendments offered by Democratic Senators even though Chairman ROBERTS has accepted those amendments and the amendment was agreed to by the full committee. If there is objection to these provisions, I urge the majority leader to allow us to bring up the bill, debate, and vote on the amendments. Our side is willing to agree to time agreements to each of the three amendments.

The unwillingness to consider this bill is more puzzling because of the bipartisan effort that has gone into the development of this bill. The Republican objection is preventing us from considering this critical national security legislation. The Intelligence Committee is, after all, an exceedingly important committee which is burdened with heavy responsibilities and which needs to have an authorizing piece of legislation under its control. I hope, whatever the objection is, the majority leader and Senator ROBERTS can find a way to overcome it before we finish our business for this session.

The recent revelations related to surveillance and intelligence collection within the United States and the lack of effective congressional oversight of that program make passage of this legislation even more critical. One of the important themes of the bill is the improvement of oversight, both within the intelligence community and by Congress itself. That would include the Intelligence Committee, which needs to be empowered; it needs complete oversight hearings on a number of matters, which it is not now doing. This theme is embodied in several sections of the legislation—in the classified annex and specifically amendments offered specifically by Senators KENNEDY and KERRY.

The Republican objection, I believe, is also about personal access to those intelligence information, including interrogation, which has a fair share of public attention. Additionally, the amendments offered by Senators KENNEDY and KERRY, each of which has been agreed to, as I have indicated, by Chairman ROBERTS and the full committee, also will require additional information Congress needs in order to oversee detention and interrogation programs, something the Intelligence Committee is withdrawing.

The Kerry amendment, my colleagues will recall, was added to the Defense authorization bill without objection, only to be dropped in conference.

Finally, an amendment offered by Senator KENNEDY and accepted by Chairman ROBERTS will require the Director of National Intelligence to provide the congressional Intelligence Committee all Presidential daily briefs, or portions of them, from the beginning of President Clinton's second term in January of 1997 until March 19, 2003, when our troops actually crossed into Iraq on that day, which refers to or otherwise address Iraq in any manner in the same summary. This information will fill an important gap in the Intelligence Committee's access to all intelligence available prior to the war in Iraq.

If we do not act on this legislation, it will be an unprecedented failure. Since the Intelligence Committee was created, we have had an unblemished record of 27 years of completing work with this critical authorizing legislation. Never once have we failed. The annually reauthorized intelligence bill has rightly been considered "must pass" legislation. That is exactly how we should view it.

I call upon the President to weigh in and break this impasse. The President has been critical of bipartisan concerns voiced about the PATRIOT Act conference report but has been curiously silent about the Republican roadblocks preventing passage of this critical piece of national security legislation. If we are to do justice to the unanimous consent agreement cannot be overcome, I hope the majority leader will change his mind and allow the Senate to consider the bill under a short time agreement with votes on any issues in contention.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, many of us had hoped the Senate would take up the Intelligence authorization bill and allow us to offer an amendment to require the Director of National Intelligence to submit daily briefs on Iraq available to the Intelligence Committees of the Senate and House, beginning with the last term of the Clinton administration and ending on the first day of the war in Iraq in 2002.

Unfortunately, an unidentified Republican has a hold on the bill to prevent Senate action unless the amendment is withdrawn along with two other amendments on secret detention facilities. It is obvious that some of our Republican colleagues are bent on avoiding the truth about the war. To prevent debate on this all-important issue, the Republican majority is apparently willing to let the whole intelligence bill fail. I don't agree with that tactic. It is a blatant coverup.

President Bush has repeatedly claimed in recent weeks that Congress has had access to the same intelligence he did in deciding to go to war in Iraq. As President Bush specifically stated in his Veterans Day address in Pennsylvania last month, "... more than a hundred Democrats in the House and Senate—who had access to the same Intelligence...voted to remove Saddam Hussein from power."

He repeated the claim on November 14, November 17, and again in his December 14 address to the Nation on the war in Iraq. In fact, he had made the same statement 98 times between March and October 2004, when his decision to go to war was under serious challenge in the presidential election that year. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the President is now distorting the facts today, when his decision to go to war is again under serious challenge.

Vice President CHENEY and National Security Advisor Hadley have made similar claims, and they could all make such an obvious false claim is beyond belief. It is bad enough that they distorted the intelligence on the need for the war. Now they are blatantly distorting the facts about how much access Congress had to the intelligence.

Someone on the White House staff obviously needs to correct the President's talking points before he parrots them in another speech.

President Bush should have taken a close and comprehensive look at the intelligence, rather than building a case for war based on cherry-picked intelligence. It is not enough to recognize now that the intelligence was not accurate. Whatever flaws existed in the intelligence were far outweighed by the devious way the administration manipulated the intelligence to support its preconceived desire for war and ignored the serious doubts that we now know undermined the intelligence.

The administration claims the intelligence was not deliberately distorted to justify the war. But how can they possibly pretend that Congress had access to that intelligence?

The White House has access to thousands of the intelligence documents that Congress never sees. According to a December 14 report by the Congressional Research Service, "The President, and a small number of presidentially-designated Cabinet-level officials, including the Vice President—in contrast to Members of Congress—have access to a far greater overall volume of intelligence and to more sensitive intelligence information, including information regarding intelligence sources and methods. They, unlike Members of Congress, have access to more extensively task the intelligence community, and its extensive cadre of analysts for follow-up information."
But, the principal document that Congress doesn’t see is the presidential daily briefing, the so-called PDB, which is prepared specifically for the President. It contains very important classified intelligence, and equally important information about the credibility of the intelligence. It is therefore an extremely valuable document.

President Bush receives the PDB every morning and is given an oral briefing on it by top intelligence officials. The practice began in the Johnson administration and is intended to give each President a detailed overall view of national security concerns, including terrorist threats against the United States.

As the administration well knows, Members of Congress certainly do not receive this daily briefing document. In fact, when Congress has sought copies of PDBs, the requests have been denied.

In the case of Iraq, as part of its investigation of the pre-war intelligence, the Senate Intelligence Committee specifically asked to view the PDBs relevant to the key issues of Iraq’s weapons of mass destruction and Saddam Hussein’s links to terrorists. The White House flatly denied the request.

This is now working on the second phase of its investigation, which is whether the administration distorted the intelligence on Iraq in order to strengthen the case for war.

So far, however, instead of providing the PDBs as part of an effort to find the truth, the White House continues to hide behind a veil of secrecy by refusing to disclose these briefs. It is difficult to believe that there is any sound national security reason for the administration to continue stonewalling Congress by denying access to these PDBs. The obvious explanation is coverup.

Members of the Silberman-Robb Commission appointed by the President to examine pre-war intelligence were given access to articles within PDBs on Iraq’s weapons of mass destruction programs. Four of the 10 members of the 9-11 Commission were given PDB articles they requested. If these commissioners were given access, Congress should have been given access as well for its own investigation of the all-important questions about why we went to war and the way we went to war.

The administration’s drumbeat for war in Iraq began at the end of the summer in 2002. It was carefully staged. As White House Chief of Staff Andrew Card said on September that year about the plan for war, “From a marketing point of view, you don’t introduce new products in August.”

Hardly by coincidence, the timing of the war also coincided with the final phase of the congressional election campaigns that year.

One further point deserves mention. Initially, in the run-up to the war in 2002, the Administration did not produce and give Congress a National Intelligence Estimate—a document summarizing the collective expert wisdom of the intelligence community—to support its claims about Iraq’s involvement with al-Qaeda and its development of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons of mass destruction. When the Democratic Intelligence Committee insisted that an estimate be produced, it was finally provided on October 1, 2002, 2 days before the congressional resolution authorizing the war was brought before the Senate for debate. The resolution buried important dissenting views in the footnotes.

The Senate adopted the war resolution on October 11, the day after it passed the House of Representatives—and after 6 weeks of an aggressive White House campaign replete with images of mushroom clouds over America, in a brazen attempt to pressure Congress to give the President the blank check he wanted for the war, and to do so before adjourning for the November elections.

As we now know all too well, Saddam had no weapons of mass destruction and no ties to al-Qaida. 150,000 American troops are bogged down in a quagmire in Iraq in a war that America never should have fought, that has seriously undermined our respect in the world, and that has made the real war on terrorism far harder to win.

As the administration is now working on the second phase of its investigation, which is whether the administration distorted the intelligence on Iraq in order to strengthen the case for war.

So far, however, instead of providing the PDBs as part of an effort to find the truth, the White House continues to hide behind a veil of secrecy by refusing to disclose these briefs. It is difficult to believe that there is any sound national security reason for the administration to continue stonewalling Congress by denying access to these PDBs. The obvious explanation is coverup.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator STEVENS be allowed to proceed, as Senator KERRY, in morning business, and not charged to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Mr. CONRAD. Reserving the right to object, with the understanding then a quorum call be put in, and the quorum be charged equally.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If a quorum call is entered, at that point it will be charged equally, without objection.

Mr. CONRAD. I thank the Chair. We will proceed with Senator KERRY for up to 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KERRY. I thank the Chair, and I thank the managers.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE
December 20, 2005

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PENA PROVISIONS

Mr. President, more than a month ago we learned of the possible existence of clandestine prison facilities operated around the world by the Central Intelligence Agency. This revelation raised serious questions about some of our most important alliances in the war on terror, and it raised important questions about the Congress’s ability and willingness to perform oversight.

Before the Thanksgiving break, the Senate came together in a bipartisan fashion to pass an amendment to the Defense Authorization Act which would have required a report on alleged clandestine detention facilities operating by our own government. I was glad to be able to work with Senator ROBERTS and Senator ROCKEFELLER to craft language that would make it possible for Congress to do this job. It was a successful effort. It was a remarkably bipartisan effort.

On November 10, 2005, the Senate voted 82 to 9 for the amendment we worked out. That amendment required the Director of National Intelligence to provide a classified report to the members of the Intelligence Committees of both the House and the Senate which would set forth basic information, including the location and size of such facilities, the number of detainees held, and the explanation of what we intend to do with those detainees. For example, will they face military tribunals? What will be the consequences and manner of their detention?

Finally, consistent with the McCain antitorture amendment, the amendment would require a description of the interrogation procedures used on detainees in such facilities and a determination of whether those procedures were in compliance with America’s obligations under the Geneva Conventions and the Convention Against Torture. The House endorsed that amendment with a bipartisan vote just last week.

Now, not surprisingly, given that this was an intelligence provision on a DOD bill, the amendment to the Defense Authorization bill fell out in the conference—not on the merits, on procedure. We anticipated that, and we
worked with the Intelligence Committee in order to attach it to the intelligence authorization bill.

Here we are, and the intelligence authorization bill is stalled in the Senate. This important amendment is in limbo because an extreme minority opposes it to an amendment with strong bipartisan support from Members in both Chambers of the Congress. More than 80 Senators voted for this amendment about a month ago. The chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence supports it. The vice chairman supports it. But the bill and this amendment will not move.

All here believe in what we are trying to do to win the war on terror. Everyone here accepts this is a war we need to win. We do not underestimate, any of us, the depravity and viciousness of our enemies or of what is at stake. We have absolute confidence in the desire and the determination of the American people to join in doing anything in order to win. But we also believe the informed consent of the American public is crucial to that success.

As I said more than a month ago when we first debated this issue, in an issue as serious as this, one which challenges the basic value systems by which we operate, the informed consent that allows you to do what you need to do will only come through the Congress itself, through our active understanding and involvement in these issues. That requires information. It requires cooperation from the administration so we in Congress can provide effective and informed oversight.

I find it very difficult to understand why anyone would hold up legislation as important as the Intelligence Authorization Act, to object to an amendment that has such strong bipartisan support in the Senate, to delay an amendment that does not pass any judgment on the merits of the value of those facilities but simply informs the Senate about where, what, and how those facilities may or may not be operated.

To frustrate an effort that seeks only to help Congress have information with which to do its job seems to be an extreme position, indeed. In this case, our job is oversight. Our job is to make sure we are not violating laws. Our job is to make sure we are living up to our standards.

I thank Senator ROBERTS, and I thank Senator ROCKEFELLER for their hard work and their diligence on this issue. I hope we can find a resolution and pass the Intelligence Authorization Act this week. This is an important bill. At a time when a lot of the debate in the Senate is involved with matters of urgency for troops and urgency for national security, and where the President is holding press conferences and attacking individual Senators for their indifference in the war on terror, and so on and so forth, it seems to me to not move forward on the intelligence authorization bill is to, in a concrete way, be standing in the way of doing the very things the President is talking about. I hope we can find a way to move that.

Under the rule, I see the Senator from Kansas wants to speak. But if I recall, there is an understanding that Senator BOXER would want to speak. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. KERRY. I don’t yield the floor yet. I am happy to yield to a question. Mr. BROWNBACK. If I could ask the Senator from Massachusetts a question, as I understand, under the previously agreement, Senator STEVENS was to go next and is not ready. I ask if I could get the floor to ask unanimous consent to proceed ahead of Senator STEVENS.

Mr. KERRY. Reserving the right to object, I will not object, providing that the same agreement stands with respect to the quorum call that the Senator from North Dakota put into place with respect to my agreement and the amendment that Senator STEVENS.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, all we are trying to do is get people to have time to speak. Senator BROWNBACK was to go next, and Senator STEVENS, and when we put into a quorum call the time off the bill in an equal way, equal time. That is my understanding.

Mr. CONRAD. Reserving the right to object, could I be advised of what the unanimous consent request was?

Mr. BROWNBACK. I was requesting unanimous consent to be able to speak at this point in the discussion. As I understood, it was locked in for Senator STEVENS to speak at this point. I was asking for that.

Mr. CONRAD. How long will the Senator seek to speak?

Mr. BROWNBACK. I anticipate under 15 minutes.

Mr. CONRAD. And Senator STEVENS would like to go after that.

Mr. STEVENS. I thought I had time, but I am happy to yield to anyone.

Mr. CONRAD. We are happy to have you go, Senator. We are just trying to make certain we know the times.

Could we modify the unanimous consent request in this respect: the Senator from Kansas be recognized for up to 15 minutes off the bill?

Mr. BROWNBACK. On the bill.

Mr. CONRAD. On the bill on the majority side.

Mr. GREGG. The Senator is going to speak as if in morning business, I believe, but on the bill.

Mr. CONRAD. You would like him to speak in morning business rather than—all right. So the Senator will speak as in morning business for up to 15 minutes, and then the Senator from Alaska. Mr. STEVENS, will be recognized for up to 15 minutes, again as in morning business, and then at that time a quorum call will be put in that is equally charged.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator cannot enter a quorum call at this time by unanimous consent. If a quorum call is later entered, it will be charged equally.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I would like to further modify my request because I understand there are other Senators who also would like to speak as in morning business.

I ask Senator DURBIN, how much time would you like?

Mr. DURBIN. Fifteen minutes.

Mr. CONRAD. Fifteen minutes. I ask that Senator DURBIN be recognized for 15 minutes as in morning business. And for Senator BOXER, how much time?

She would like up to 30 minutes as in morning business. Could we get those agreed to as well, with the additional understanding that we go into a quorum call at that point and that it be equally charged.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I would presume they would be speaking after Senator STEVENS.

Mr. CONRAD. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CONRAD. I thank very much the Chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence for continuing to work in this cooperative way to use the time efficiently. And we thank all of our colleagues for their patience.

Mr. KERRY. I yield the floor.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, reserving the right to speak?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Thank you very much, Mr. President. I thank my colleagues for allowing me this opportunity to speak as if in morning business. I think it is important in morning business to be able to talk about the bill. This is an important bill, and it is a key piece of legislation. I think it is an important thing for us to move forward.

On the basic facts on the federal budget which have been covered a lot, we are hearing a lot about this across the country. We are spending too much money, and we are driving the deficit up too big. It is just the basic facts.

We have a $519 billion budget deficit for fiscal year 2005. It is time—past time— that we start addressing this issue. I came to the House of Representatives with the class of 1994. The lead issue we were talking about at that point in time was balancing the budget. We had not had a balanced budget since Dwight Eisenhower was President of the United States in the 1950s. It was past time. We were in trillions of dollars of debt. Now we are at over $8 trillion of debt.

So we pushed and pushed and we pushed, and we, in that class, with many others working with us, got together to balance the budget. We did it with a simple formula. You have to get the economy growing rapidly. It has to be moving forward, churning out for the economy and a number of tax receipts. Then you have to restrain your growth of Federal spending so your growth in the country and...
its economy exceeds the growth rate of your Federal spending. That is how we got to a balanced budget for 3 years, for the first time since Eisenhower. It was a big push by that class, by many people at that point in time, to get us to a balanced budget. And we did it.

And while the President—at that time President Clinton—may have taken a lot of credit for it, the credit belongs to the Congress. The Congress is the one that spends the money, the one that authorizes the spending of money. We are the ones who restrained that growth of Federal spending, where it was slower than the overall growth rate of the economy. That got us to a balance. We have to do the same now. The economy is growing. Last quarter, it grew at about a 4.4-percent annual growth rate. It was good, solid growth taking place. Now we have to restrain the growth of Federal spending so we can get to a balance. This effort, this reconciliation package, starts us down the right road. We need to get to a balance, I think, in 5 years. We need to have a balance in the budget in a 5-year time frame. This starts with us. It certainly does not get us there, but it does start us in the process of restraining the Federal spending. It is absolutely essential that we do this.

We have to reach across the board at all places of Federal spending to be able to get that sort of reduction to take place.

I want to put forward, too, in front of my colleagues, a chart. I don’t know if people follow these charts very well. The Government actually scores the effectiveness of Government spending. We look to see whether a program is meeting its targeted goals. These are scored by the Office of Management and Budget. It is a set review. It is an objective set of standards. Then the Department, the agency, the entity, or the particular program is actually given a score on effectiveness for doing what it was targeted to do.

I want to show my colleagues some of these program reviews that have taken place. Under the heading ‘Department/Agency’ Transportation got the highest score for effectiveness in hitting the target of the program. I don’t think anyone wants wasteful spending. They want the spending to be something that is going to real programs and real people. The Department of Transportation had 10 programs reviewed, had a median score of 78.1, and got a C+ grade average. Now, if my kids came home from school with a C+, I would say: Well, OK, you tried hard, but we need to get that up. We need to work harder to have a higher level of effectiveness score for you.

The problem is, the Department of Transportation had the high score. That was the high score in the class. It was a C+ to A-level budget. You can look down here: The State Department had a C; for Energy, Treasury; D+ for NASA; Commerce, Defense, USAID; D for the Small Business Administration. Then you go on down to a number of programs that actually received a failing score for effectiveness in hitting this objective set target.

The reason I point this out is to say that we have to do more to review our agencies and the programs that our taxpayer dollars are being well spent.

One of the things we put forward that I think is needed is a systems change on how we spend money. We are making a cut here, a reduction in the growth rate, that is taking place overall. We are making that cut here. But what we need to do is go through the full set of Federal programs and ask: Which ones are effective and which ones are not? Which ones maybe have been effective in the past, but the programs have actually accomplished their mission? Which ones duplicate other programs that already exist in the Federal Government? Frankly, there are many. But we have not found ways or systems to change this, so we just keep on spending. The spending continues to grow.

So we put forward a bill called the Commission on the Accountability and Review of Federal Agencies, CARFA, on the process of a system-wide review to determine effectiveness and in the process of a system-wide review to determine effectiveness of Government spending. Those programs that are not effective, we have 25 Senate cosponsors. The program roughly works similar to the BRAC commission, the Base Realignment and Closure Commission. It works along the lines of saying: OK, let’s look at all of Government, every bit of Government. If a program is duplicative, if a program has accomplished its purpose, if a program is scoring very low on its effectiveness, then it is put into a group of programs by the Commission. There could be 50—it might be 500—submitted to the President. He or she then either approves, disapproves, and sends it to the Congress. Then the Congress has to vote on the whole package of programs or to eliminate the whole package of programs. It is a systems review, a process of pulling out programs, which we have not been able to find a way to do.

This model is along what we do with base closings because we, prior to the base-closing commission process, did not have an effective base closing process and were not able to close a military base. Any time one would get challenged in Congress. Congresswomen in that particular State would defend that base, no matter how irrelevant it may have grown to the current mission of the military. They were defending it for their home team and home turf, and we could not eliminate a single program. Through BRAC we closed or realigned nearly 100 military bases. The rest of Government needs a “BRAC.” We need it desperately. I think we need it not only to control the spending but also to be able to put spending in higher priority areas: to reduce the deficit and to regain the credibility of the American people, showing that we are actually monitoring and working to make sure Federal spending is in priority areas and is not wasted.

It drives people crazy that money is wasted in Federal programs. It drives me crazy. People tell me time and again: I am willing to spend the money, but don’t waste it. Don’t shoot it somewhere.

That irritates people and it irritates me. Yet, we have not found an effective way to get at Government spending. Here is the process. It has been approved by Congress, used by Congress, and it has been effective in eliminating the marginal military bases. It needs to be employed for the rest of Government now.

I put this forward here because we are talking now about trying to get Federal spending under control, to get back to a balanced budget, which we have to do this. It is inappropriate for us to leave these kinds of deficits for our children. It is wrong to leave on this when I first came into the Congress, and I have consistently said we need to balance the budget. It is wrong to leave a bigger mortgage on the farm for your children than the one you had. That is philosophically wrong. That is putting your burden on future generations when you should have taken care of it yourself. We can do better, but the system has to change in the process.

I am pleased we are moving forward on this particular bill. I strongly support it. I think it is important for the country, and I think it is an important statement. Having said that, I think this is a step in a process that we have to get this spending under control. We can do better and we can have more effective Federal spending, and that will build support among people, not diminish it. When people see us actually prioritizing and eliminating wasteful spending, taking place, it will build more confidence in the governmental system and the way things should be and the way things need to move on forward. I think that is important.

On a separate issue that will come up shortly, I think it is very important for us to get our energy security needs addressed. We are not in an energy-secure position now. We are very dependent upon a number of places overseas that are not reliable. We are dependent as we have seen ourselves in places in our country where severe weather patterns could be harmful, such as the oil production shutdown during Katrina. A number of us are working on a bipartisan bill to get more and more of our fleet of cars off of gasoline, by using hybrids and plug-in technology to move our car fleet into electric. A fact a lot of people don’t know about is that half of Americans actually drive about 20 miles a day. If we can get those 20 miles from electric instead of gasoline, our demand and dependency on foreign oil plummet.
This is a bipartisan bill. Senator LIEBERMAN and I are leading on this. I hope we can move forward on this next year.

In the meantime, we have to get more oil domestically, and the place for us to do that is ANWR. We can do it effectively and in an environmentally sound fashion. It is important that we do it for our own people and our own security. We cannot afford to continue this energy vulnerability that we have. I think our conscience and soul were shaken when we saw the price of $3 a gallon and above—saying this situation is not sustainable. We need to address this. I know it is a difficult topic for a number of people, but we need to do this for our own energy security and for the security of this Nation. It is an important thing for us to do. That is why I strongly support the ANWR provision. Doing this in an environmentally sound fashion, yet reducing our dependency level and increasing our energy security in a minor way, but of moving forward with that. I think it is important to do that.

We are here late in the year and I think everybody would much rather be at home with family or doing things in other places than here. But these are important matters of legislation. Balancing the budget is very important for our future and our children, and a good Christmas present. Energy security is important for our Nation and for our children, an important Christmas present we can give them as well—to build a more secure future for this Nation.

I thank the Chair. With that, I yield the remainder of my time and yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum and ask unanimous consent that it be charged equally to both sides.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I have asked for this time to share with the Senate the letters of support I have received as chairman of the Defense Subcommittee in support of the Department of Defense appropriations conference report. These groups include public safety groups, including: Association of Public Safety Communications Officials International, called APCO; Congressional Fire Services Institute; International Association of Chiefs of Police; International Association of Fire Chiefs; Major Cities Chiefs Association; Major Counties Sheriffs’ Association; National League of Cities; and National Association of Counties.

In addition to this list, there are letters from labor: Veterans of Foreign War; Naval Reserve Association; American Legion; American Petroleum Institute; Competitive Enterprise Institute; Ducks Unlimited; National Association of Manufacturers; Campaign for Home Energy Assistance; National Defense Council; Edison Electric Institute; Reserve Officers Association; and Chamber of Commerce.

And from veterans: The American Legion; American Petroleum Institute; Veterans of Foreign War; and National Association of Counties.

And from public safety groups, including: Association of Public Safety Communications Officials International, which includes all of these people I have talked about now, in terms of all of the associations with regard to public safety, has said they support this measure, that it can provide $1 billion for the Department of Homeland Security. There is $1 billion in State and local governments preparedness grants.

I have the letter from American Legion which specifically points out that they have reviewed the conference report and says the enactment. It states specifically:

The American Legion continues to support the further development of domestic sources of energy to include increasing petroleum exploration and production in an environmentally sensible manner so as to reduce America’s reliance on foreign petroleum.

That is a very positive statement concerning the ANWR provisions.

Veterans of Foreign War have written to me saying that the conference report should be approved as quickly as possible. I will ask to have their letter printed in the Record. The Competitive Enterprise Institute says that, yes, there should be a vote now on this conference report. They specifically applaud the provision that will provide for initiating exploration and development of the Arctic plain and states that environmental groups have spread misinformation about ANWR for years. I will ask for that to be printed in the Record. It points out the legislation passed by the House will limit oil and gas drilling only to include 2,000 acres of the 1.5 million acres of the Coastal Plain and states there is strong support for this provision.

I have a memo from Unions Respon- sible for ANWR Development. It specifically urges support of this legislation because ANWR will create thousands of jobs to the members of America’s union organizations. It is signed by Operating Engineers, AFL-CIO; the Sea- farers International Union, AFL-CIO; the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Change to Win Federation; the United Association of Plumbers & Pipefitters, AFL-CIO; Laborers’ International Union of North America, AFL-CIO; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Change to Win Federation; and the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO.

It specifically includes a letter from John Engler, who is the head of the Na- tion’s largest industrial trade associa- tion representing large and small manu- facturers in every industrial sector. It specifically says:

We simply cannot afford to pass up this opportunity. The NAM will consider as possible Key Manufacturing Votes in the 108th Congress voting record and will point to points of order, cloture and/or other proce- dure votes—

on this bill.

The National Reserve Association has written to me indicating that they, too, would like to have this spending bill to provide assistance for Guard and Reserve members passed as soon as possible.

The American Legion, as I said, has indicated their support for this bill.

Ducks Unlimited has sent out a release that indicates that $1 billion for conservation funding will be dedicated to voluntary, private, landowner-f unded programs administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and they ask for the immediate approval of this bill. They sent a similar release to the House of Representatives expressing their overwhelming support for this bill. I think this is one of the great or- ganizations of the United States with over a million supporters that ought to be listened to.

The Edison Electronic Institute also supports this bill. They state:

[This conference report that was approved in the House earlier this week provides a total of $2.5 billion in base funding and $1.7 billion in emergency assistance funding for a total of $4.2 billion for the LIHEAP . . . double the highest funding level ever achieved— for this program, and it is due to the ever-increasing cost of energy. This assistance is necessary. Particularly, this assistance is necessary for the States and local governments affected by Hur- ricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma.]

There is also a letter from the Cam- paign for Home Energy Assistance. This is really a copy of their release. It says:

The Defense appropriations bill appears to be our best and possibly last opportunity for an increase for this vital program.

They have issued a call to action.

The Campaign for Home Energy Assistance urges you to call your Senators today and ask them to vote for this Defense appropriations bill . . .

The National Defense Council likewise has written to us urging that after decades of debate concerning energy resource issues, this bill be passed. They have a fairly long statement on the record. Unquestionably, this is a very important support for the bill from the National Defense Council Foundation.
The Reserve Officers Association of America issued a call to action asking for support for this bill, for passage of this conference report. I urge Members to consider their support.

I have a letter from the American Gas Association written to us sent as a release urging support of this legislation to finally approve the provisions that have been passed not only by the House but by the Senate in this calendar year.

There is almost an unlimited number of letters that have been coming into our office urging support. As I indicated in my opening comments, the Air Transport Association sent a letter also. They sent a copy of that letter to me urging that the enactment of this bill will be swift. I think it is very interesting that the Air Transport Association, representing the U.S. airline industry which has taken such a hard hit on the increase in gas prices, should show overwhelming support for this bill.

I have sent every Member a letter outlining what is coming with regard to the rule XXVIII point of order. I wish to put that letter in the RECORD so there is no mistake about what I have told the Members concerning our position on this potential rule XXVIII point of order.

My chief of staff points out to me the items in Congressman Jerry Lewis’s release. As I understand, it is not proper under the rules to announce the vote in the RECORD; I will not do so. I am sure it is proper to say the House overwhelmingly passed this bill. It urges a vote now on the conference report and wants this conference report to be passed. It does not want to be forced to rely on a conference report and wants this conference report and wants this bill. It urges a vote now on the conference report and wants this conference report to pass. It does not want to be forced to rely on a conference report to support the Department of Defense.

Mr. President, I have tried to outline some of these items. I will be bringing more before the Senate as they are re-presented.

I will repeat my request that the letters I read be printed in the RECORD.

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

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Hon. Ted Stevens, Chairman, Subcommittee on Defense, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Dear Senator Stevens: On behalf of the men and women of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, I would like to offer our strong support for the Conference Agreement for the Defense Appropriations Bill. The bill honors this Nation’s commitment to taking care of those in uniform, and greatly improves the quality of life for our Nation’s fighting forces. We urge passage of this bill, and the pay and benefits it bestows on our service members.

The bill includes a 3.1% across-the-board pay increase and helps to eliminate the out-of-pocket housing expense for military personnel. In addition, it increases funding for body armor, personal protection equipment, as well as increased armor for vehicles—all which greatly improve the personal safety of those fighting in this Nation’s vital yet dangerous war on terrorism.

This important legislation lets our brave men and women know that this Nation will be there for them, giving them every advantage they need to win the war and suffer as few casualties as possible. These brave men and women have come home undivided and unwavering support. It is for this reason that we thank you for your efforts in shepherding this legislation to this point, and we urge the entire Senate to pass this bill for the good of all who serve.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Wallace, Executive Director,

COMPETITIVE ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE

As gas prices remain above two dollars a gallon and most Americans are looking at sky-high heating bills this winter, the Competitive Enterprise Institute urges the U.S. Senate to pass legislation that would open a small portion of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) in Alaska to oil and gas exploration.

The ANWR provision in the defense appropriations bill before the Senate that would address America’s long-term energy needs. Authorization for opening ANWR has already passed both the House and the Senate this year, said Myron Ebell, Director of Global Warming & International Environmental Policy at CEI.

Senate Majority Leader Frist should keep the Senate in session as long as it takes to gain cloture on the defense appropriations bill and enact the ANWR provision,” Ebell continued. “If Senate President is unwilling to disrupt Senators’ holiday plans, then President Bush should use his constitutional authority to call them back into session.”

“The American people are looking for long-term policies that will increase our energy supplies and make energy more affordable,” said Ebell. “The Senate should stop listening to an obstructionist minority who think that energy prices are not high enough and vote to open ANWR now.”

“Environmental groups have spread misinformation about ANWR for years. Their latest soundbite is to claim that this is a pay-off to big oil companies. That is the exact opposite of the truth. The ANWR oil would be subject to a 12½% royalty paid to the federal Treasury and the State of Alaska,” Ebell continued. “Compare those royalty payments to the several billion dollars paid by tax dollars for alternative energy sources favored by the environmental movement.”

“The legislation already passed by the House will limit oil and gas drilling to disturbing 2000 acres in the 1.5 million acre Coastal Plain, which is not a Wilderness Area. No drilling will be permitted in the vast areas of the 19 million acre refuge that have been designated as Wilderness Areas. According to estimates by the U.S. Geological Survey, the amount of economically recoverable oil in ANWR will increase America’s proven reserves by approximately fifty percent, which is equivalent to thirty years of current imports from Saudi Arabia, one of the nation’s biggest foreign suppliers.”

There is strong support among Alaskans for opening ANWR. Polls consistently show three out of four Alaskans in support. The Inuit village of Kaktovik, in Alaska’s Coastal Plain, also officially supports oil and gas exploration. “Alaskans put a high value on protecting the environment of their State, and they support opening the Coastal Plain because they know that the advanced technology now being used to produce oil will not harm the caribou herds or damage the environment. Oil has been pumped at Prudhoe Bay west of ANWR for three decades and no adverse impacts on wildlife have been observed,” said CEI Adjunct Scholar J.R. Smith.

MEMO: UNIONS SUPPORTING RESPONSIBLE ANWR DEVELOPMENT

December 17, 2005.

Within the next few days, you will be asked to vote on legislation making appropriations for the Department of Defense and other vital government programs. One of these important policies is the authority to develop oil resources on the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, popularly known as ANWR. This is a jobs issue for our unions and our members.

On December 7, 2005 the Congressional Budget Office wrote Senator Ted Stevens and responded to the Senator’s inquiry that ANWR bonus bid receipts “might total at least $1 billion—roughly double CBO’s official estimate.” That means it also increases the Federal revenue to a total of $5 billion, as the state of Alaska and the Federal Government will share equally on a 50/50 basis. In the Defense appropriations legislation, the conference has dedicated a significant portion of those additional revenues for funding future Federal disaster relief programs. As we understand it, these sums will also be used as collateral for immediate relief for damage caused in the Katrina, Rita and Wilma disaster areas.

We also see all of this as an affirmation of the proactive jobs policies generated by ANWR production.

Again, we urge you to support this legislation, because ANWR will create thousands of jobs for our members for many years. The bill assures ANWR work is protected by a project labor agreement. You will hear strident calls from opponents who claim opening...
ANWR will degrade the environment. We have heard their arguments, discussed them and made reasonable adjustments. They remain unyielding. Their baseless slogans can no longer be accepted as guidelines for creating jobs or frustrating reasonable energy development.

When the question is called on the Defense Appropriations bill, it will be framed as one of process—to invoke cloture on the bill.

For us, process is policy.

The choice is clear. We can either continue to be hamstrung by the exaggerations of obstructionists, or be guided by policies that create jobs and assure a secure energy future.

Please support the Conference Report and oppose procedural devices that would delay this important legislation.

Thank you for your consideration.

International Union of Operating Engineers, AFL-CIO.

SeaFarers International Union, AFL-CIO.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Change to Win Federation.

United Association of Plumbers & Pipefitters, AFL-CIO.

Laborers’ International Union of North America.

International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Change to Win Federation.

Building & Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO.

Keep ANWR Provisions in Defense Spending Bill

DEAR SENATOR: On behalf of the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM), I urge you to support final passage of the conference report to H.R. 2963, the Defense Appropriations bill, and oppose all efforts to remove provisions related to oil and natural gas development in ANWR. Our Nation’s economic and national security depend, in part, on adequate, affordable, and reliable energy supplies. U.S. manufacturing—which uses one-third of our nation’s energy—is facing the most severe energy price spikes in history due in large part to government policy decisions and a fundamental imbalance in our domestic energy supply. This is serious enough to have the potential to cause an economic downturn and the loss of thousands of high-paying manufacturing jobs.

Opening all portion of ANWR would have a powerful effect on our economy, creating thousands of new high-paying jobs, preserving thousands of U.S. manufacturing jobs, reducing our dependency on foreign energy sources. Estimates from both the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Energy Information Administration state that ANWR development would generate 70 trillion cubic feet (TCF) of natural gas and roughly 10 billion barrels of oil or 1 million barrels of oil per day for 30 years.

We urge you to support final passage of the conference report to H.R. 2963.

Sincerely,

JOHN ENGLER, President

NAVAL RESERVE ASSOCIATION


Hon. TED STEVENS,

Defence Appropriations Committee,

Washington, DC.

Hon. DANIEL INOUYE,

Defence Appropriations Committee,

Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN STEVENS AND SENATOR INOUE: I am writing you on behalf of the members of the Naval Reserve Association, members of the Navy Reserve, their families, and survivors. I’m writing to express our strongest support for passage of the FY 2006 Defense Appropriations Bill as soon as possible.

Members of the Guard and Reserve comprise over 4.5 million persons, over 50% of our U.S. military personnel, and since September 11, 2001, our nation has deployed over 500,000 Guard and Reserve members for operational missions around the world. Additionally, during any month, approximately 25 percent of the Navy Reserve force is doing some type of operational support to the fleet for operational missions. Our nation is using our Guard and Reserve Force at increasing rates.

Unfortunately many of the Navy Reserve members have endured a shrinking Naval Reserve Force over the last few years. Nevertheless, our country owes it to those that serve to provide them with the operational, training funds, and benefits required to maintain them fully ready for our national needs, including Guard and Reserve Equipment. We urge you to fund Navy Reserve equipment in the same manner that you fund other Reserve Components. This bill contains critical funding for important issues for the Global War on Terror, and our Naval Reserve components.Thank you for all your hard work on their behalf.

Respectfully,

CASY W. COANE,

RADM USN (Ret), Executive Director

THE AMERICAN LEGION

Washington, DC, December 20, 2005.

Hon. TED STEVENS,

Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, 119 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you and your colleagues debate final passage of the Department of Defense (DoD) appropriations bill for FY 2006, The American Legion continues its steadfast commitment to assure a strong national defense. As well as the fulfillment of promises made to America’s veterans on behalf of a grateful Nation.

The American Legion has reviewed the Conference Report and supports its enactment. As a nation at war, it is imperative that the men and women of the armed forces know defense spending is indeed a national priority. This funding measure provides $483.3 billion to meet the fundamental needs of DoD’s military components and several domestic needs outside of national defense, such as disaster recovery efforts and avian flu protection.

The American Legion continues to support the funding of all DoD domestic sources of energy to include increasing petroleum exploration and production in an environmentally sensible manner so as to reduce our nation’s vulnerability to cheap petroleum prices.

The nation’s continued reliance on foreign sources of energy places its national security and economic well-being at risk during times of crisis. The War on Terrorism and the continuing conflict in the volatile Middle East has brought into sharp focus the nation’s reliance on imported foreign oil that necessitates a re-evaluation of current and long-range energy policies.

Thank you for your continued leadership and support of America’s service members, veterans, and their families.

Sincerely,

STEVE ROBERTSON, DIRECTOR,

National Legislative Commission

Ducks Unlimited,

Memphis, TN

$1 BILLION IN CONSERVATION FUNDS APPROVED BY U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FUNDING BILL AWAITS A VOTE IN THE U.S. SENATE

WASHINGTON, DC, DEC. 19, 2005.—The U.S. House of Representatives overwhelmingly approved $1 billion for conservation programs in the Defense Appropriations bill today. A number of conservation provisions were added to the bill. Ducks Unlimited (DU) worked with Congressional leaders to include funding for several critical programs that benefit waterfowl, other wildlife and people...

A vote on the bill by the U.S. Senate is expected soon.

The $1 billion in conservation funding would be dedicated to voluntary, private landowner-friendly programs administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The increased funding for these programs is important for America’s farmers, ranchers, sportsmen and for waterfowl, wetlands and the environment.

“Congress is right to recognize the value and importance of results-oriented and cost effective conservation programs,” said DU’s Director of Governmental Affairs Scott Sutherland. “This funding will help farmers and other private landowners conserve wildlife habitat and improve water quality and quantity while providing aesthetic, recreational and other economic benefits to their local communities.

Key agricultural conservation programs such as the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) will have $900 million and $600 million respectively, with increasing waterfowl populations by 46 percent. It plays a critical role in landscape level conservation of soil, water and wildlife habitat for farmers and ranchers, who are producers a significant and stable source of income.

WRP is the most successful USDA program for wetlands conservation, providing a way for farmers and ranchers to transition marginal or flood-prone land into more appropriate uses. WRP lands provide wintering habitat in the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley for more than 5 million ducks and geese annually.

The Grassland Reserve Program, Environmental Quality Incentives Program and Conservation Security Program will also receive a share of the $900 million.

Ducks Unlimited’s mission for the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA). NAWCA fosters public-private partnerships to restore, conserve and protect wetlands associated habitats for waterfowl and other migratory birds. Another $50 million would go toward wetland and grassland protection programs administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Among many other provisions included in the legislation are separate requirements that would provide heating assistance to low-income Americans and allow exploratory oil drilling in a portion of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

December 20, 2005

Congressional Record — Senate
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE  December 20, 2005

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With more than a million supporters, Ducks Unlimited is the world’s largest and most effective wetland and waterfowl conservation organization. The United States alone manages more than half of its remaining wetlands—nature’s most productive ecosystem—and continues to lose more than 100,000 wetlands each year.


To Members of the United States Senate: On behalf of the Edison Electric Institute (EEI), the association of United States shareholder-owned electric companies, integrated/utilitity industry businesses worldwide, I urge you to support the FY06 Defense Appropriations bill, which includes several provisions that are of critical importance to our members and their customers.

Our U.S. members serve 97 percent of the ultimate customers in the shareholder owned segment of the industry, and 71 percent of all electric utility ultimate customers in the nation. They generate almost 60 percent of the electricity produced by U.S. electric generators. Our member companies are working closely with the states to help those who need assistance with their energy bills this winter; however, even with unprecedented privatization of state energy programs worldwide, I urge you to support the FY06 Defense Appropriations bill, which includes several provisions that are of critical importance to their customers.

The FY06 Defense Appropriations Conference report that was approved in the House earlier this week provides a total of $2.5 billion for heating and $3 billion in emergency assistance funding for a total $4.2 billion for LIHEAP in FY06—double the highest funding level ever achieved. Importantly, base funding for the program is above the $1.975 billion trigger for the first time since 1986 (at $2.5 billion), which provides funding for both heating and cooling assistance as needed. Furthermore, the ANWR provision provides a mechanism for LIHEAP funding in the future.

In addition, the FY06 Defense Appropriations bill creates a Gulf Coast Recovery Fund which dedicates 80% of initial bonus bids (lease sales) and rentals to the Fund for states and local governments affected by Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma beginning in FY15. This funding will be critical to the rebuilding and future prosperity of the cities and states that were decimated by these storms last summer.

Given the critical need for LIHEAP funding and hurricane recovery assistance in the months ahead, Edison Electric Institute considers this to be a key vote in the United States Senate. We urge you to support all efforts to pass legislation that will provide an unprecedented amount of aid and support to those most in need in our country.

Sincerely, Thomas R. Kuhn, President.

To Members and Supporters of the Campaign for Home Energy Assistance: As the President of the National Defense Council Foundation, I consider this to be a key vote in the United States Senate. We urge you to support all efforts to pass legislation that will provide an unprecedented amount of aid and support to those most in need in our country.

Sincerely, Milton R. Copulos, President, National Defense Council Foundation.

The most recent short-term forecast from the Energy Information Administration states that heating costs are likely to be 7 to 38 percent higher this winter: a 38 percent increase for heating oil, 15 percent for propane and 7 percent for electricity. It is urgent, therefore, for Congress to provide additional funding for LIHEAP.

The Defense appropriations bill appears to be our best and possibly last opportunity to provide an increase for this vital program. The measure would add $500 million to the LIHEAP state block grant program and provide $1.5 billion in contingency funds. When combined with the LIHEAP allocations provided in the Labor/Health & Human Services/Housing and Education appropriations bill ($2 billion for the block grant program and $183 million in contingency funds), the program would be funded at its highest total ever: $4.14 billion.

URGENT! Call to Action: The Campaign for Home Energy Assistance urges you to call your senators today and ask them to vote for the Defense appropriations bill when it is considered tomorrow morning.

Hon. Ted Stevens, Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR STEVENS: I am writing you concerning the importance of developing the oil resources of Alaska’s Arctic National Wildlife Refuge for national defense.

As you may be aware, the organization that I represent has been actively involved in issues related to energy security and national defense for more than two decades. We have conducted more than 120 studies, includ-

ing a substantial number specifically concerned with Alaskan natural resources. I should also note that our work has enjoyed broad bi-partisan support, and has been cited by private groups as diverse as the Energy and Environmental Study Institute, the Clean Fuels Vehicles Coalition and the Institute for the Analysis of Global Security, and by government institutions including the United States Department of Energy and the National Research Council.

After more than three decades of considering energy security issues and almost a quarter century of studying the role of Alaska’s oil, we found that we can come to only one conclusion: The development of ANWR is a vital national defense priority. There are a number of reasons why this is the case.

First, energy, and specifically energy from petroleum is among the most critical defense commodities.

At the time of Operation Desert Storm, the first Persian Gulf War, a U.S. Army Heavy Division, comprised of 17,500 soldiers, used as much oil as four World War II Field Armies which included 400,000 troops. To illustrate this point further, the 528,000 U.S. troops that participated in Operation Desert Storm used more than four times the amount of diesel fuel as the entire 2-million man Allied Expeditionary Force that liberated Europe during World War II.

But even these stunning comparisons do not tell the full story. The petroleum requirement per deployed soldier is about 30% higher than the average requirement between Operation Desert Storm, the first Persian Gulf War and Operation Iraqi Freedom. Moreover, as the process of Defense Transformation continues, petroleum use is a greater emphasis is placed on fuel-intensive units such as the Stryker Brigade Combat Teams, the fuel per deployed soldier required for military operations will increase even more.

Second, our access to petroleum on the world market will become increasingly constrained. The competition for oil on the world market has already intensified over the past decade and in the future will become even more intense.

According to the IMF the Chinese economy has been growing at an average of 9% since 1978, and has exceeded 15% in some years. Moreover, China has developed an ex- export market which has averaged between 9% and 10%, fueled in large part by a massive program of industrial modernization. Included among its stated eco-

omics is the addition of some 125 million automobiles to its domestic fleet over the next decade. This change alone will increase China’s oil import requirements by more than 9 million barrels per day. The country, too, has experienced extremely high growth rates, as have some of the newly independent states that formerly comprised the Soviet Union. These countries and China are forecast to consume more than 1.5 billion barrels of oil per day in the decade of the 2020’s.

A third factor is the insecurity of foreign sources of oil. Even if the amount of oil available on the world market were sufficient to meet our needs, there is no guarantee that it would be available for our use. Of the top ten sources of U.S. oil imports, at least four are of question-able security. Venezuela, our third rank-"
The Air Transport Association of America, Inc., strongly supports the enactment of a federal energy policy that allows for greater access to domestic sources of oil for environmentally responsible production, particularly within “Area 1002” of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). Area 1002 was recognized in 1980 by Congress and President Carter as a potentially significant oil and natural gas reserve, and was distinguished by law from the rest of the refuge as a site for possible future energy production.

The Air Transport Association believes that the time has come to open Area 1002 to environmentally responsible energy production, and we ask for your full legislation to accomplish this goal. While not a magic fix to the problem of high oil prices that have added billions of dollars of unbearable costs to an already ailing airline industry, opening Area 1002 is an important component in a comprehensive national energy policy that utilizes energy efficiency and conservation, but also the strength of our precious domestic resources.

Thank you for your consideration of this important matter and please feel free to call on me with any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

JAMES C. MAY,
President and CEO

U.S. Senate,

DEAR MEMBER: A Rule 28 point of order against the Defense Appropriations Conference Report may be raised. I ask you to think very carefully about your position on this issue because vital funding and programs are at stake in this decision.

A Rule 28 point of order is applicable to all provisions in the bill that are beyond the authority of the conferees. These provisions include:

- Hurricane Supplemental, which contains $29 billion for hurricane victims. Included in this supplemental is funding for education expenses, housing, and reconstruction in the disaster areas.
- The Gulf Coast Recovery Fund provides short and long-term disaster relief funding for Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, and Florida.
- Avian Flu Liability language included with funding that will encourage the vaccine industry to return to the vaccine business, so that we may be able to create Avian Flu vaccines here at home.
- The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is funded on an emergency basis in FY06 with $2 billion for home heating assistance.
- $3.1 billion is included in the bill for homeland security. Included is funding for Interoperable Communications Equipment Grants to state and local governments, which will help local responders in the event of a natural disaster or terrorist attack.
- Emergency Preparedness Grants to state and local governments. All states are assured a certain level of funding. Funds will be allocated based on threat and risk levels. This increased deployment, and security infrastructure, which is funded on an emergency basis.
An additional $1 billion for farm bill conservation programs, which will help farmers and ranchers meet current challenges and ensure the productivity of their land for future generations. If a Rule 23 point of order is sustained, the entire Defense Appropriations Conference Report will fall. Rule 28 does not allow us to strike a provision from a conference report; it kills the conference report altogether. Since the House has voted, it will be necessary to appoint new conferences in the House and the Senate, and we will have to start over.

Some Members have suggested that we could continue to conference with the House, strip the provision regarding development on the Arctic Coastal Plain, and pass the bill with the provisions listed above. This is simply not possible. A portion of the funding for these initiatives and programs comes from the revenue ANWR will provide. We tried to pass bills that funded these priorities, but we could not find an agreement to do so on an emergency basis. These provisions were included in this bill because we were able to generate additional federal revenues generated by development on the Arctic Coastal Plain, which will provide the funds we need and repay emergency spending. If a Rule 23 point of order is sustained, forcing us to begin a new conference, many of the items listed above will need to be stripped from the bill as well. We cannot pay for them without the additional revenue ANWR will provide.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

TED STEVENS.

APPROPRIATIONS CHAIRMAN JERRY LEWIS
Urges Senate Passage of Defense Spending Bill
WASHINGTON.—The Hurricane Katrina re-covery, increased funding for low-income heating needs, protection against avian flu and many other programs that were added to the Defense Appropriations Bill are at risk if the Senate does not approve the package this week. House Appropriations Chairman Jerry Lewis said Tuesday.

"If the Senate will not approve this bill, we will be forced to rely on a continuing resolution to fund the Department of Defense, which will mean all of the additional spending that was generated last week will be lost," Lewis said. "Continuing resolutions will fund the government, but only at last year's level and with none of these programs that were approved.

"Clearly, the Senate does not want to do that, and I'm sure they don't want to jeopardize the funding for our troops during time of war," Lewis said. "It is time to stop the partisan debates and approve the final two appropriations bills.

"The House last week passed the Defense Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 2006 by a resounding 308-106 vote, with 106 Democrats supporting the bill and only 89 opposed, Lewis said. "The bill strongly supported by President Bush, and contains many new Pentagon spending levels that would not be funded under a continuing resolution."

"The House chose to bring a party-line vote in the House, which should be a message to the Senate that it is time to finish our work and put funding in place for the new fiscal year," Lewis said. "It is irresponsible for a minority of Senators to impede the will of the President, the House and the American people and put all of these urgent needs at risk."

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I don't know how many more times I will be before the Senate before this matter comes up tomorrow. I do hope it will come to the floor early tomorrow because we need time to consider the points of order that will lie against the conference report. To me, approval of the conference report means that we are putting aside the delicate issues that plug on the individual items that may be raised here. The conference report is not subject to amendment, but it is possible to have almost unending delay on the points of order. They are debatable and, therefore, the reason for the cloture motion. We will be dealing with these points of order we will have and find some way to assure there will be an early passage of the conference report.

This is a conference report providing enormous assistance to the Department of Defense, particularly the $50 million in emergency funding that is primarily required to support those who are in our uniform defending the Nation in terms of their activities in the war against terrorism. I urge the Senate to vote cloture to limit that debate. We will have the points of order. We will have the points of order under the Budget Act under rule XXVIII, but there is no reason to have unlimited debate on the points or order.

The cloture motion is for the best interest of the Department of Defense to get this bill to the Department of Defense as quickly as possible. If those points of order are sustained, obviously, we will have to go back to conference, have a new conference, and we will have to appoint new conferees. The House is spread all over the country. How quickly we can do that, I don't know.

I do believe that it is in the best interest of the Nation to adopt this conference report. It does not contain items, as far as this subject, ANWR, is concerned, that have not passed before. We have approved ANWR before in this Congress and the House has passed the act before. We have had provisions I described dealing with the funding that will come in from ANWR. But otherwise it was considered before and passed by the House of Representatives previously.

"I don't know how much more time I have. Has my time expired?"

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mr. President, the time has expired.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for cloture be rescinded.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, tomorrow we are going to have some significant votes in the Senate on issues of great importance, not the least of which is the Defense appropriations bill, one of the most important bills we consider in the course of our calendar year. This is the bill to provide the resources for our troops in the field, their pay, the equipment they need, the training they need, new weapons they need, the fundamentals we need to keep our Nation safe.

This has usually been a very bipartisan bill. Having served on the Appropriations Committee, I have seen it in the past with strong support from both sides of the aisle and rarely a real partisan issue. This time, however, this bill has been modified and changed. Added to this bill are provisions which have nothing to do with our Nation's defense. They are provisions that have been debated at length for many years in the Senate relative to controversial issues on many fronts. The most controversial, the lead issue, the one that has been spoken to time and again on the Senate floor over the last several days, is the authorization for drilling for oil in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Some may remember that at the time of the invasion of Iraq, the House and the Senate had to fund Iraq. Tom DeLay gave a speech in which he said, "Nothing is more important in the face of a war than cutting taxes." That is what
he said. Tens of thousands of American troops were gathered in the Kuwait desert waiting for the command to go to war, being warned they might face weapons of mass destruction, and the then majority leader of the House of Representatives, Newt Gingrich, said, "Nothing is more important in the face of a war than cutting taxes."

Here we are a thousand days later still at war. We have lost over 2,150 American soldiers, over 15,000 have been seriously wounded, and 150,000 plus soldiers now risk their lives in Iraq today as we stand in the safety of this Chamber and in this country.

As we consider this important bill to fund this war and to stand behind our troops, it turns out we learned nothing more important to some Members of the Senate than to make sure that we take care of the oil and gas companies before we take care of the troops. How else can one explain it? How else can we have reached the point where the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge drilling is so critically important to America that we would jeopardize the passage of the Department of Defense appropriations bill in order to pass it? This is the kind of thing that gives the Senate a bad name.

How many times have we heard people ask—I have heard it many times—why do you let this happen? Why would you let a bill be amended at the end to contain things which have nothing to do with it?

We have some 4,000 pages of bills before us today, almost 1,000 pages in this Senate appropriations bill. In it are critically important items for our troops, but also in it is this permission to go into an Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to drill for oil. Who wants this? Well, there are two groups that certainly want it. First, the oil companies. They are going to make money on this, as if they had not made enough. This year, with their kiting of gasoline prices, the per-gallon of gasoline and energy prices across America they have already had $100 billion in new profits. Well, here they come again. They want more and more. Some believe their profit margin is at least as important as providing the basic funds for our troops. That is why they would put that amendment in this bill.

How can it have reached this point, where the Senate will have walked away from its basic obligation to our men and women in uniform and said we are going to allow the use of an appropriations bill for this drilling for oil in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge? Well, the people who crafted this brought in a number of Senators and Congressmen to support them by promising that some of the revenue from the drilling in Alaska would go to fund other programs and purposes. Relief for victims of Hurricane Katrina was one of the things that was being promised. There are many other elements that were being talked about—LIHEAP, the low-income home energy assistance program. It is promised that they will have some money as a result of this. So many people have decided they can look at this positively because there is something in it for them.

How important is this bill and this vote to the Bush administration? So important that Vice President Cheney could not make it to the vote. I am sure that he is here tomorrow, if necessary, to cast the deciding vote for the drilling for oil in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and the passage of this bill.

I think it tells us why it is important. Threatening to withhold funding for American troops during wartime and for Katrina victims in order to push through ANWR drilling has to rank as one of the lowest moments in the history of the Senate.

Let us put aside for a minute whether the ANWR language ought to be in this bill. Let us look at the language itself. This language has never been examined or closely debated by any committee, neither the House nor the Senate Appropriations Committee. Referring to the Congressional Budget Office, the specific ANWR language in this bill is different in several critical ways from any other ANWR drilling proposal considered by Congress, and one of the most important and promising provision in this language is known as severability. One would have to go searching long and hard, but they will find on page 406 of the electronic version of this Department of Defense appropriations bill this severability language. The language in this bill is different in several critical ways from any other ANWR drilling proposal considered by Congress, and one of the most important and promising provision in this language is known as severability. One would have to go searching long and hard, but they will find on page 406 of the electronic version of this Department of Defense appropriations bill this severability language. The language in this bill is different in several critical ways from any other ANWR drilling proposal considered by Congress, and one of the most important and promising provision in this language is known as severability. One would have to go searching long and hard, but they will find on page 406 of the electronic version of this Department of Defense appropriations bill this severability language. The language in this bill is different in several critical ways from any other ANWR drilling proposal considered by Congress, and one of the most important and promising provision in this language is known as severability. One would have to go searching long and hard, but they will find on page 406 of the electronic version of this Department of Defense appropriations bill this severability language.

This is the kind of thing that gives the Senate a bad name.

There is another reason to be skeptical about Katrina relief in this bill. Think about that for a moment. The Alaska Statehood Act promised that 90 percent to Alaska and 10 percent to the United States. That is what has been promised. You see, the Alaska Statehood Act promised that 90 percent to Alaska and 10 percent to the United States. That is what has been promised.

The revenues in this bill supposedly promised for in this bill declared illegal, then one-hundredth of what has been promised.

So the big winners from this ANWR provision in the bill will be the oil companies and the State of Alaska. They are prepared to jeopardize the passage of the Department of Defense appropriations bill because there is so much money on the table, so much to lose. The revenues from the ANWR drilling for this oil. Whoever drafted this language knew what they were doing by putting in this severability clause, which basically says we can switch after we baited you into this trap, and you can’t do a damned thing about it. This could end up being one of the biggest bait-and-switch deals in the history of the Senate.

Moreover, between 2001 and 2005, that average dropped to $45 per leased acre, despite record increases during that time in the price of oil.

Now look at the estimated royalties. The bill says 20 percent of these estimated royalties will be used to help Hurricane Katrina victims. To generate the $10 billion ANWR supporters and promising for the Katrina relief fund, oil prices would have to average $89 a barrel between 2015 and 2044. The U.S. Energy Information Administration’s annual energy outlook projects a 1.3-percent annual increase in the price of oil between now and 2025. They cannot make the promise that they are projecting to come up with this money.

The revenues in this bill supposedly promised for LIHEAP will also fall short for the same reasons.

The conclusion is this: For reasons I cannot explain—the Republican leadership in the Senate today has departed from the accepted practice of the Senate. There was a time when this bill
was considered something special, a bill to appropriate money for our men and women in uniform and for our Department of Defense. It was the first priority in appropriations, the bill that was passed, and the first to be signed by the President year after year. But this year, in order to accommodate the political agenda of some Members of the Senate, it is the last bill — second to the last bill that we will consider. Why did we wait so long? So that this bill could be a vehicle for a political agenda, a provision which provides greater profits for oil companies and great revenue for the home State of Alaska at the expense of taxpayers in the United States and at the expense of a wildlife refuge created over 50 years ago by President Eisenhower.

I urge my colleagues tomorrow, when we vote, vote against the motion for cloture. Let this Senator know, and others who are pushing this proposal, that we understand that the end of our rope in terms of allowing this kind of political back-room deal to come forward. It is unacceptable, and it should be rejected by the Senate.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, my understanding is that we now recognize for 30 minutes; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mrs. BOXER. I ask unanimous consent that following my remarks, Senator KYL be recognized for up to 15 minutes, to be followed by Senator BOND for up to 15 minutes, Senator FEINSTEIN for up to 20 minutes as in morning business, and that the time not be charged against the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CONRAD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. CONRAD. At that point, that a quorum call be entered and that the quorum call be evenly charged.

Mrs. BOXER. I would add that. The PRESIDING OFFICER.

A quorum call cannot be requested now. It has to be requested at that time.

Mr. CONRAD. It is very important that we go back to this formulation. I say to the Chair. That when all of these speeches have been given, there will be a request for a quorum call, and that quorum call will be equally charged.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator cannot lock in at this time a unanimous consent for a quorum call at a future time.

Mr. CONRAD. That is not what I am seeking to do. What we have reached the end of our rope; and that quorum call be evenly charged.

When the last speaker is concluded, that if they ask to go into a quorum call, the quorum call be equally charged. We have done this repeatedly.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, the request of the Senator from North Dakota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is provided that any quorum call will be divided equally.

Mrs. BOXER. Thank you very much. Mr. SESSIONS. Reserving the right to object.

Mr. BOXER. Mr. President, I would like to go back to the order. If we can, I was about to speak for 30 minutes as was already agreed to by the Senate. I would like to proceed.

Mr. SESSIONS. I understand the Senator is recognized?

Mrs. BOXER. Does the Senator want me to yield for purposes of a parliamentary inquiry? I yield, without losing my right to the floor, for a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. SESSIONS. I was just curious about what the unanimous consent agreement was that was just entered. I was on the floor at that time and would be interested in having an opportunity to speak on that. Was there unanimous consent on procedure?

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I am happy to tell the Senator. I asked for time, on the completion of my 30 minutes, for Senator KYL to speak for up to 15 minutes, followed by Senator BOND for up to 15 minutes, followed by Senator FEINSTEIN for up to 20 minutes as in morning business, and that the time not be charged against the bill, and at that time the time would be charged equally.

Mr. SESSIONS. I have no objection. The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California is recognized.

Mr. SESSIONS. I have no objection.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California is recognized.

Mrs. BOXER. Thank you, Mr. President.
We saw 79 Senators from both political parties recently back an amendment saying that it is the Iraqis who should take the lead in providing their own security next year. Next year is a few days away.

I think it matters if 79 Senators vote for that amendment.

I see Senator Levin on the Senate floor. I thank him for that work he put into that amendment because it says very clearly that next year the Iraqis have to take charge of their own destiny.

We heard Congressman Jack Murtha’s brave statement against this war, calling it a “flawed policy wrapped in illusion.”

Jack Murtha is a decorated marine, a war hero who bled on the battlefield, the military’s best friend.

Now he advocates redeploying U.S. administration lacks a date—not tomorrow, not in 2 weeks. Estimates are that it will take 6 months to a year—while maintaining a quick-react force in the region to be called upon when necessary.

How did the administration and its supporters respond to this hero, Jack Murtha’s thoughtful proposal? Congressman Murtha, with his two Purple Hearts and his Bronze Star, was insulted by the White House Press Secretary and branded a coward by the newest Republican Member of the House; branded a coward by the newest Republican Member of the House, a shameful display of partisanship.

People inside the battle field tried to demean a war hero. That is what we see again and again in this debate.

Instead of thoughtful dialogue about the life-and-death issues in Iraq, the administration latches out at those who dare disagree with them.

Recently, the Republican National Committee issued a video news release attacking Democrats, including me. I want our 79 Senators on the other side of the aisle who said that was wrong. I am used to being attacked, and I normally just ignore these attacks. As a matter of fact, I wear them as badge of honor. But this one was so incendiary that I have to respond.

The ad said Democrats were waving a white flag of surrender in Iraq. And their evidence? One of their pieces of evidence was my statement that we should start reducing our troop strength in Iraq after the Iraqi election.

Guess who else said that very same thing this last weekend: the U.S. Ambassador to Iraq, Zalmay Khalilzad, appointed by President Bush. Listen to what he said. President Bush’s Ambassador in Iraq said:

We can begin to draw down our forces in the aftermath of the elections.

That is exactly what I said. Are they going to run an ad against George Bush’s hand-picked Ambassador to Iraq who said the same thing that Senator Boxer said?

Democrats aren’t waving any white flags, and neither is the Ambassador waving a white flag.
his Air Force gear. Who can ever forget that moment?

Remember when we were told that Iraqi oil would pay for the war? And when Secretary Rice said she didn’t want the smoking gun to be a mushroom cloud? And when Colin Powell made his forceful presentation before the U.N. Security Council proving the case to the world, proving the case that Saddam Hussein had chemical weapons? He now calls that moment a blot on his conscience.

I gave you what the members of this administration have told the American people to expect in Iraq. They are zero for 10. I have not even gone through the entail list.

Yet even today, in the light of all this history, the Bush administration refuses to do more than a perfunctory mea culpa. In his last speech, the President took responsibility for going into the war on false intelligence. It took him 2 years to say that. He is 2 years behind the American people who figured that out a long time ago. But I will take it. I will take it.

The President keeps repeating the false statement that Congress saw the same intelligence that he did, even though the CRS, the Congressional Research Service, did a very important study on this matter. They said that is not true. It is a false statement to the tune that Congress saw the same intelligence he did. The report found that the administration had access to more information than was shared by us.

And the President still does not answer the central question, was the intelligence cherry-picked? In other words, did he pick out the parts of the intelligence that made the case for war? And he hasn’t answered whether any of that intelligence was manipulated.

Democrats are insisting we complete the Senate investigation into this matter. Senator RENN actually put the Senate into closed session to insist the Senate Intelligence Committee complete its investigation into whom the President actually misled. We want to know if he has misled.

It is important we complete this investigation. It is not about politics. It is about the intelligence was cherry-picked by this President or manipulated, the American people deserve to know. The Congress will need to act. Why? Because the next time we need to convince the world of an imminent threat, it will be far more difficult unless we clear the air and restore our credibility.

America is more than an economic and a military power. Our ideals have made us a shining light throughout the world for those seeking freedom, democracy, and human rights. I believe that moral standing is at risk today. We all saw the horrific photos of Abu Ghraib, which were at odds with everything for which this country stands. We Colins Powell made his forceful presentation before the U.N. Security Council proving the case to the world, proving the case that Saddam Hussein had chemical weapons.

We all know what we saw there—and the American people haven’t seen half of what we saw; they have only seen a fraction of what we saw. The abuse was disgusting and was at odds with everything for which this country stands. We Colins Powell made his forceful presentation before the U.N. Security Council proving the case to the world, proving the case that Saddam Hussein had chemical weapons. We all saw the horrific photos of Abu Ghraib, which were at odds with everything for which this country stands. I believe that moral standing is at risk today.

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Do you know what? We are not any safer. Worldwide terrorism is up and increased by more than 1,200 terror attacks last year.

Even the President’s own Director of Central Intelligence, Porter Goss, says: "Those jihadists who survive will learn Iraq experience in and focused acts of urban terrorism.

Now, I agree with the President about importing democracy. But as Robert Pape of the University of Chicago has written: spreading democracy at the barrel of a gun in the Persian Gulf is not likely to lead to a lasting solution against suicide terrorism.

Last week’s election in Iraq was an important step forward. And I pray that country will put together the kind of coalition that is necessary. But either way, it is time for the Iraqis to control their own destiny. Each election they have had, it seems to me, should be a step in our recognizing that they run their own country. Their running their own country is a sign of success, not failure. Our long-term presence is viewed as open-ended, and it is fueling the insurgency.

Too many Iraqis believe that the United States has no intention to leave Iraq and with good reason. Every time the President is asked for benchmarks, he says we will be there as long as it takes, even though general Casey made it clear to me, when I was in Iraq, again, that our long-term presence is counterproductive.

And two-thirds of Iraqis oppose the presence of U.S. troops, at least two-thirds. In some polls, it is 80 percent. They do not want us there. They want to run their own country. That is not failure. That is not a white flag. That is not defeat. That is success, when we can redeploy our troops, so if the government there needs us, we are nearby.

We must accelerate the training of the Iraqi troops. I am glad the President admitted it has gone far too slowly. But enough with the excuses. They have to get out there and defend themselves. And we need to take the help that is being offered from around the world. The Egyptian Ambassador lamented the fact that so few troops have been trained in his country. He has offered to help, and we have not taken it.

Mr. President, in conclusion, it does not matter if you voted for the war or against the war at this point. We need to take action. None of us can remain silent.

As a Senator, I feel obligated to tell the people of my State how I feel. It is time for a new strategy that makes us safer and more secure. It is time to put to rest the notion that to speak out for a new strategy in Iraq is unpatriotic. It is time to realize that turning Iraq over to the Iraqis is what they expect and what they deserve. That is a success. It is time for a real strategy to stop the spread of terrorism and prevent the proliferation of WMDs, not go forward with preemptive wars that isolate America.

It is time for a real strategy to stop the spread of terrorism. It is time to remember that a strong America begins at home and that we cannot have security if we neglect our children and our families, our fiscal responsibility, or if we cannot prepare for a terrorist strike or an emergency such as Katrina. It is time for America to once again be a shining example for the rest of the world. We can do it.

Again, let’s be honest about the past and restore our credibility. Let’s honor our military with a clear plan. Let’s get our priorities straight. Let’s get our military right by working in a bipartisan way, not running ugly 30-second commercials while our soldiers die and get wounded. We can do better. We must do better. With the wisdom of the American people, we will do better.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Chambliss), Under the previous agreement, the Senator from Arizona is recognized for 15 minutes.

Patriot Act Reauthorization

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, one of the key reasons of business we have to do before Christmas is to reauthorize the Patriot Act. I know there is some confusion about exactly where we stand on that. Let me clarify that right now.

First, where are we with respect to the reauthorization of the PATRIOT Act? Why? And what can we do to move forward? I think most folks by now appreciate the fact that after September 11, we understood there were significant problems with our law and we needed to make some changes to fill in some loopholes and to make changes that would give our law enforcement and intelligence agencies the tools they needed to fight this new enemy, the terrorists. As a result, we passed the PATRIOT Act. And what we said we wanted to sunset provisions of the PATRIOT Act so that we would have to revisit them before they would become permanent law. We are now at that point. The law will expire on December 31 unless we reauthorize it.

So the Senate worked on it for about 8 months. We passed a version of the PATRIOT Act to be reauthorized. The House of Representatives did the same thing. There were some modest differences between the two bodies. We created a conference committee to iron out the differences, and I served on that committee. The Senate got most of its way in the conference committee. Most people have said about 80 percent of the compromising was done by the House. Nonetheless, the version we have before us is a version that I support. It is a good version, as the House of Representatives found when it passed overwhelmingly before the House reconstituted itself in Washington, DC. In fact, I believe 14 Democrats supported the reauthorization of the PATRIOT Act in the House. Now it is up to us to approve it as well and then...
send it on to the President for signature.

Once a conference report is completed, it is no longer amendable. We all understand that. But some Members of the Senate decided they wanted to amend the PATRIOT Act, but the minority of Senators wouldn’t let us vote on it. They successfully filibustered it. They said: We are not going to let you vote on reauthorizing the PATRIOT Act because we would like to make some more changes.

The time for making changes is up. You can’t make any more changes once a conference report has been filed. They know that. So it is a little curious to me why they keep saying, we want to extend it so we can make some more changes. It is not the Senate that is filibustering it, it is the House of Representatives, and it can’t be done. The conference has been discharged. The House of Representatives has gone home. Even if we wanted to go back into the conference and make changes, we couldn’t do it.

There is a way we can accommodate those who wish to make further changes to the PATRIOT Act, but it is not by filibustering. It is by allowing us to have a vote on the PATRIOT Act reauthorization, and then introduce those changes you would like to make in it, and we will deal with those in the regular process of hearings and presenting the matter to the floor. As a matter of fact, I would like to do that myself. There are some things I would like to add to the PATRIOT Act, and I fully intend, after we reauthorize it, to introduce that either as an amendment to a bill next year or as a separate bill, and to seek hearings in the Judiciary Committee so we can try to move the additional things I would like to see in the act.

My colleagues are certainly welcome to do the exact same thing. We might even get together and try to have one hearing at which that is done. That is the regular order. That is the way we could make the changes they are talking about, if a majority of Senators agree. But I think that is the rub. I suspect they can’t get a majority of the House to agree to the changes they would like to make. They couldn’t get a majority of the conference committee in the House or the Senate to agree. So they would now like to try to use pure force rather than logic to get their changes.

If they have the confidence that their changes make sense, then why wouldn’t they want to simply offer them next year and let’s vote on them? If they have 51 votes, they become law. Instead, they want to somehow pressure the Senate at some point into letting the PATRIOT Act expire, and then everybody feels we have to do something so we accept their unreasonable demands.

That is not the way to legislate, and it is not a responsible action. We should defeat the filibuster, not allow the PATRIOT Act to expire but to extend it for the period of time that the conference agreed, which is a period of 4 years. And if additional changes are to be made, they can be made starting as soon as we come back here next January. That is the way to do business.

There are those who have said: Let’s extend it for a few months. As I said, you can’t extend it for a few months. There is no legislative way to do that. It expires December 31. The conference committee is closed down. The House has gone home. We are going to finish up in another day or two here. So you simply can’t snap your fingers and extend a law. You have to pass it. It has to be signed into law by the President. He said, no, we are not going to have any short-term extension. We have a long-term extension right in front of us. It is called reauthorization. Allow us to come to a vote, and if they want to make changes, they will have to vote with a majority vote to reauthorize the act. Then it is done. If you then want to make changes, you are welcome to do that.

What are these big changes that have been talked about? The only ones I have heard about are two that were mentioned by the Senator from California who spoke before I did. I don’t understand either one of them. She said she wants to make changes, some additional background information toward these library records or bookstore records. Secondly, if you have your house searched, you need notice within 30 days.

That is what the compromise provides. The conference committee provided a 30-day notice if your house is searched, so that instead of the reasonable standard, which is what exists today, you would have to be notified in 30 days. By the way, why aren’t you notified if your records are searched, so that instead of the reason for searching, you need notice within 30 days?

That is what the compromise provides. The conference committee provided a 30-day notice if your house is searched, so that instead of the reasonable standard, which is what exists today, you would have to be notified in 30 days. By the way, why aren’t you notified if your records are searched, so that instead of the reason for searching, you need notice within 30 days?

With respect to libraries, this is the section 215 we have talked about forever and ever. This is simply the business records administrative subpoena for which 333 examples exist in our books on the law today. If you are involved in some sort of fraud, you can get one of these subpoenas. A subpoena is not a warrant. A subpoena is a request for information. If you suspect somebody of fraud on the IRS, the IRS can get one of these subpoenas. There is no legislative requirement for a request for information. Do you have to have a judge authorize that request? Not for 335 of these. There is only one that you have to have a judge for, and that is if you are investigating terrorism. The one that ought to be the easiest is the hardest because we are so concerned about protecting civil liberties that we say under the PATRIOT Act, you have to go to a judge first, even for a subpoena—not just a warrant, for a subpoena.

So it has all the protection I think one would want. But we say we need a standard. So what is the standard the courts have applied? A relevancy standard. We will put it in notarized. That is still not enough. We want a three-part test that ties it into international terrorism. Fine, we put that in. And one more thing; we want to make sure any records are destroyed within a reasonable time and that people are not told of this information. We said the Justice Department has to set that up. That is still not good enough. We want to make sure it is not abused. Fine. We will have a report from the executive branch every 6 months to Congress explaining in great detail how many subpoenas were issued, what the problems were with them, if any, and anything else that Congress wants to know about the use of these so we can have oversight.

There is not much more you could do and still have an effective section 215. Why is section 215 used? As we know, two of the hijackers, al-Mihdhar and al-Hazmi, the two who were on the plane that came into the Pentagon and killed 125 people there, as well as the people on that flight from Dulles Airport, their airline reservations for September 11 were checked on August 31 on a computer at a library, and had we had the PATRIOT Act library record ability to check that out, and had we known of those two people who I am talking about here, we could possibly have known they were checking records for September 11 and intercepted them and prevented them from getting on that airplane.

The bottom line is there are circumstances in which you want business records, library records, and you want business records the same as any other kinds of entities. There is nothing wrong.

This has been the law forever. We have built in a lot of protections. I don’t know what more anybody would want with respect to protections for these particular records.

So even if you assume that there is more to be done, my question is, how
much more? The differences have been characterized from the other side as minuscule. They have said let’s extend this and a couple of other changes we want to make. If that is the case, then why is the other side willing to let the entire act expire? We don’t want to prevent the protections of the PATRIOT Act over provisions that are not that important, especially since they could be offered next year in an amendment to any bill. We could have hearings for them in the Judiciary Committee. There would be no problem considering these kinds of requests.

If it expires, the PATRIOT Act’s provisions no longer protect us. One of those is to allow the FBI and the CIA to talk to each other. Let me explain why this is important. This wall that used to exist was torn down by the PATRIOT Act. Patrick Fitzgerald, who is the U.S. attorney who is currently a special prosecutor, as we know, looking into another matter, testified how the wall worked in practice.

He said:

I was on a prosecution team in New York that began a criminal investigation of Osama bin Laden in early 1996. The FBI had access to a number of sources. We can talk to citizens. We could talk to local police officers. We could talk to other U.S. Government agencies. We could talk to foreign police officers. Even foreign intelligence personnel. And foreign citizens. . . . We could even talk to al-Qaida members—and we did. But a large group of people were not permitted to talk to. Who? The FBI agents across the street from us in lower Manhattan assigned to a parallel intelligence operation. We could not know what information they had fathered. That was the “wall.”

The “wall” had deadly consequences. The 9/11 Commission report contained detailed examples of how the wall prevented them from cooperating, the FBI and CIA, prior to 9/11—and perhaps the biggest example is the one I cited in which Khalid al-Midhar and Nawaf al-Hazmi hijacked Flight 93 were not known to the CIA and that they were connected to terrorism. They had been connected to the Cole bombing and they were in the United States. The CIA refused to give the FBI the information because of this wall.

I mentioned the fact that we later learned they had actually checked their September 11 airline reservations on a library computer. The FBI agent working on the case in Washington, DC, was unable to communicate with the CIA, said this:

Whatever has happened to this—some day someone will die—and wall or not—the public will not understand why we were not more effective in throwing every resource we had at certain “problems.”

That agent was right, and thousands did die. That wall is going to go back up if the PATRIOT Act is not reauthorized. So those people who have filibustered the PATRIOT Act and prevented us from having in place the PATRIOT Act to protect us from the terrorists. They will have allowed this wall to be resurrected to prevent the FBI and the CIA from talking to each other and we are going to get right back where we were before September 11.

Again, I say, as the FBI agent did, what happens if some terrorists should strike us and we could have prevented that happening in effect? Those who filibustered this act had better ask themselves that question. They have a very simple way to get around the answer; that is, allow us to have our vote. It will take 20 minutes. We can reauthorize the PATRIOT Act and it is back in force and then any other little changes you want to make to it, we will consider them next January, next February. What is wrong with that offer, considering what is at stake.

I urge my colleagues again that the PATRIOT Act needs to be reauthorized. All it takes is for the other side to stop its filibuster, allow us to take the vote and, by a majority vote, we will reauthorize it, thus giving the American people the protection we deserve from the law enforcement and intelligence agencies who need this vital tool.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, there are a number of subjects I want to address tonight. I appreciate the time. First, the Defense appropriations bill that is before us that is going to have to be clotured is very important. I want to make sure everybody understands what we are talking about. There are some very important things in there, including relief for the Katrina victims, and all of the victims of the hurricanes in the Gulf Coast over in Florida. Those are important funds that need to be provided.

It also includes the opening up of ANWR, which will provide revenues that will help us meet the needs of LIHEAP and also of the hurricane victims. Beyond that, it is going to help us meet needs that all Americans have for an adequate energy supply. Nine hundred thousand barrels of oil would have been coming out of the coastal regions of America and the Arctic Circle had the previous approval of this bill by the Congress in 1995 not been vetoed. So ANWR is necessary if we are going to bring supply up to help meet the demand for energy.

But most important, this provides $50 billion to support our troops in the war on terror. We have heard reports recently on the floor about what our troops want. I can tell you one thing our troops want is to have the bullets, the supplies, the reinforcements, and they need to conduct the war. Our troops, by and large, are very enthusiastic about continuing to finish the job. What bothers them is to hear people in this body and in the media say that the President has failed and we ought to impeach him. Their Commander in Chief, they believe, has done the right thing in helping us clean out the murderous tyrant Saddam Hussein and carry that war on terror to the hotbed of terrorism that was and would be Iraq if we left. They are concerned that if we try to pull out the troops before they finish the job, it is going to be a disaster. I am going to talk more about that later on, but the people who claim to be supporting the troops should not be filibustering the Defense appropriations bill.

Speaking of the related subject, let me turn now to electronic surveillance of suspected terrorists’ conversations with al-Qaida abroad. That is a vitally important area that has been substan- tially mischaracterized by recent remarks on the floor. The National Security Act of 1947 requires the President to keep Congress fully and currently informed on U.S. intelligence activities to the extent consistent with regard for the protection from unauthorized disclosure of classified information relating to sensitive intelligence sources and methods.

This statutory requirement recognizes that some of the programs or activities may be so sensitive that the information is provided only to a few Members of Congress.

Regrettably, a very effective program that the President authorized has now been fully exposed. I hope there will be a full investigation by the Department of Justice and appropriate prosecutions of those found to have leaked that information.

Recognizing the need to protect sensitive programs and activities, Congress created the Intelligence Committee and worked with the President to balance the Congress’s constitutional need for information and the President’s constitutional responsibility to protect national security.

Before we start calling the President’s efforts illegal or unconstitutional, maybe people ought to take a look at the law and the Constitution. The President has the constitutional authority to conduct warrantless electronic surveillance for foreign intelligence purposes. This is what the President stated he has done. It was for foreign intelligence purposes.

In the most recent definitive case addressing this issue, the 1980 Truong case from the Fourth Circuit, the Court upheld the Executive’s warrantless electronic surveillance of U.S. persons for foreign intelligence purposes. The Court explicitly recognized a foreign intelligence exception to the warrant requirement based on the President’s constitutional authority and responsibility to protect national security.

Incidentally, the President, under whose authority that warrantless search—eavesdropping—was conducted was Jimmy Carter.
The FISA statute that has been passed works with the President's constitutional authorities. It is one way to conduct foreign intelligence surveillance, but it is not the only way. You see, Congress cannot get rid of a President's constitutional authorities by passing a law. The President can conduct warrantless foreign intelligence surveillance because he is charged under the Constitution with protecting our Nation and conducting foreign relations.

Under the fourth amendment, the surveillance still has to be reasonable; it just doesn't require a warrant. In the context of the war against al-Qaeda and worldwide terrorism, the constitutional resolution authorizing the use of all necessary and appropriate force to prevent future attacks makes it clear that the President's determination of what is and isn't reasonable is entitled to some deference. When you are fighting a war, you have to be able to move quickly and respond to threats. The President has said he exercised the authority to maintain speed and flexibility to target terrorists when they are about to harm our country. If the Constitution provides for that agility, the President should use it.

As the 9/11 Commission has pointed out, it was clear that enemy communications were made from the United States prior to the September 11 attacks. The Commission criticized our inability, or unwillingness, to connect things happening in the United States with things that were happening elsewhere. We know, for example, that Nawaf al Hazmi and Khalid al Midhar, two terrorists who flew a jet into the Pentagon, communicated overseas to other members of al-Qaeda while they were in the United States. We knew they were terrorists, but we did not know they were here until it was too late. Reflecting his constitutional responsibilities and authorities, the activities authorized by the President make it far more likely that such killers can be identified and located in time in the future to prevent that tragic occurrence from recurring.

The lawful activity conducted under this authorization has given the United States a proven ability to detect and prevent terrorist attacks. It enables us to learn more about those who have a link to al-Qaeda in a way that is agile and timely enough to prevent and detect further attacks.

The program has been successful, but continuing public discussion of the nature and use of the capability simply will arm our enemies with the knowledge they need to prevent detection and will increase the danger to our country, our citizens, and our values.

Speaking of giving the necessary tools to our law enforcement and intelligence agencies, there is the PATRIOT Act—FISA business records and national security letters. Unfortunately, many of the arguments have been inaccurate and misleading, particularly the allegations that the conference report does not fix alleged problems with these investigative tools.

Let me be clear, as my colleague from Arizona just pointed out, if the USA PATRIOT Act is not reauthorized, we will have done a grave disservice to our Nation's safety, our military's safety, Mr. President, and the safety of our families, of our communities, of our country. We will be sending the wrong message to terrorists and spies who threaten our national security that we will not use every constitutional tool available. I don't want to send that message.

It is far too easy 4 years after September 11 to put restrictions on the intelligence community that are not needed for the protection of our citizens. It will arm our enemies with the knowledge they need to prevent detection. The President has said he exercised the authority to maintain speed and flexibility to target terrorists when they are about to harm our country. If the Constitution provides for that agility, the President should use it.

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Speaking of giving the necessary tools to our law enforcement and intelligence agencies, there is the PATRIOT Act, which, again, is being filibustered by the other side. Over the past few days, opponents have raised a number of arguments and charges against two controversial provisions from the original PATRIOT Act—FISA business records and national security letters. Unfortunately, many of the arguments have been inaccurate and misleading, particularly the allegations that the conference report does not fix alleged problems with these investigative tools.

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The arguments of those who seek further to restrict the PATRIOT Act tools are not based on any factual allegations of abuse but, rather, on unsubstantiated allegations, inaccurate and misleading press accounts, and hypotheses. To adopt their position out of the Conference report is to legislate to the possible rogue FBI agent, the one-tenth of 1 percent who might go beyond the law and should be prosecuted if he or she does. If we take that step, we will deprive the other 99.9 percent of FBI agents of lawful investigative tools.

Rather than basing their votes on inaccurate media reports or hypotheses, I urge my colleagues to base their position on this important legislation on facts: the fact that the needlessly restrict intelligence investigations, we increase the possibility that the next attack will succeed.

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the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand. Throughout Southeast Asia, I spread the message that America has vital interests in the region and that we will continue to cultivate economic and security ties.

Pursuing our common interests, however, I made it known that the United States wants to participate in this and any future East Asian summits. The summit was initially billed as a meeting of East Asian countries, but it continued to expand until it included representatives of ASEAN Plus Six countries plus Japan, Korea, China, India, Australia and New Zealand—it has started to look like everyone but the United States.

I can understand China wanting to take this opportunity to marginalize the United States while pressing aggressively their priorities in the region. However, I pointed out to the leaders with whom I visited in Southeast Asia almost 70 years ago, that for the region of Asia during World War II to liberate the region from Japanese aggression; we were in Asia to prevent the region from being taken over from the communists, and we are in the region to fight the terrorists bent in taking the region into part of an Islamic caliphate. We were in the region immediately to provide resources to save thousands of lives in Aceh and begin the rebuilding process. We have made a valuable contribution to the quality of life in Asia and we should not be excluded from such an important summit.

The Philippines has a population of 87 million people and population is expected to double in the next 30 years. I saw a startling statistic that showed in the same time that median income increased over 2,000 percent in Korea, increased over 500 percent in Thailand and increased median income in Indonesia, median income increased only 90 percent in the Philippines.

Despite its longstanding ties to the United States and the presence of an English speaking population, the country has remained economically at the level it should have. The corruption of Marcos was a terrible setback but it is time to move ahead. The country is in need of U.S. Foreign Direct Investment but I heard from the American Chamber of Commerce that reforms are needed before more investment will flow, especially in area of judicial reform and intellectual property protection. We do have extensive U.S. Government presence that is actively working with the government on these and many important reforms.

In an excellent meeting I had with President Arroyo, I commended her on the leadership role the Philippines has taken ASEAN finally gets tough on Myanmar. It is long past time for that country to improve its human rights record and move towards installing the popularly elected government. We also discussed and I thanked her for her support of our objective to advance free trade in Asia.

Despite the massive undertaking, the rebuilding of Aceh is progressing. The U.S. remains involved, notably we have been integral to building a 60 mile road to cross the island of Sumatra, an essential artery to rebuilding the country. Between our efforts and between the waiver of military sanctions by the President, our standing in the United States is improving.

Reviving military to military relations will pay more dividends than support for the United States. The reform-minded President of Indonesia is a partner of the United States. He is in St. Louis, MO, but he is also a graduate of the IMET program. While his tasks are immense, he is committed to reform and he has taken on corruption in the government and needed structural reforms in the military. Change will never happen at a pace that will satisfy some in this Congress, but important reforms are advancing and I believe we should seize the opportunity to influence further the professionalism of the Indonesian military through more IMET participants.

I also had the opportunity to dine with some very engaging, forward-looking members of the Indonesian parliament. They share my concern in the limitations of the Indonesian education system on a curriculum that may be exploited by the pesantrans that are Saudi funded and teach an extreme version of Islam.

President Bush has identified an important goal, improving the education system in Indonesia. He has proposed a four year, $157 million education program for Indonesia. USAID is implementing the program that will work on curriculum issues and train teachers. This program is targeted at introducing basic education and the teaching of skills to young Indonesians, so that they will leave school with the ability to find work—creating a capable Indonesian labor force in the process.

Finally, I had an excellent visit to Thailand, a great and longstanding ally of the United States. Like the other countries in the region, we have active ties with Thailand on a number of levels. We are presently negotiating a FTA with the Thais, successful completion of an FTA will make Thailand our second free trade partner in Asia.

But there is also a great deal of success in the region in the war on terrorism and many of the countries in Southeast Asia are growing into valuable partners. As I have stated on this floor, Southeast Asia has opened up as a second front on the war on terrorism. It is home to its own terrorist network, Jemaah Islamiyah, that has made a number of successful and deadly attacks, including the two devastating bombings in Bali.

There have been numerous victories over terrorism in the past 3 years in the Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines. For example, last month on November 3, 2005, in Indonesia Indonesian police tracked down and killed Dr. Azahari bin Husin, the Jemaah Islamiyah bomb expert who was known as the most feared terrorist in Asia. Azahari was responsible for the two Bali bombings, an attack on the Australian embassy in Jakarta, and the bombing of the JW Marriott Hotel in Jakarta, among others. He was in the middle of planning a string of terrorist attacks when police raided his safe house in East Java. The termination of his terror campaign was the result of a culmination of numerous entities working together to fight terrorism in the region. U.S. assistance was and remains paramount to such efforts and is having great effect.

In Thailand on August 11, 2003, Riduan Isamuddin, aka Hambali, was arrested by Thai authorities near Bangkok, Thailand, after extensive coordination between multiple agencies and authorities. The capture of Hambali truly is a testament to the effectiveness that we and the allies we support are having in the global war on terror. When the details of his operation are declassified in the future, the phenomenal tale of his capture should make for a dynamic, nonfiction movie. President Bush described Hambali as one of the world’s most lethal terrorists and a key is to al Qaeda’s global operations. Hambali was a close associate of September 11 mastermind Khalid Shaikh Mohammed, KSM, and it is no coincidence that the information we have gleaned from detainees like KSM has led to captures like that of Hambali.

In the Philippines, a great success in the war on terror has taken place over the past year on the southern Philippine island of Basilan. I met with the Commander of the Joint Special Operations Task Force Philippines, JSOTFP, and he briefed me on this tremendous success. One of the primary terrorist organizations in the Philippines is the Abu Sayyaf Group, ASG. The ASG is primarily a Mus-lim terrorist group operating in the southern Philippines. The group split from the much larger Moro National Liberation Front in the early 1990s under the leadership of Aburajak Abubakar Janjalani, who was killed in a clash with Philippine police in December 1998. His younger brother, Khadaffy Janjalani, replaced him as the nominative leader of the group. The group’s goal is to promote an independent Islamic state in western Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago, an area in the southern Philippines heavily populated by Muslims. In April 2000, an ASG faction kidnapped 21 persons, including 10 Western tourists, from a resort in Malaysia. On May 27, 2001, the ASG kidnapped three U.S. citizens and 17 Filipinos from a tourist resort in Palawan, Philippines. Several of the hostages, including U.S. citizen Guillermo Sobero, were murdered. Philippine authorities sayugt the ASG had a role in the bombing near a Philippine military base in Zamboanga in October 2002 that killed a U.S. service-man. In February 2004, Khadaffy Janjalani’s faction bombed SuperFerry
Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise to read a quote that I thought my colleagues might be interested in. Let me first read the quote. Secondly, there are such things as roving wiretaps. Now, by the way, any time you hear the United States government talking about wiretap, it requires—a wiretap requires a court order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

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Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise to read a quote that I thought my colleagues might be interested in. Let me first read the quote. Secondly, there are such things as roving wiretaps. Now, by the way, any time you hear the United States government talking about wiretap, it requires—a wiretap requires a court order.
the law for a long time in this country and many believe that the Constitution, the fourth amendment, so requires.

So I would ask the President now to admit that in the heat of the aftermath of 9/11, in fact, in the moment, in the fervor of all things we all felt, that a mistake was made; that the Government went ahead and wiretapped American citizens without a court order. That was a mistake and should not be repeated or defended. We Americans realize that we need security as well as the President is implying, when it comes to wiretaps we can have both. So for all the storm und drang, for all the fuss that has been made, oh, of course, everyone knows the law does not require us to get a court order for wiretaps, the President’s basic knowledge—and by the way, from what I am told, this is from the President’s archives. He went off the script and just said this on his own, that he knew that a wiretap requires a court order.

So I would ask the President to reconsider his words of the last few days. I would ask the President to join the vast majority of Americans who now know that if you are going to wiretap an American citizen, of course, you have to go to court. And if it is unwieldy to do so, that you go to Congress and change the law. You do not change it with the heat of the moment.

You compare this statement, what the President said in Buffalo, NY, on April 20 but has since vanished, and gas drilling in Alaska’s Arctic National Wildlife Refuge—ANWR—has been inserted in the Defense Appropriations Conference Report. The provision was in neither the House or Senate bill which went to conference. This provision clearly violates Senate Rule 28 which states:

"The conference shall not insert in their report matter not committed to them by either House, nor shall they strike from the bill matter agreed to by both Houses. If new matter is inserted, or if matter which was agreed to by both Houses is stricken from the bill, a point of order may be made against the report, and if the point of order is sustained, the report is rejected or shall be recommitted to the committee of conference if the House of Representatives has not already acted thereon."

It is clear that the ANWR provision violates Rules of the Senate. The President will, on the advice of the Parliamentarian, so rule. The sponsors have indicated that they will appeal such a ruling of the Presiding Officer and seek to overrule it. If they are successful, this would, in effect, eliminate enforcement of Rule 28.

That is why language has been inserted in the Defense Appropriations Conference Report which would, upon the signing of the legislation into law, attempt to reinstate Rule 28. Effective immediately, the presiding officer shall apply all the precedents of the Senate under Rule 28 in effect at the beginning of the 109th Congress.

Playing ping pong with the Senate rules is an outrageous process. Violating a Senate rule and restoring it, all in the same bill, if permitted to occur, means the rules of the Senate are subject to the whim of conference committee members or can be ignored, violated, or reinstated at the whim of the conference. Conference reports could be used by a Senate majority to circumvent any Senate rule. Each conference committee becomes a Rules Committee if every conference report can accomplish anything the majority wants regardless of the Standing Rules of the Senate. Senators should play by the rules, not play with the rules. Do we care if the Senate rules take a massive blow? Why are we contemplating destroying our process this way?

The majority has cited as a precedent the 1996 Federal Aviation Authorization Conference Report. A Rule 28 point of order was raised against that bill because of out of scope matters which were added in conference. The ruling of the Chair was overturned by the Senate, creating a precedent that the Senate so respected that, by bipartisan agreement, 4 years later, the Senate restored the enforcement of the rule.

The trashing of our rules proposed in this Defense Appropriations bill in order to get an ANWR provision passed, is far worse than the mistake we made in 1996. The effort to combine the destruction of a rule and its restoration all in the same legislative act would create a precedent which could lead to the routine circumvention of any Senate rule by conference committee. Is this what we want to do in the Senate—to leave ourselves without rules we can rely on?

If the suspension of a rule has merit, the Senate has a process under its rules to suspend it. Suspension of a rule simply requires a 1-day advance notice and a 2/3 vote. This is the proper way to proceed under the rules, not abusing the conference committee process to allow the majority to do what it wants any time for any purpose by adding language to a conference report.

So what can a minority do in response to protect itself in the future against this trashing of the rules? The minority would never agree to allowing the Senate to appoint conference. Since the steps leading to conference require the cooperation of the minority party in most instances, why would the minority leave itself vulnerable to losing the protections of 200 years of Senate rules, precedents, and history? My colleagues, walking down this road leads us to an abyss. Why are we doing this to the Senate? I am afraid it is because some have the power to do it and get their legislative goal accomplished.

Arthur Vandenberg, one of my predecessors from Michigan is one of the giants of Senate history. His portrait was recently added to the Senate Reception Room outside of this chamber, where he joined six other greats of the Senate. Senator Vandenberg back in 1949 said:

I continue to believe that the rules of the Senate are as important to equity and order in the Senate as is the constitution to the life of the Republic, and that those rules should never be changed except by the Senate itself, in the direct fashion prescribed by the rules themselves.

Senator Vandenberg added that when:

... we fit the rules to the occasion, instead of fitting the occasion to the rules... in the final analysis, under such circumstances, there are no rules except the transient, unregulated wishes of a majority of whatever quorum is temporarily in control of the Senate. That, Mr. President, is not my idea of the greatest deliberative body in the world. No matter how important [the pending issue’s] immediate incidence may seem to many today, the integrity of the Senate’s rules is our paramount duty, today, tomorrow, and so long as this great institution lives.
No Senator, no matter how he or she feels about ANWR, should accept the abuse of power which is incorporated in the ANWR add-on to the Defense Appropriations bill. That bill, so important to our troops and our national security should not be misused in this way.

Mr. President, I yield the floor. I notice that Senator CANTWELL is on the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. CANTWELL. I would say to the Senator from Washington, Senator FRIST will be here shortly to do maybe, I hope, a unanimous consent request. If that is the case, I ask the Senator from Washington to allow us to interrupt.

Ms. CANTWELL. I am happy to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington is recognized.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, many of my colleagues have been on the floor talking about the importance of the votes tomorrow, and I want to remind my colleagues that I do think that these votes are important for the Senate process. I am very disturbed, as are many of my colleagues, that we have moved forward with the Department of Defense appropriations bill that includes language to open up drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as well as a provision allowing drug manufacturers to be protected from liability for lawsuits for vaccines that they make.

I hope my colleagues understand how important this issue is. We have been contacted by military leaders, retired military leaders who have said:

\[
\text{... any effort to attach controversial legislative language authorizing drilling in ANWR to the defense appropriations conference report will jeopardize Congress's ability to provide our troops and their families the resources they need.}
\]

This coming from retired military personnel who thought it was so important they actually sent a letter saying they were concerned that this legislation would hold up funding for our troops. That letter has previously been printed in its entirety in the Record.

We have also been contacted by the Retired Military Officers Association. These are individuals, too, who want to see legislation go through because they want to make sure the men and women in the military receive their increase in pay due to the war and get all the enforcement they need in a Defense bill. But they also wrote to us saying:

We are concerned that the insertion of any divisive, non-defense related issues at the last minute could further delay the enactment of this crucial legislation.

So military leaders around our country are saying they do not like the antics of putting ANWR drilling, a very divisive issue that has been debated for 25 years, into a Defense appropriations bill. This is coming from the military men and women who want to see a clean defense bill.

I should say to my colleagues that there are other people watching this issue as well. We have seen newspapers across the country that are also calling out for Congress to be more responsible on this legislation. They are hearing the complaint, as I am, from many parts of the country about this legislation and the way it has been put together.

The Statesman Journal in Salem, OR, states that some U.S. lawmakers are still trying to scheme and allow oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

I heard my colleague talk about the vote tomorrow and the process. I just wish to emphasize that while there will be points of attachment to the budget and the budget process allowing for a budget point of order and the rules of the budget as it relates to this bill, the Defense appropriations bill, there is language in there that I believe is outside the legislative and the way it has been put together.

I hope my colleagues understand that there is one of the possible votes tomorrow—on whether this language on the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, as my colleague from Michigan said, has no inclusion, neither in the House nor Senate original proposal, has no place showing up in a conference report in the eleventh hour. That is why we are hearing from people all over the country about how absurd it is to include this in the legislation.

I hope, if my colleagues are forced to have a vote on upholding the ruling of the Chair, that they will realize they are really overturning the Senate rules if you disagree with the ruling of the Chair on this issue. This is not the same as the budget process. It is part of our Senate rules. The Senate rules, as the Senator from Michigan read, are very clear. You can’t include things in a conference report that were in neither House’s separate version. But that is exactly what the Senator from Alaska has tried to do.

Alaska will likely get, from drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, $5 billion in bid bonuses. I actually think that the scope of this proposal, even for an Alaskan, is shortsighted.

America needs to be diversifying into alternative fuels like biofuels, and be focusing on lightweight materials that help us be efficient.

I think that many of my colleagues in Oregon and Washington have pointed out that this plan shortsighted, that it is disgusting that lawmakers would try to equate oil profits with the Nation’s true defense needs. That is what newspapers across the country are saying about this legislation. I believe they are right because we are doing a great disservice to the men and women in the military by continuing to talk about this issue without being specific to the fact that we are adding nothing that should never have been put in this legislation.

Another Oregon newspaper, the Oregonian also said that Arctic drilling has been thrown into the Defense bill, and it is an emotionally charged matter that would support the time of war, and it does not belong there. This is from another newspaper: It doesn’t belong there.

Americans are watching and paying attention to the fact that this legislation was thrown in at the eleventh hour. I believe we should pull it out and get on about our business of passing a Defense appropriations bill.

Let me mention another issue that I am sorry is in this legislation, which was published in the Record. Several editorials that I would like to submit for the RECORD on this issue of immunity for drug and vaccine manufacturers. There are several here that deserve being a part of the RECORD. I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD.

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


THE SLEIGHT LIABILITY PROVISION

Republicans are using the last days of this Congressional session to try to grant extraordinary liability protection to the drug companies that will make the vaccines and other medicines to combat a possible influenza pandemic. But they have been slow to mount a comparable effort to help the people who may be harmed by adverse side effects. Although liability protection is being portrayed as a vital step in carrying out the president’s $7 billion flu pandemic plan, it serves a political purpose as well. The insulation against liability looks suspiciously like an effort to reward drug companies, which help bankroll Republicans, and punish the trial lawyers, who help bankroll Democrats.

Some form of liability protection is clearly needed, if only to allay the concerns of drug company executives worried about lawsuits. We know how to provide sensible liability protection and have done so for routine childhood immunizations, and for the national swine flu vaccination campaign of 1976 and the smallpox vaccination effort two years ago. But each time individuals had a mechanism to seek compensation, and often, if warranted, the government could sue the manufacturers.

For a pandemic, however, Republican leaders would allow suits only if there was willful misconduct. The companies could be reckless or grossly negligent and escape responsibility. As for victims’ compensation, the Republicans have been vague and secretive, but claim that they will produce a fair and robust compensation system. Their provision is expected to be in the defense appropriations bill that is now before a conference committee and, once approved, cannot be amended on the floor.

Some congresses ought to shut that provision and leave the complexities to fuller discussion early next year.
President Bush and Congress are trying to give a Christmas present to one of their favorite industries—the drugmakers. Senate legislation late last week cleared a new Andorra division within the Department of Health and Human Services with the power to shield drug companies from lawsuits.

The president would allow drug makers to create a product with no threat of civil accountability—even if they’re negligent.

That’s wrong on its face. But there’s also no reason to fear it. The motivation appears to be based on an untruth repeated recently by President Bush.

Last month, when he outlined a prevention plan for an avian-flu outbreak, he also called on Congress to “remove one of the greatest obstacles to domestic vaccine production: the growing burden of litigation.” He said the industry had been “flooded” with lawsuits.

In an independent review of jury verdicts and judicial decisions for cases involving flu vaccine, two New Hampshire newspapers found 10 suits in the past 20 years. Just 10.

The industry doesn’t need protection from litigation—or any more gifts from its friends in Washington.

**VACCINE MAKERS: LAWMAKERS SERVICE THEIR INTERESTS**

As panicly as Americans may some day become about getting vaccinated against bird flu, that urgency does not translate into walling off vaccine makers from lawsuits or inviting secrecy around medical research.

Attempts to add those measures to year-end bills piling up in Congress are subterfuges to dodge the full debate that would probably sink them.

Some vaccines do come with risks. The best model so far for addressing them is the one used for children’s immunizations, which includes a fund to reimburse anyone harmed by a vaccine.

**Shielding drug companies completely could undermine confidence in the vaccines they develop and distribute.** That would heighten the risk if bird flu mutates into a form easily transmitted from human to human.

Managing public fears—whether of the illness or the preventive measures or both—is an essential part of any health strategy.

In that context, how to handle a rush vaccine if the nation fails to meet the threshold. Another potential health insert is a plan to create a biomedical research agency that would not have to answer Freedom of Information Act requests or follow other accountability rules normally applied to federal agencies.

The vaccine shield was part of that plan; groups allied against it wonder whether some of the secrecy provisions also could get slipped into a spending bill.

The research agency bill allows more information to be hidden than any new government law, according to analyses by journalists’ associations lined up in opposition.

Public health programs work best when they live by operating in the open and serving the common good.

Congress needs to remember that its first responsibility is to the health of people in this one case, not to the companies that get contracts to help protect it.

Ms. CANTWELL. For example, the Register-Guard—I don’t know why Oregon is paying so much attention to what is happening, but they are on top of things—says in an editorial, “Unjustifiable protection against lawsuits,” making sure to protect the drug companies is an immunity deal for vaccine makers that has been slipped into the Defense

They think it is unjustifiable.

Another paper, the Vindicator, a Youngstown, OH, newspaper with the headline: “Trading on fear by passing legislation is wrong.”

It says that when legislators begin attaching complex legislation with far-reaching effects to must-pass bills, a tactic designed to grease the way for passage with virtually no debate, people should be alarmed.

I ask unanimous consent these articles be printed in the RECORD.

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

**VACCINES COME WITH RISK**

President Bush and Republican leaders in Congress are paying special attention on improving the nation’s capacity to develop and distribute vaccines quickly. No response to a bioterrorism attack or influenza pandemic can save more lives than rapid, widespread immunization of healthy people.

But it’s inexorable to public fears of a flu pandemic as a means to grant the drug industry blanket industry product liability protection against lawsuits filed by injured patients. Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist is attempting to slip immunity for drug and vaccine makers into a defense spending bill without debate.

It’s not just unnecessarily to conceit such a Christmas giveaway for the pharmaceutical industry. Barraging injured patients from seeking compensation undermines the very public health goals an effective vaccination program seeks to promote. Case in point: the Bush administration’s 2005 effort to have health professionals and first-responders immunized against smallpox.

Some military personnel and others who received the immunization suffered heart attacks and neurological disorders. When other first-responders were told there would be no compensation for anyone who experienced adverse reactions, Congress hobbled the program in its tracks.

President Bush would have Americans believe that greedy trial lawyers and runaway jury verdicts have crippled vaccine makers, Hogwash. The idea that U.S. vaccine production has suffered as a result of product liability lawsuits is a Trojan horse designed to sneak the administration’s tort reform agenda into must-pass public health legislation.

Here are the facts: A study of “Legal Concerns and the Flu Vaccine Shortage”..." by two Harvard University School of Public Health professors found only 10 lawsuits against the manufacturers of flu vaccine during the past decade. Pharmaceutical companies have been making heavy recent investment in vaccine R&D without any additional liability protection.

The common sense solution to this issue has existed since 1986. It’s called the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, a no-fault fund that shields drug manufacturers from lawsuits brought by vaccine recipients who can prove they were injured by a vaccine.

All Congress needs to do is extend the VIC fund to any new federal flu pandemic vaccine that soars into existence without creating the first blanket industry product liability immunity in the nation’s history.

The need to provide some sort of protection to pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies that provide life-saving vaccines is unarguably necessary.

But the need to protect vaccine providers from unreasonable risks should be vigorously and openly debated in Congress. If companies are to be indemnified against potential catastrophic losses by the federal government, the federal government should take any recycling profits a company makes when its vaccine is a market success?

But there will be no such discussion of hypotheticals if Frist has his way. He is attempting to attach the liability shield bill of Sen. Richard Burr, R-NC, onto a must-pass defense spending bill.

Even though a study by Harvard public health professors reported in the October 2005 Journal of the American Medical Association concluded that there were only 10 vaccine-related civil lawsuits brought in the United States in the last 20 years, wariness by pharmaceutical companies in pursuing new vaccines is understandable in this climatic climates. It only takes one big mistake to bankrupt a company.

**VIGOROUS DEBATE NEEDED**

Congress and President Bush have acted sluggishiy in protecting the nation from public health emergencies, but they can move at lightning speed when it comes to helping their friends in the pharmaceutical industry.

I ask unanimous consent that I have that printed in the RECORD.

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

**CONGRESS, ON DRUGS**

**HELPING THEIR FRIENDS IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY**

One example: A Senate bill aimed at creating a stealthy new federal agency to shepherd rapid development of drugs and vaccines to be used against bioterrorism and pandemcic were disease.

Against the backdrop of potentially deadly bird flu outbreaks worldwide, it sounds like...
a good idea, but a closer look reveals a plan for blanket immunity for industry against legal action by anyone hurt or killed by defective drugs or vaccines. Worse, the agency’s actions have shielded from public view by an exemption from the federal Freedom of Information Act, broader even than the CIA enjoys.

The bill, introduced in mid-October by Sen. Richard Burr, Republican of North Carolina, reportedly is set to be attached to a defense appropriations bill that Congress must pass this month to fund the government through the holidays. That means there would be little or no debate.

The legislation would be welcomed at the White House, which has demonstrated repeatedly that it wants to govern with the least amount of public input and as much secrecy as possible.

Although the action is being taken in the wake of two reports that give the Bush Administration low marks for emergency preparedness.

First, the 9/11 commission gave the government an F for lackluster homeland security efforts since the terrorist attacks more than four years ago. That was followed by a stinging D-minus America’s Health, a nonprofit, nonpartisan Washington organization that graded the administration’s overall public health capability in the event of a disaster.

Senator Burr has been quoted as saying the legislation is necessary to provide “the incentives and protections necessary to bring more and better drugs and vaccines to market faster.” Experts, however, say the industry is doing just fine and doesn’t need special treatment. Moreover, despite claims to the contrary, there has been no disruptive wave of lawsuits against drug manufacturers.

And, working in secrecy, BARDA would have the sole authority to determine what medical drugs and vaccines would be shielded from civil lawsuits.

We have editorialized before about the penchant for the Bush administration, which backs S.B. 1873, to try to expand the secrecy under which government operates. It began long before the threat of avian flu, even before Sept. 11, 2001. But the administration and its supporters have not been shy about using fears of disease or terrorism or national security to further a goal of being able to operate with less and less public oversight.

If Burr’s bill is a good one, it should be able to survive the healthy debate that is supposed to be a part of the legislative process.

Likewise, if bureaucrats are making life and death decisions regarding the medical care that is available to the American people, they should be subject to the same Freedom of Information law that existing public health agencies work under.

Ms. CANTWELL. The St. Louis-Dispatch, “Vaccines: Shot in the dark.”

Nor is there any reason to provide extraordinary liability protection for drug companies making bird flu vaccine. For 20 years, America has had a vaccine injury compensation fund that helps people injured by side effects of inoculations and protects vaccine makers from excessive liability. It works fine, so why tamper with it?

Most analysts say that recent reductions in the number of vaccine manufacturers are tied to low profit margins and uncertain markets, not to the fear of lawsuits. Now, with guarantees of massive government purchases, the industry is gearing up research and production. It doesn’t need these new protections.

Dr. Frist’s bill could be voted on by the end of the week. It may be attached to a defense appropriation bill that would be the last thing Congress votes on this year. That would be a big mistake.

Ms. CANTWELL. The Times-Tribune of Scranton, PA, said:

The prospect of a pandemic is being used by Congress to pander to the pharmaceutical industry.

And:

Congress should not use legitimate concerns about a flu epidemic as a wedge to protect the manufacturers from liability.

I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

[Vaccines: Shot in the Dark]

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

[Vaccines: Shot in the DARK]

Shielding vaccine makers from accountability won’t speed the development of new drugs to fight bioterrorism. But that’s the approach some in Congress seem bent on taking.

Rushing to get home for Christmas vacation, Congress is poised to approve an ill-considered bill introduced by Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist, R-Tenn. The bill would create a new bureaucracy, the Biomedical Advanced Research Agency, that would perform many of the functions now carried out by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institutes of Health.

It’s being sold as an essential step in President George W. Bush’s pandemic flu plan, and a short-cut to the development of vaccines for other diseases that could be used in a bioterror attack. It is neither.

The new agency would be exempt from the federal Freedom of Information Act. And it would have the authority to block civil actions on drugs, vaccines and other medical devices developed for it. That means patients would have no right to compensation if they were harmed, and professional groups could be blocked from getting information about things like complication rates.

The foundation of public health is sharing information, making it as widely available to individuals and local governments as possible. Arguing that an agency designed to help combat a bioterror threat should work in extraordinary secrecy is as puzzling as it is wrong-headed.

Nor is there any reason to provide extraordinary liability protection for drug companies making bird flu vaccine. For 20 years, America has had a vaccine injury compensation fund that helps people injured by side effects of inoculations and protects vaccine makers from excessive liability. It works fine, so why tamper with it?

Most analysts say that recent reductions in the number of vaccine manufacturers are tied to low profit margins and uncertain markets, not to the fear of lawsuits. Now, with guarantees of massive government purchases, the industry is gearing up research and production. It doesn’t need these new protections.

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I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Times-Tribune, Dec. 12, 2006]

Black Drug Act

Fear of an American Institute of Economics has driven the government to find ways to increase the production of vaccines while improving monitoring and detection technology. Unfortunately, the prospect of a pandemic also is being used in Congress to pander to the pharmaceutical industry.

The Biodefense and Pandemic Vaccine and Drug Development Act of 2005 would create a new federal agency that would be exempt from public disclosure laws, while superceding many of the functions now handled by public agencies such as the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. It would have the power to designate certain drugs as exempt from civil liability litigation.

That measure cannot be directed at vaccines. According to a study of recent flu vaccine shortages by the Harvard School of Public Health, only 10 liability suits have been filed against vaccine manufacturers over the last 20 years. Most such claims are handled under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program.

Economic factors produce vaccine shortages. Vaccines are difficult and costly to produce, and unlike for prescription drugs, there is no definitive long-term market. That’s why the federal government, quite rightly, has begun to subsidize vaccine production in the event of a pandemic.

Members should get a copy of the most recent issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, which accuses Merck of misrepresenting the results of clinical trials of Vioxx, the anti-inflammatory medicine that was pulled from the market this year.

Ms. CANTWELL. Several other articles that I will go through include the Roanoke Times, that this legislation is in pursuit of secrecy around this issue.

The Orlando Sentinel: Drug firms don’t deserve virtually unlimited protection against vaccines lawsuits that would shield manufacturers.

The Raleigh, NC newspaper: Wrong way immunity.

One more, the Las Vegas Sun, titled “Vaccines and accountability: Bush’s proposal to shield avian-flu vaccine makers from liability invites health pointiers.”

I ask unanimous consent to have those printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the World News, Dec. 11, 2005]

NAUGHTY PURSUIT OF SECRECY

(By Tommy Denton)

As is his custom this time of year, Santa’s been making a list and checking it twice, finding out who’s been naughty and nice.

President Bush and other perpetrators of the various “Black” acts for prescription drugs consider themselves in the “naughty” column.

OK, the “Black Drug Act” slightly overstates the nefariousness of the Biodefense and Pandemic Vaccine and Drug Development Act of 2005, its formal title, but not all that much.

Introduced in October in response to natural and potentially terrorist-induced pandemics, the bill would create a new federal bureaucracy under a presidential appointee charged with overseeing a vast new initiative to develop remedies for such events.

Skeptics might wonder why the administration supports creating another agency that effectively duplicates the functions currently assigned to the highly capable U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health and other federal public health operations.

The answer, for those untutored in the ways of Washington in general and the Bush administration in particular, lies in the proposed agency’s license to operate under smothering secrecy.

That’s where the “black” comes in under the administration’s interpretation of the “black” operations of the military that are exempt from public awareness or exposure.

The same would apply for the Biomedical Advanced Research Agency, which, with its extra-judicial powers and supervision by a political appointee, would
be cloaked in official secrecy while ensuring that remedies for fighting a biological outbreak or attack would remain equally “black.”

Transcended into operational terms, that means BARDA would grant astounding levels of secrecy and legal immunity from civil lawsuits filed by persons harmed by the products of the drug companies overseen by the agency.

Even the business of the agency would be exempt from the public protections of the federal Freedom of Information Act. The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency is required to meet the accountability standards of such scrutiny, for goodness’ sake, so the shield provided to BARDA and its pharmaceutical industry should elicit a public denunciation of epic proportions.

Yet, under the president’s eager support, a squadron of Republican senators has been shoveling the bill closer to passage with a frightening lack of public attention to its perils.

Bush pleaded early last month: “One of the greatest obstacles to domestic vaccine production is the growing burden of litigation.” In the past three decades, the number of vaccine manufacturers has plummeted, as the industry has been flooded with lawsuits.

Oh! According to a study published in October of 2004 in the Journal of the American Medical Association by Michelle Mello and Troyan Brennan, Harvard University School of Public Health professors, only 10 lawsuits were filed against makers of flu vaccine in the last 20 years.

And the president’s alleged flood of lawsuits does not seriously disguise an aging such manufacturers of vaccines for influenza and other infectious diseases as Merck, Wyeth, GlaxoSmithKline, Novartis and the Swiss company Roche.

Sanofi-Pasteur, the nation’s largest flu vaccine maker, already has invested $150 million to double its production capacity in response to the likely demand for its products, according to a recent report on National Public Radio.

The key for the White House and congressional leadership in this effort to invoke official secrecy should be about the public protection it is designed to protect. With the manufacturers want protection from widespread bad outcomes, let them buy insurance.

We can see from the editorials there are many people paying attention to what is in that Department of Defense appropriations bill. I should say, because my colleagues all have a copy of the legislation on their desks but they may not have dug deep into these many pages to see, that they should pay special attention to language starting on page 534 about a liability provision exempting drug manufacturers.

It was alarming enough to me to have the ANWR language, but certainly to have additional language that is thrown into this bill as these various editorials have said, at a time without the review and the complexity of the legislation being discussed is wrong.

I hope my colleagues tomorrow will think about their votes on this process and to say that the Defense bill and appropriations should be about the

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[From the Orlando Sentinel, Dec. 13, 2005]

LEARN FROM PAST VACCINES: DRUG FIRMS DON’T DESERVE VIRTUALLY UNLIMITED PROTECTION AGAINST VACCINE LAWSUITS

Even with the threat of a worldwide bird-flu pandemic, drug manufacturers might be unwilling to respond without protection from lawsuits. Protection is fine but it needs limits and some recourse for victims.

The leading proposal in Congress, from Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist, would bar lawsuits except where a manufacturer’s willful misconduct caused injuries or deaths. That standard is much too permissive; it would shield manufacturers in cases of gross negligence, such as failing to follow normal safety procedures.

Yet Mr. Frist’s proposal would not set up an alternative system to compensate victims of severe reactions, which are inevitable in any mass vaccination. Congress made the same mistake preparing for a swine flu pandemic in 1976. That program collapsed amid widespread fears about harm from the vaccine. The country was lucky the pandemic never materialized.

Congress gave lawsuits protections to childhood-vaccine manufacturers in 1986, but of this system for severe reactions. Rep. Dave Weldon, a Palm Bay Republican and doctor, is rightly concerned that the system for a bird-flu vaccine could deter doctors and others on the front lines in a pandemic from getting vaccinated.

Mr. Weldon also sensibly proposes an independent review of the safety of a bird-flu vaccine, to anticipate problems and build public confidence in the program.

Without such reviews and the kind of measures Mr. Weldon advocates, lawsuits protection for flu-vaccine manufacturers could backfire.

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[From the News and Observer, Dec. 16, 2005]

WRONG-WAY IMMUNITY

It’s understandable why the Bush administration and its Capitol Hill allies are trying to speed up the production of vaccines and drugs to combat pandemics and bioterrorist attacks. But in that effort, the administration and Republican Sen. Richard Burr of North Carolina have gone off course.

A bill since introduced in Congress has come under wide criticism because of its intended formation of a large bureaucracy wrapped in secrecy and its lack of accountability to the public.

Wizards is the term for the measure stalled in the Senate, the sponsors appear intent on trying to pass it as a rider to the defense appropriations bill.

This kind of end run around fuller consideration would be a mistake. The Senate especially needs a more complete exposition of the Burr bill’s proposal that the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Agency (BARDA) be exempt from the Freedom of Information Act.

Even more sweeping is a provision empowering the new agency to shield from any legal action those producing vaccines, drugs, medical equipment or other products turned out to combat pandemics or bioterrorism. Such a broad exemption from liability is hardly justified on the record.

A study reported by the Journal of the American Medical Association found, for example, that there had been only 10 lawsuits in 20 years over flu vaccines. Drug companies don’t get out of the vaccine business because of liability, the study said but because of low profit margins and unpredictable demand.

These are two factors that clearly should be more than enough to spur the production of vaccines, for instance, for an avian-flu pandemic.

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[From the Las Vegas Sun, Nov. 2, 2005]

VACCINES AND ACCOUNTABILITY: BUSH PROPOSAL TO SHIELD AVIAN-FLU VACCINE MAKERS FROM LIABILITY INVITES HEALTH PROBLEMS

The Bush administration is planning today to seek the vaccines died or suffered physical harm. We believe this aspect of the plan needs a hard look by Congress.

Is there really a good reason to remove accountability from manufacturers of drugs that are intended to safeguard the whole country, not just the whole world? We believe the public shield against legal action could lead to a lowering of safety standards by manufacturing executives, who will be under pressure to rush vaccines into production.

If drug manufacturers want protection from widespread bad outcomes, let them buy insurance.

Ms. CANTWELL. We can see from the editorials there are many people paying attention to what is in that Department of Defense appropriations bill. I should say, because my colleagues all have a copy of the legislation on their desk but they may not have dug deep into these many pages to see, that they should pay special attention to language starting on page 534 about a liability provision exempting drug manufacturers.

It was alarming enough to me to have the ANWR language, but certainly to have additional language that is thrown into this bill as these various editorials have said, at a time without the review and the complexity of the legislation being discussed is wrong.

I hope my colleagues tomorrow will think about their votes on this process and to say that the Defense bill and appropriations should be about the
troops. It should be about protecting our country. It is about giving them resources. It should not be about back-door attempts or legislative blackmail to say force Members to vote for drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge or this drug liability provision.

I hope my colleagues will read this legislation carefully.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak up to 10 minutes as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I don’t know what the parliamentary situation is, if my time is not to be charged to the bill or charged to the bill. Could the Presiding Officer inform me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The last two speakers have asked their time not be charged. They were speaking as if in morning business. The Chair would honor the request that the Senator’s time not be charged against the bill.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. That would be my request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I am rising to say we now know we will get the votes on the reconciliation and we are going to have a vote on the Defense appropriations bill which includes the ANWR legislation as well as the Katrina hurricane relief and the Rita hurricane relief.

I rise tonight because I hope we now see the pathway to finishing a very productive year in the Senate. It is never easy to pass legislation in the Senate. We all know that. We have 100 Senators representing 50 States and everyone has a different idea. What we have to do is come together for the good of our country.

If ever there was a time when important legislation for the families of our country, for the military men and women serving, for the children of our country, for the future, to have energy independence for America, this is the time when we must say, even if I don’t like everything in this bill we must pass it. I don’t like everything in this bill. Not one Member would say we liked this bill.

However, what we have pending in the appropriations bill for our Department of Defense and regarding ANWR is essential for the future of our country. I hope my colleagues will look at this as our opportunity we have this year to do what is right for our country.

On the appropriations bill, the chairman of the committee has done an incredible job. We are going to have a budget to which we will adhere. It is going to have an across-the-board cut to pay for the Katrina relief we all are seeking. We are trying to do the responsible thing. That is to meet the bills faces of the war facing the terror, doing what is right for our military men and women with boots on the ground as we speak, helping to make sure terrorists are stopped from disrupting Iraq and Afghanistan and coming back to America.

We are trying to do those things. We are trying to help the victims of Katrina, Rita, and Wilma. We are trying to make these important new expenditures in a responsible way with an offset of an across-the-board 1-percent cut in discretionary expenditures with the exception of veterans’ health benefits. We are not going to cut those. We know the Veterans’ Administration was running out of health care money, so we will add supplemental to make sure veterans’ health care needs are addressed.

Other than that, we have a 1-percent across-the-board cut in discretionary spending as an offset because that is the responsibility we have to help rebuild the Gulf coast that has been hit so hard this year.

We are taking up the Defense appropriations bill along with ANWR. Sometimes I hear on the other side of the aisle arguments as if we had not passed ANWR in the Senate. We have passed drilling in ANWR in the Senate because we know we must have an energy policy in this country that will produce more energy from here for us.

We have to employ conservation to conserve energy. At the same time, we have to promote solar energy; renewable sources, such as wind energy; research into other types of new fuels, which we are doing every day, so we have new sources; and increasing our domestic supply of oil and gas, which is the bread and butter of our energy needs for this country.

We are over-dependent on foreign sources for our energy needs in America. That is not a position in which the strongest Nation on Earth should find itself. We should have the capability to provide our own energy and depend on no one.

Drilling in ANWR would give us the amount of oil that we get from Saudi Arabia every day. We are looking at 4 billion to 11 billion barrels of recoverable oil and natural gas.

I will never understand why the people who are so opposed to this will not go and look at it. The Wildlife Refuge is an area the size of the State of South Carolina. The area to be drilled is underground. Because we have new technologies, you can now drill for miles underground without ever mar- ring the surface.

So we are talking about an area the size of Dulles Airport that would be the drilling site in an area the size of South Carolina.

Are there trees in this area? No. There is not a tree in this area. It is grassy plains. Drilling is not going to harm the environment. It is going to be done in an environmentally safe way. It will increase the energy supply in our country. The people of Alaska, where this is to be done, want it. They have overwhelmingly supported it time and time again. They have supported it in polls. They have supported it in coming to Washington to seek the approval of Congress because they want the jobs. They want the economic boost. So this is something that is good for everyone, and I hope I will do the responsible thing.

We were elected to represent the people and to stay here as long as it takes. I hope we do that to be able to deliver to the American people a reconcili- ation bill that will give the Katrina and Rita victims the help they need and deserve, and to be able to drill in ANWR so we will be able to add one more new source of energy for our country that we control, that we do not depend on foreign sources to provide for us. This is for the stability of the economy and the national security of our country.

I urge my colleagues to do the right thing as we start these important votes tomorrow.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

Mr. DURBIN. I rise today to talk about a few of the many ways that this spending reconciliation bill reinforces Bush’s failed policy, and disappointed me as a Republican leader of this Congress.

With the 2 reconciliation bills—the bill that we are considering today that cuts services for the poor and the bill that we will see again in January that cuts taxes for the wealthy—we again are saying to the American people that we believe in shared sacrifice . . . so long as this sacrifice is made only by those who can least afford it. Espe- cially in a time of war, this is wrong.

Never mind, of course, that these two bills would actually increase the deficit, and therefore not even meet the purpose they were meant to serve.

Now we have received the conference report on the spending reconciliation bill after the House passed this report late last night with almost no review or debate. The report cuts funding for the needy far more than the original
Senate bill did, and therefore is even worse than the bill we saw a few weeks ago.

I will attempt to address 6 of the many areas in which this bill cuts services to those who need these services most: Medicaid, Child Support Enforcement, Child Care, Supplemental Security Income for the Disabled, Foster Care, and Higher Education.

First, this conference report asks for more from those who need Medicaid services than from the highest paid executive in each of the 11 of four.

The average compensation of the highest paid executive in each of the 11 largest managed care companies while States will be allowed to increase the copayments of patients making below the Federal poverty level, which is slightly more than $19,000 per year for a family of four.

This conference report, however, reflects the House cuts, which overwhelmingly impact beneficiaries.

That means the Secretary of Health and Human Services will have $10 billion Medicare slush fund for managed care companies intact.

The Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, MedPAC, an independent commission appointed to advise Congress on Medicare spending, found that the $10 billion slush fund was unnecessary and unwarranted, and recommended its elimination.

The House and Senate conferees also chose to leave a $10 billion Medicare slush fund for managed care companies intact.

The Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, MedPAC, an independent commission appointed to advise Congress on Medicare spending, found that the $10 billion slush fund was unnecessary and unwarranted, and recommended its elimination.

The Senate included its elimination in the Senate-passed budget bill, but the managed care companies and the administration went to work on the conferees, and the slush fund lives.

That means the Secretary of Health and Human Services will have $10 billion to dole out to multimillion dollar managed care companies while States will be allowed to increase the copayments of patients making below the Federal poverty level, which is slightly more than $19,000 per year for a family of four. The average compensation of the highest paid executive in each of the 11 largest managed care companies in America was approximately $15 million in 2002. These companies are not the ones in need of Government subsidies.

Another example of this conference agreement’s choice of big business over working Americans is the giveaway to pharmaceutical companies while punishing poor seniors who need nursing home care.

The Senate version of this bill insisted that Medicaid get the best pharmaceutical prices by increasing the minimum rebates drug manufacturers are required to pay the Medicaid program.

In a victory for the pharmaceutical industry, this provision was stripped. Meanwhile, provisions that would substantially impact middle-income seniors in need of nursing home care were maintained.

Medicaid was not meant for people who have enough money to afford their own nursing home care, and rules restricting the transfer of assets to qualify for Medicaid are necessary. However, the rules adopted by the conferees are overly restrictive and punish middle-income seniors.

Under the rules outlined in this conference report, who helped her granddaughter with her college tuition 5 years ago would be penalized. A widow who doesn’t know what her husband spent their money on before he died 4 years ago would be penalized. A senior whose home appreciated during the housing boom to $500,000 would be refused Medicaid, even if her house is modest. Medicaid has always had the right to collect from the home of a beneficiary through a lien. Now, we are going to deny coverage altogether to a senior who happens to live in an active real estate market.

The typical nursing home resident is a widow in her 80s with 3 to 5 medical diagnoses who needs help with most daily activities. Almost half have Alzheimer’s disease or another dementia. Many have no immediate family. Why are we punishing them and rewarding pharmaceutical companies? A budget is more than a collection of numbers; it is a reflection of values. We should all value health care for the least among us.

This conference report makes many more cuts beyond the cuts to Medicaid. Many low-income mothers cannot afford to lose the child support payments to which they are legally entitled simply because deadbeat dads can get away with not paying to support their children. Yet the House has created a conference report that cuts $1.5 billion over the next 5 years and $1.9 billion over the next 10 years from the funding for child support enforcement.

The CBO estimates that this will result in $8.4 billion being taken out of the pockets of mothers who are owed child support over the next 10 years.

This conference report also includes $1 billion in additional funding for childcare. That sounds pretty good. But since the report would dramatically change the way the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program works, the negative effects on childcare of the conference report as a whole are simply huge.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that this conference report provides $11 billion less than what States would need to support the new TANF work requirements that this bill requires and to maintain the existing childcare programs for low-income working families not on TANF.

Because of this shortfall in funding, many States will likely be forced to reduce the number of childcare slots available for TANF families. According to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, an estimated 255,000 fewer low-income children will receive childcare assistance by 2007 compared to the children who received it in 2004.

This conference report also uses a budget gimmick to make it appear that the bill saves more money that it actually does. Shamefully, this gimmick comes at the expense of poor people who need supplemental security income.

Let me explain. Today, when disabled people are forced to wait for many months to be approved for supplemental security income—Social Security Administration—and unfortunately this seems to happen quite often—the money that these disabled individuals are owed is paid in one lump sum once these folks are approved for this supplemental income. Under this conference report, however, these people would instead receive the support for which they are eligible in installments.

Why? So that when the savings of this conference report are calculated, it will appear that the savings are bigger than they really are, since some of these payments will be pushed outside of the 5-year "budget window.” But this accounting gimmick comes with a real cost: the disabled have to wait longer for the help that they need. That is just shameful.

The conference report also cuts $343 million in foster care funding, including cuts that will make it more difficult for some grandparents to raise their own grandchildren.

Finally, much has been said already about the $13 billion cut in Federal financial aid for college students in this bill. About one-third of the total cost savings in the budget reconciliation bill come from the student loan program.

This bill dramatically increases the cost to middle-income families of borrowing money to send their kids to school.

The PLUS program, Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students, is available to families who have exhausted their Stafford loan eligibility, are creditworthy, but have run out of money for college before their kids are done with school.

Today, PLUS loans are made to parents at an interest rate of 6.1 percent. This conference report hikes that interest rate to 8.5 percent. For the 800,000 families with a PLUS loan, that is an average increase of $550 per year. Instead of paying $989 in interest, they will pay $1,541.

At a time when we should be doing everything we can to prepare our students to compete in the economy of the 21st century, it simply makes no sense whatsoever to make it harder for low- and middle-income students to go to college.

In summary, there is simply no reason why we should support this conference report which goes much farther in cutting support for the needy than the bill that we barely passed by a vote of 52 to 47 a few weeks ago. If we are going to ask some Americans to share in this sacrifice that wartime requires, we should ask all Americans to share in that sacrifice, not only those who are most in need.
Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss the Deficit Reduction and Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 2005.

The purpose of this bill is deficit reduction. We did it without taking anything away from students. In fact, we gave them money and a new program to college students, I'll get to that in a moment on some of the things we did.

Academic Competitiveness and SMART grants: Creates new grant programs that award academic competitiveness grants and SMART grants to Pell-eligible students in an undergraduate program of study. Students in their first and second years may receive awards of $750 and $1300 respectively, provided they have completed a rigorous program of study at the secondary level. Undergraduate students in their third and fourth year may receive up to $4,000 in grant aid if they major in math, science, technology, engineering or critical foreign languages and make progress toward a degree. Students at both 2-year and 4-year academic colleges will be eligible for the academic competitiveness grants.

Increase loan limits: Increases loan limits for first- and second-year students to $3,500 and $4,500 respectively and limits graduate borrowing limits to $12,000 per year for unsubsidized loans. In addition, the bill permits graduate students to borrow PLUS loans.

Interest rates: Reduces the cap on student loan interest rates from where they are currently capped at 8.25 percent and increases graduate borrowing limits to 8.5 percent.

Extension of loan forgiveness: Permanently extends teacher loan forgiveness up to $17,500 to math, science, and special education teachers in low-income schools. Private school teachers become eligible for loan forgiveness.

Reduction of work penalty: Reduces work requirements that families with income levels below 150 percent of an institution's students that may be enrolled in distance education courses.

School as Lender Program: Imposes a moratorium on the School as Lender Program effective April 1, 2006. To be grandfathered, students must be making a request to or on April 1. In addition, the bill requires that the proceeds of the sale of loans, in addition to any interest and special allowance payments, must be used for need-based student assistance programs at the school. Loans must be used to reasonable administrative expenses.

Interest rates: Reduces the cap on interest rates in 1 year. By setting the rates have been set will not continue at 8.5 percent in either program.

Interest rates in 1 year. By setting the interest rates at 6.8 percent. Many people have suggested that the 6.8 percent interest rate in this program will likely to continue to go up. The 6.8 percent interest rates, the 6.8 percent fixed interest rate will seem as the new norm.

Now, after 4 years of historically low interest rates, the 6.8 percent fixed interest rate in this program will likely to continue to go up. The 6.8 percent fixed interest rate will seem as the new norm. After 4 years, when Congress approved the fixed interest rate for borrowers, students supported this change because they had paid interest rates of up to 8.25 percent for years. The 6.8 percent fixed interest rates, the 6.8 percent fixed rate doesn't seem as attractive.

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Distance learning: Eliminates the “auto-zero” amount to $20,000 so that students in their junior and senior year may receive up to $2 billion was targeted to encourage students in programs of study critical to our national security and economy and create a strong incentive for more students to enter these fields.

The $3.75 billion grant program is smaller than this body approved in November. This is a first step, and the first step is a critical step to take, but it is often the most difficult and misunderstood. I believe this is a good start, but we must continue to work toward what it takes to ensure this Nation's academic competitiveness. Access to post-secondary education is critical to this effort, and we cannot lose sight of the goal of a strong and competitive American economy.

The reconciliation conference report also includes provisions to reduce borrower origination fees in both major Federal student loan programs. Borrowers currently pay origination fees of up to 3 percent when they take out their loans. The conference report provides $3.75 billion in revenue, so that students will not pay more than 1 percent in either program.

These fees cost students millions of dollars every year, and they don't provide any benefit. They make college more expensive, and students typically end up paying interest on these fees for 10 years or longer. The reduction of these fees will save individual students hundreds of dollars over the life of their loans.

The bill allows current law to take effect on schedule, setting borrower interest rates at 6.8 percent. Many people have suggested that the 6.8 percent rate will cost students more over the life of their loans. They don't realize that this provision is already part of current law. Four years ago, when Congress approved the fixed interest rate for borrowers, students supported this change because they had paid interest rates of up to 8.25 percent for years. The 6.8 percent fixed interest rates, the 6.8 percent fixed rate doesn't seem as attractive.

I want to point out, however, that current trends and projections don't support the conclusion that the 6.8 percent interest rate will cost students more in the long run. At each of the last 13 meetings, the Federal Reserve Board has voted to increase interest rates. The historic lows that interest rates have been set will not continue and will likely to continue to go up. The bill provides for the reduction of these fees, so nearly 2 percent increase in borrower interest rates in 1 year. By setting the student loan interest rate at a set rate that students will not pay more than 1 percent in either program.
we will save future interest rate increases from effecting student lending. This is the same interest rate policy that passed the Senate HELP Committee unanimously.

Only 5 years ago, borrower interest rates were 8.5 percent. At that time, the interest rate of increases, students would be paying more than 6.8 percent by July 1, 2006. That is before the next school year. In fact, they would be paying more than 7.3 percent if we had kept the 8.5 percent interest rate structure. The same can be said of the parent loan provisions. Parent loans are currently capped at 9 percent. At the current rate of increase, parent borrowers would be paying more than 8.5 percent by July 1, 2006. This is the same rate that passed the HELP Committee unanimously.

The bill that initially established the 6.8-percent fixed interest rate was passed by unanimous consent over 4 years ago. In September, the HELP Committee unanimously in support of these provisions. In October, the HELP Committee, with the support of five Democrats, voted again to allow the scheduled interest rate change to take effect.

The conference report also provides for increased loan limits for students. This has been criticized as a provision that will only encourage more students to take out increased loans. However, since 1994, many have been taking out significantly more private loans to meet their education expenses. Many of these loans have interest rates of up to 18 percent or more. The difference between a $10,000 private loan at the 18-percent rate and a federally guaranteed loan at a rate of 6.8 percent would save a student almost $8,000 over the life of the loan. As the cost of college across the country has skyrocketed, this provision will help more students afford the increased cost of tuition without losing their interest, so they don’t have to take out private high-interest student loans.

As I said earlier, this bill provides almost $10 billion in student benefits over 5 years and significantly more over the long term. At the same time, we have been able to additionally net more than $12 billion from Federal loan programs to make them operate more efficiently, which contributes to reducing the deficit.

While I am very disappointed that the conference report does not include broader-based grant aid to improve access to and persistence in postsecondary education, I am pleased that the report includes the grant funding that it does. These funds will benefit low-income students and will help our country and its economy to remain competitive by ensuring that tomorrow’s workforce has the skills necessary to compete in the global economy. I will continue to work next year on upcoming years on legislation to further our goal to provide the opportunity for all Americans to go to college if they choose.

There were a number of provisions important to students included in the conference report provided to the Budget Committee that were stripped from the final language due to Senate procedural rules. Among these provisions was a fixed interest rate allowing the purpose of the new grant program. That section used to read: “The purpose of this section is to increase the number of postsecondary students from low-income backgrounds who are enrolled in the following baccalaureate degrees in physical, life, and computer sciences, mathematics, technology, engineering, and foreign languages critical to national security.” This language was removed from the conference report because of potential conflicts with the “Byrd rule.” It is my hope that the Department of Education will consider this language when they promulgate the appropriate regulations on the administration of this program.

Another important provision that was stripped from the report was language to repeal the so-called single holder rule, which limits the ability of students to consolidate their loans with the lender of their choice. I hope the Senate Education will act on this important issue quickly and permit students to take advantage of this additional flexibility.

I will continue to work toward the goals we held forth when the Higher Education Act passed the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee unanimously. That means that Republicans and Democrats voted for it. We did not get all the money we wanted for students. We got more than we had before, but that had to be done to balance the budget and provide America’s competitiveness. In legislation you seldom get all that you would like to have. We can be proud of what we have done for students—and for people on pensions.

Overall, the bill provides significant saving measures while at the same time providing billions of dollars in new student grant aid. In addition, this bill will help to stabilize our Nation’s defined benefit pension system.

Mr. OBAMA. Mr. President, I rise today to speak in opposition to the spending reconciliation conference report. The Federal budget should reflect the Nation’s priorities. Unfortunately, the priorities on display in this year’s budget reconciliation process are out of touch with those of the American people. The hearings about fiscal responsibility are at odds with the reality of the pending legislation.

This bill cuts deeply into programs that serve our country’s most vulnerable citizens in order to fund tax breaks for those who need them the least. I support lower taxes. I also support lower Government spending. Most Americans do. But at what cost, and for what purpose?

What sacrifices in our domestic priorities, our economic security and independence, our humanity are we asking the American people to endure so that the wealthiest can pocket a little more income each year, even as working class Americans—facing rising fuel prices and health care costs—are pocketing a lot less?

And it is not even as if the spending cuts here will fully pay for the tax breaks. The majority’s campaign to do away with pay-as-you-go rules has meant that the tax breaks over the past 4 years have been financed by debt. Debt that now exceeds $8 trillion and keeps rising.

Debt, not discipline, has been the hallmark of the Administration’s budget strategy. They want us to believe that we can’t afford the Government we need. But funding our domestic priorities like education, health care, and equal opportunity for America’s children is not inconsistent with a budget discipline. In fact, a responsible fiscal policy is a prerequisite to tackling the challenges of a relentlessly competitive global economy.
First, ensuring access to basic health care is critical to our Nation's productivity. But this bill undermines Medicaid and essential health services for the poor, cutting benefits by $6.3 billion over 10 years.

Second, education is the key to economic competitiveness. But this bill cuts student loans by $12.7 billion, the largest cut in history. I don’t understand how the majority expects middle-class American families to make it in the 21st century workforce if we turn our backs on students.

Third, helping people move from dependence to independence, from poverty to prosperity is in all of our best interests. And many States have made great progress implementing TANF requirements and moving people from welfare to work. But this bill deprives States of the flexibility they need to set realistic and meaningful work targets for their caseloads. It also dramatically underfunds childcare, thus assuredly will be even more difficult for States and families to fulfill the Federal mandates.

The TANF program affects millions of American children and families and deserves a full and fair debate. Under the reconciliation process does not permit that debate. Reconciliation is therefore the wrong place for policy changes and the wrong place for the proposed changes to the TANF program.

In short, the reconciliation process appears to have lost its proper meaning. A vehicle designed for deficit reduction and fiscal responsibility has been hijacked to facilitate reckless deficits and unsustainable debt. Instead of being a tool to get us back on track to deal with our serious economic challenges, reconciliation has become a tool for enacting tax cuts for the wealthy while punishing the poor.

This is a profound disappointment to me. The 2006 budget process has been a disappointment.

Mr. President, as we wrap up this session and look towards next year, I hope we will find ways to work in a bipartisan manner on the issues and choices that really matter to American families. The importance of our task and the demand for responsible leadership will only grow in the years ahead.

I urge my colleagues to vote against the conference report on spending reconciliation. Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to oppose the budget reconciliation conference report. The conference report cuts total $9.7 billion versus the Senate proposed $14.3 billion. It reduces mandatory outlays for entitlement programs by relying heavily on added financial burdens on poor, working Americans.

This “deficit-reduction” effort of cuts in vital programs is offset by provisions to come which will provide $95 billion in additional tax cuts—excluding cuts to capital gains and dividends rates. The conference report will raise $39.7 billion while capital gains and dividends tax cuts passed by the House will reduce revenues by $20 billion over 5 years and $50 billion over 10 years. This strategy is clearly not reducing the deficit, and it does not justly cut existing programs for the poor to benefit the wealthy.

This bill is just another step to further the Republican agenda of severely cutting benefits to working-class families while handing out tax cuts to the wealthy. The fiscal year 2006 Department of Defense Appropriations conference report is another illustration of this—this bill contains a 1 percent across-the-board cut to discretionary programs totaling $8.6 billion in fiscal years, 2006.

While Republican leaders had the opportunity to create significant savings in the conference report by reducing prescription drug costs and eliminating unnecessary payments to HMOs, they chose not to. This bill provides relief for special exchanges for greater burdens on poor, working families, welfare recipients, and children. Here is an overview of who wins and who loses in this conference report.

The conference report includes provisions in the Senate bill that would have limited what Medicaid pays for prescription drugs. The Senate bill increased the minimum rebates that drug manufacturers are required to pay the Medicaid Program for drugs provided to Medicaid beneficiaries. The Senate bill also applied the rebates to drugs provided to Medicaid beneficiaries in managed care plans. In total, the conference report eliminates all but a few hundred million of these cuts.

Although not in this bill, the drug industry scored another major victory in the fiscal year 2006 Department of Defense conference report by being handed broad liability protection even in instances of reckless disregard or gross negligence. This provision protects drug companies even when there are criminal violations of FDA standards.

I think we can safely say this holiday season will be a merry one for the drug industry. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for poor and working Americans on Medicaid under this bill.

The conference report maintains the $10 billion Preferred Provider Organization (PPO) industry carve-out, even though 52 Senators voted to eliminate it and the extremely strong showing of private health insurance participation in the Medicare prescription drug benefit obviates the need for it. Even the independent, non-partisan Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (MedPAC), recommended, nearly unanimously, that the $10 billion stabilization fund be eliminated because it is unnecessary and unwarranted and provides an unfair competitive advantage to PPOs.

In total, the conference report contains $1.9 billion in increased copays and premiums for poor families and children in Medicaid. That is over 5 years. If you look at the 10-year figure, that amount jumps to $10.1 billion.

The Senate bill contained no such increases in premiums and copays.

In total, the conference report cuts $33 billion that will directly impact Medicaid beneficiaries.

What is going to happen to these families once they are required to pay premiums as much as 20 percent of the cost of each medication they take or 20 percent for each doctor visit with no annual limit on how much they have to pay out-of-pocket? They simply won’t go to the doctor, they won’t take their medications, or they will simply not enroll in Medicaid at all.

For those Medicaid beneficiaries who can no longer afford to stay enrolled in Medicaid or choose not to enroll, who wind up in an emergency room for necessary services, can underwrite a bill that has no limit on what they may be charged, other than a 10 percent limit of the cost of service for those who are between 100 percent and 150 percent of poverty, which is equivalent to between $9,570 and $14,355 of individual annual income.

As under the House-passed spending reconciliation bill, the conference report allows providers to deny a service if the patient has no ability to pay the charges at the time of services and States can terminate Medicaid coverage if the family cannot pay premiums.

The conference report allows States to provide any child, without regard to income, a lower benefits package than they have today. That means low-income children, no matter how poor they are, are no longer guaranteed vision screenings, eyeglass coverage, dental care, and nutrition services for low-income, frail elders and disabled adults.

In total, the conference report is another illustration of the Republican agenda of severely cutting benefits to working-class families while handing out tax cuts to the wealthy—this bill will have no impact on drug prices.

I am disappointed that the conference report eliminates a provision that the Senator from Hawaii worked hard to get included in the Senate bill which protects Medicaid adult day health care services in eight States: California, Texas, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Washington. In California alone, the elimination of this provision means that 47,000 seniors and disabled people are at risk of losing community-based health care services. And why are they at risk? They are at risk because of aggressive actions by this administration to force California’s adult day health care program into a 1915(c) Medicaid waiver which the State of California estimates will make 40 percent of currently eligible participants ineligible for the services they receive today. These services include skilled nursing care, physical, occupational, and speech therapy, and nutrition services for low-income, frail elders and disabled adults.

This administration’s disregard for the disabled despite vocal, bipartisan opposition from California’s Congressional Delegation, I ask unanimous consent to
enter into the record two letters from the California delegation to the administration opposing a waiver.

Cuts to Federal student loan programs in the conference report will push college out of reach for many middle and low-income families. The $12.7 billion reduction over 5 years, nearly one-third of the conference report’s total cuts, will be the largest cut to student aid ever enacted.

The report makes it more expensive for students and their parents to borrow for college by increasing the interest rates and fees they pay on loans. At the same time, this bill protects private lenders at a higher cost to the Government.

This is being done as students and families are struggling to pay skyrocketing college costs. The average cost of attending a public university for 1 year in our country has increased 66 percent within the last decade.

Students will be forced to take out more loans to meet the cost of increasing tuition. This will only drive them greater into debt, making it even more expensive for students to pursue a college degree.

The conference report reauthorizes the TANF Program for 5 years despite overwhelming opposition in the Senate to including TANF reauthorization in budget reconciliation. The conference report contains drastically inadequate child care funding and will cost California approximately $350 million more annually as a result of changes to work participation requirements.

Lastly, I am deeply concerned about the impact this conference report will have on child welfare in California. This bill, like the House-passed bill, reduces Federal foster care supports that help grandparents and other relatives care for abused and neglected children.

It also contains a provision overturning a 2003 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision in Rosales v. Thompson that may harm more than 4,400 foster kids.

Mr. President, the bill before us today represents a victory for special interests over the interests of our nation’s poorest and most vulnerable citizens. I urge my colleagues to join me in rejecting this bill.

I ask unanimous consent that two letters be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. SENATE
Washington, DC, July 29, 2005.

Hon. MICHAEL O. LEAVITT,
Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY LEAVITT: As Senators representing California, we are very concerned about the future of adult day health care (ADHC) in California due to the recent requirement imposed by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to convert the ADHC program to a 1915(c) waiver. If implemented, this proposal would radically diminish what services are provided, how the services are delivered, and to which populations they are provided.

As you know, ADHC services manage disease and chronic conditions; prevent and reduce hospitalizations, physician and emergency department visits; and maintain or improve health status. Services such as ADHC are qualitatively equivalent to those provided in institutional long term care environments but less costly than when the same services are provided in such settings.

California and seven other states have long been innovators in providing ADHC services as an alternative to institutional long-term care and as a way to institute a 1915(c) waiver. ADHC services have been offered in California and the other states as an optional state plan benefit under Medicaid since the 1970’s, prior to the introduction of the 1915(c) home and community based services waiver.

ADHC services are currently provided to 47,000 participants in California, including the frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with Alzheimer’s disease and related dementia, persons with developmental disabilities, persons with psychological disabilities and those infected with HIV.

In 2003, CMS ordered California to remove ADHC services from the state plan as an optional benefit and offer the services through a 1915(c) waiver. CMS’s rationale for taking this action is that, despite the provision of these services under Medicaid for more than two decades, they are not defined in the federal statute and therefore must be stopped.

Unfortunately, transposing ADHC into a waiver would deny access to these services to many of those currently served populations. It is estimated that the transition to a waiver would leave approximately 40 percent without ADHC services in California due to the restrictive rules governing 1915(c) waivers.

While seven other states also offer ADHC services as an optional state plan benefit under Medicaid, it is our understanding that to date none of those states have been requested to transform their ADHC services into a waiver. Yet the policies your agency is pursuing make those states vulnerable to the same consequences that are anticipated in California.

The action by CMS, attempting to reinvent a program that has worked for more than 25 years and saves the Medicaid program money, is totally contrary to your own stated interest in reducing the institutional bias that迄今 exists in the administration’s New Freedom Initiative and the United States Supreme Court’s Olmstead decision, which give priority to the provision of services at home and in the community.

We urge you to withdraw CMS’s attempt to overturn existing Medicaid policy and thus maintain uninterrupted access to ADHC services in California and other affected states. We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

DIANNE FERNSHEIN
BARBARA BOXER

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, July 29, 2005.

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Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC.

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Unfortunately, transposing ADHC into a waiver would deny access to these services to many of those currently served populations. It is estimated that the transition to a waiver would leave approximately 40 percent without ADHC services in California due to the restrictive rules governing 1915(c) waivers.

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We urge you to withdraw CMS’s attempt to overturn existing Medicaid policy and thus maintain uninterrupted access to ADHC services in California and other affected states. We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

DIANNE FERNSHEIN
BARBARA BOXER
Mr. REED. Mr. President, I strongly oppose the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 Conference Report. This conference report and the Administration’s budget are fiscally irresponsible and reflect misguided priorities.

The dual reconciliation process this year illustrates these misplaced priorities, as middle- and low-income families are being asked to pay the price for tax cuts for the wealthiest. The second reconciliation bill, which will soon be negotiated by the House and the Senate, will contain a reduction of as much as $70 billion in tax revenue that will substantially undermine the offset of the spending cuts to critical programs in the conference report that we are considering today. With the enactment of the two reconciliation bills, there is a real effort by this administration and the majority to perform a bait and switch on the American people and at the end of the day the so-called deficit reduction bill along with the tax reconciliation bill will further increase the deficit by as much as $30 billion over the next 5 years.

The President’s claim at his news conference yesterday that his policies are focused on the priorities of average Americans belies the experience of most working families. The economy has grown this year, but the benefits of that growth continue to show up in the bottom lines of companies rather than in the paychecks of workers. The Minority Views of the Joint Economic Committee 2005 Annual Report released yesterday finds that in the recovery from the 2001 recession, working families have been left behind from the start, and they continue to be left behind today.

The unemployment rate is nearly a full percentage point higher than when President Bush took office, about 5 million fewer jobs have been created in this recovery than at this point after the 1990-91 recession, and millions of Americans who want to work do not have jobs.

Higher prices for gasoline, home heating fuel, and medical care are also squeezing the take-home pay of workers. In the past year, average hourly earnings are down, after adjusting for inflation. Moreover, wage growth has been uneven, with low-wage workers hit hardest by sluggish wage gains and more recently by declining real wages. The President’s policies, the administration and the majority have not addressed the problems facing ordinary American families. Successive rounds of tax cuts were poorly designed to stimulate job creation and produced a legacy of huge budget deficits. Those large and persistent budget deficits contributed to an ever-widening trade deficit and massive borrowing from abroad.

Most of the benefits of the tax cuts accrued to very high-income taxpayers, while—as this reconciliation bill shows—cuts in programs that benefit middle- and lower-income families are viewed as the best way to pay for those tax cuts.

As far as health and human service programs go, this bill has gone from bad to worse as compared to the Senate-passed bill. As expected, significant portions of the reduction that are achieved in this reconciliation bill are concentrated in programs that low- and moderate income Americans rely on. The reconciliation package before us includes roughly $40 billion in spending cuts over 5 years, of which $11.2 billion will come from Medicaid and Medicare programs.

Included among these ‘savings’ are new copayments on Medicaid beneficiaries and additional flexibility to States to scale back coverage for certain vulnerable populations. It also tightens rules designed to limit the ability of elderly people to shed assets in order to qualify for nursing home care. And, for the first time, people with home equity of $500,000 or greater would be ineligible for nursing home care under Medicare.

During Senate consideration of the reconciliation bill, I offered an amendment to restore targeted case management services, TCM, to assist eligible high-need Medicaid beneficiaries gain access to needed medical, social, educational, and other services. Despite promises that this provision would be corrected, the conference report jeopardizes an essential bridge to services for these populations.

While reports of Medicaid beneficiaries being burdened by cuts, drug companies and Medicare managed care plans emerged virtually unsathed in the conference report. Specifically, the report drops a Senate provision that would have eliminated the $10 billion slush fund to health insurers a key recommendation of the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, MedPAC, because it is unnecessary, unwarranted, and provides an unfair competitive advantage to private health plans over traditional Medicare. Nevertheless, under veto threat by the President, the conference report leaves this fund fully intact, forgoing $5.4 billion in savings over 5 years and twice that amount over 10 years.

The bill also shed most of the drug rebate provisions contained in the Senate-passed bill and includes only two minor provisions that generate savings of only $20 million over 5 years and $720 million over 10 years.

I would remind my colleagues that this body passed by a vote of 75 to 16 a Baucus motion to instruct conferees to reject provisions that would undermine Medicare coverage for pregnant women, the disabled, low-income children, the elderly, or other vulnerable populations. Yet, this conference report entirely ignores the will of the majority of the Senate in this area.

At the same time, this conference report strikes yet another blow to community health care providers who serve Medicare and Medicaid recipients. On the Medicare side, pharmacy payment reform provisions contained in this bill will be devastating for America’s community retail pharmacies and could significantly reduce Medicaid recipients’ access to their essential services. The provisions cut $6.3 billion out of community retail pharmacies payments over the next 5 years by reducing the Medicare payments for generic medications at a time when the program should be doing everything it can to encourage utilization of generic medications. Every time a pharmacy dispenses a generic medication, Medicare saves about $1,500. This conference report drives pharmacies to either dispense more expensive medications or simply not serve Medicaid customers at all.

The conference committee also included cuts to Medicare providers that were not included in either the House or Senate-passed bills. Under the conference report, home health care providers will see their reimbursement rates frozen in 2006, in addition to the already scheduled .8 percent reduction implemented as part of the Medicare Modernization Act of 2003. Again, this conference report puts into effect the exact opposite policy at a time when the administration and States have made access to home- and community-based care a priority. I, along with Senator COLLINS, had urged the conferees to not consider such cuts, and I am disappointed that is exactly what the conference did.

Another unfortunate provision in this conference report will impact individuals with disabilities who have languished for months waiting for the Social Security Administration to review and approve their applications for Social Security Supplemental Income, SSI, and are owed back benefits as a result of these delays. They will now have to wait even longer under this package. Instead of receiving a single lump sum payment as they do under current law, SSI beneficiaries will receive back benefits in installments that could stretch out over the course of a year.

This provision means many poor SSI recipients with disabilities who have
been unable to work and who have probably been unable to pay their mortgage, heating, and other bills will be forced to endure financial destitution even longer.

Another area of concern is the inclusion of provisions that improperly authorize the temporary extension of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, TANF. This bill adds tough new requirements on States and recipients with no additional funding for child care. The Congressional Budget Office, CBO, has estimated that an additional $11 billion in childcare funding is needed to meet these requirements. Unfortunately, this bill only provides $1 billion in additional childcare funding.

If my Republican colleagues were truly committed to helping families break the cycle of poverty, they would not create tough new requirements that States and recipients will be challenged to meet and then provide no additional childcare funding to help them do so.

Moreover, the policy goals of this conference report are quite detrimental to States like my home State of Rhode Island. We are a leader among States in providing childcare assistance to low-income families. We recognize the role that the development of a child playing a key role in the healthy development of our children. Rhode Island has made a commitment to help all low-income families pay for childcare. New harsh requirements will now apply to separate State programs as well, hurting States that have been successful in helping families transition to work through other State initiatives. The Congressional Budget Office, CBO, has estimated a cost to States of $8.4 billion over the next 5 years in order to meet these work requirements. This amounts to a higher cost to States than even the controversial House-passed bill.

I urge this Committee opportunity to remind my colleagues that last week Senator CARPER introduced and this body approved by a vote of 64 to 27 a motion to instruct conferees not to include the reauthorization for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families in this reconciliation package. I am most troubled that such a vote was ignored, and we now face the reauthorization of TANF without allowing the Senate to put forth its own bill and have a fair debate on this issue.

The reconciliation conference report also includes a $1.5 billion cut in Federal funding for child support enforcement efforts over the next 5 years and $4.9 billion cut over the next 10 years. Some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle might suggest that these child support cuts are modest, but the fact remains that the CBO has estimated that, as a result of these cuts, child support will go uncollected over the next 5 years.

In my home State of Rhode Island, 45,000 families rely on the Office of Child Support Services for help in securing and maintaining child support payments. This is an agency that needs more not fewer resources in order to continue to make collections efficient. I am baffled that the leadership of this Chamber would cut a program that is cost effective, promotes responsibility, and helps families. This program has garnered strong bipartisan support because of its cost effectiveness.

During consideration of S. 1932, the Budget Deficit Reduction Act, the Senate amendment offered by Senator HARKIN, stating that the Senate should not accept any cuts to the child support enforcement program during this Congress. In addition, last week Senator KOHL introduced an amendment formally passed by a vote of 75 to 16 a motion to instruct conferees not to include any provisions that would reduce funding for the child support program. How can a program that has this level of bipartisan support receive a $1.5 billion dollar cut?

This reconciliation conference report also hurts college students by eliminating the Pro-Gap Program that would have provided $6.5 billion in much-needed aid for college students. In its place is a single modest math/science initiative. While I fully support initiatives that boost our global competitiveness through encouraging study of math and science, I am dismayed that this bill compromises the successful and important Pell grant program to do so. For the first time need-based financial aid under the Pell grant program is tied to curriculum, essentially creating a college degree mill.

Again, I remind my colleagues that last week Senator KENNEDY introduced and this Chamber passed by 83 to 8 a motion to instruct conferees to insist that the Senate provisions increasing need-based financial aid, which were fully offset by savings in S. 1932, be included in the final conference report. I am disappointed that such a vote was ignored.

In the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, escalating home energy prices, and stagnant wage growth, talking money from important Federal programs in order to pave the way for billions in spurious cuts shows how out of touch the majority and administration are with hard-working Americans.

Unfortunately, there has been no change in the priorities or policies of the administration and the majority to address the problems facing the country’s most disadvantaged citizens or to help ordinary working families.

And instead of sound budget policies aimed at preparing for the imminent retirement of the baby boom generation, this administration and this majority have refused to adopt the kinds of budget enforcement rules that helped achieve fiscal discipline in the 1990s and have rezoned to extending tax cuts that will add further to the budget deficit.

The end result is that policy priorities are distorted and programs that help working families cope in a difficult economy have become candidates for budget cutting in order to fund tax cuts for the wealthiest. Meanwhile the problems of large budget and trade deficits and the economic insecurity felt by many American families remain unaddressed.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I express deep concern about the conference report for S. 1932, the Deficit Reduction bill. Like many of my colleagues, I too have called for fiscal responsibility and restraint in government spending. However, my opposition to this conference report is not just based on fiscal restraint, but also against misplaced priorities. I voted against the bill when it first passed the Senate because the message that it sent to the American people, and now we face a package that is worse.

We are all conscious that we are heading into the holidays—a time for celebration and reflection. Unfortunately, this is not true of us, especially for certain low-income families and individuals affected by this reconciliation package. While families who are well off sit at their lavishly decorated dining room tables, calculating the largess they enjoy as a result of tax cut extensions advocated by the majority party, other families will sit in stark contrast with sparse fixings, worry, anxiety, and fear that comes with not knowing how they will survive.

The package before us will hit families across the country right in the wallet. The cuts in the conference agreement decrease Medicaid benefits and increase Medicaid copayments and premiums. According to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, people living just above the poverty line may experience the most hardship, finding that they need to pay $20 to $100 for health care services that now cost no more than $3. These changes, which total roughly $16 billion over the next 10 years, were not included in the original Senate bill.

Welfare reform has been pending for several years now, but that is because the issues are complicated and there exists great contention in how far we want to go to ensure that welfare recipients are fully-participating members of the workforce. The approach in my State of Hawaii has been a kinder, realistic approach that works to ensure that the workforce, job creation, training, and other tools that they need to become and remain self-sufficient, for their own good and the good
of their children. However, the provisions in the reconciliation conference report deny the Senate’s balanced view on welfare reform and instead adopt some of the most controversial policy changes that will impose major unfunded mandates on States. It makes no sense to eliminate the flexibility States have to design work requirements for those families served wholly by State funds. According to preliminary estimates, Hawaii would have to increase its work participation rate by 16 percent or bring another 1,600 families into work by FY 2007 and beyond to meet the new standard, or face severe penalties. It also makes no sense to bring more welfare parents into the workforce without ensuring that their children will be adequately cared for through appropriate and adequate childcare assistance. According to CBPP, under this package, childcare would be available to an estimated 255,000 fewer children in low-income working families not receiving cash welfare assistance than in 2004. It is unconscionable to do this to our low-income families, particularly without giving them the opportunity for further and adequate deliberation.

The conference agreement does not include cuts in food stamps, but that is one of the few bright lights in this package for vulnerable families. It also makes significant cuts in child support enforcement funding, Supplemental Security Income, and foster care assistance—none of which were included in the original Senate bill. These are clear priorities. The choice would have been to achieve savings by going after special interests catered to by the health care industry, but we are again seeking spending cuts on the backs of low-income families and individuals in our country.

Finally, we may say that we are for increasing higher education opportunities, but this reconciliation conference report includes the largest cuts to student loan programs in history, a total of $12.7 billion. The additional savings can be achieved by making Pell grants more efficient and funding programs, the child support program mentioned in the reconciliation conference report that would impose this new, tougher standard. The reconciliation package that we are forced to vote on now would impose this new, tougher participation rate by 2007. And it gets even worse. Under the conference report, the Department of Health and Human Services will issue new regulations to redefine work activities and how States will be required to verify the hours and activities to avoid serious financial penalties. These new regulations will be issued in June 2006, just a few months before new, tougher standards are imposed. Adding insult to injury, very little childcare money is provided—only $1 billion over 5 years. The Congressional Budget Office reports that the cost to States of this new bill would be $8.4 billion over the next 5 years, which is slightly more than the cost would have been under the House reconciliation bill. CBO projects that some States would not meet the new mandates and would face fiscal penalties as a consequence. This is not fair because it essentially sets up States to fail. It will not promote work and self-sufficiency among welfare parents. It will encourage States to push families off the welfare rolls.

West Virginia currently has a 27 percent participation rate. Under these new rules, it would have to reach 50 percent in 2007, and State officials do not even know, at this point, what the rules will be. In my own State of West Virginia, Gov. Joe Manchin has said, “The proposed Federal funding cuts in TANF will greatly impact the families and children we serve. More families will be pushed off the childcare, transportation assistance and welfare-to-work transitional periods. I urge Congress and the President to reconsider this action. We cannot lose sight of the fact that the individuals most affected are the neediest.” I wholeheartedly agree with West Virginia Governor Manchin.

In addition to policy concerns raised by this conference report, the process has been equally unfair. The 774-page conference report on the reconciliation spending cut bill was filed in the House of Representatives at 1:12 a.m. on Monday, December 19. Four hours later,
after less than 40 minutes of debate on the measure, the House began the final vote on the reconciliation spending cut bill. Now the Senate has only 10 hours to debate this package with no ability to make changes.

This package is patently unfair to our children. It will hinder the effort to move parents from welfare to work. It will undermine efforts to promote personal responsibility and ensure that parents pay the child support they owe their children.

It is a call to our States to change the rules on welfare reform. Even worse, they will be changed just months before States have to meet these new standards.

This reconciliation conference report turns its back on bipartisanism.

It turns its back on needy children and families.

It turns its back on personal responsibility.

It is the wrong approach to welfare reform, and it should be rejected along with the other cuts in reconciliation.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, the budget conference report that is about to be voted on by the Senate decreases access and affordability of needed health care through the Medicaid Program for low-income children, parents, seniors, and people with disabilities while protecting a $10 billion fund for Medicare. These health care plans that are already acknowledged to receive payments in excess of Medicare fee-for-service.

Clearly, the conferees made the choice to protect private health plan overpayments in Medicare while cutting access to care for some of our most vulnerable citizens enrolled in the Medicaid Program.

The conference report permit States to cut back on benefits for nearly all of the 27 million low-income children enrolled in Medicaid, including allowing States to expand limit benefits for those with little or no income.

The language is ambiguous about whether Early Periodic Screening Diagno- nistic and Treatment, EPSDT, services, which are critical to ensuring that children have access to all medically necessary services they need, will continue to be provided. Benefits that could be lost include comprehensive developmental assessments, assessment and treatment for elevated blood lead levels, dental care, hearing aids, wheelchairs and crutches, respira- tory treatment, comprehensive mental health services, prescription drugs, and speech and therapy services.

While certain populations, like pregnant women, people with disabilities, dual eligibles, and people with long-term care needs, are explicitly protected from benefit reductions, all other children enrolled in Medicaid, with the exception of children in foster care, are no longer ensured such protection.

The conference report also permits States to reduce Medicaid benefits for many low-income parents and some people with disabilities to something called a benchmark package, even if it is bare-bones coverage with minimal benefits. The Congressional Budget Office, CBO, had previously written that it expected a reduction in benefits by 15 percent to 35 percent due to this provision. CBO’s report estimates that over $6 billion in cuts will occur to benefits for low-income people in Medicaid.

The conference report also allows States to impose substantial cost-sharing on Medicaid beneficiaries that will impact millions of low-income beneficiaries. Currently, States can generally charge no more than $3 for copayments per service or prescription drugs with groups like children entirely exempt. That is all changed by the conference report.

For very low-income people, the Secretary would increase the nominal copayments of $3 by the medical portion of the Consumer Price Index, or M–CPI, which rises as inflation generally. Of course, it will result in sharp rises in cost-sharing for our Nation’s most vulnerable citizens, which a large body of research indicates will result in having people forgo needed health care services and prescription drugs.

Meanwhile, beneficiaries with income between 100 and 150 percent of poverty could be charged copayments up to 10 percent, and beneficiaries with income over 150 percent of poverty could be charged copayments of up to 20 percent of the cost of medically necessary care. Furthermore, providers are allowed to deny care to anyone that cannot afford such cost-sharing. There are not even protections for children facing life-threatening conditions and in dire need of medically necessary care, as the language states that it would be incumbent upon the provider to waive the copay in this case and only if the State allows it.

It should be further noted that there really are no statutory limitations because even those protections or limitations on cost-sharing that I have cited may be waived by the Secretary under the conference report.

CBO estimates that the conference report will result in $10.1 billion in cuts over 10 years resulting from increases in beneficiary copayments and premiums and these reductions are about 90 percent of the size of the cuts in the House bill. Based on my previous analysis, it is important to remind my colleagues what the CBO said about the House bill, as it so closely mirrors what came out of the conference.

As CBO’s analysis of the House bill states, “We estimate that the number of affected enrollees [due to increased cost-sharing requirements] would increase from 7 million in 2010 to 11 million in 2015, and that about half of those enrollees would be children.”

CBO also notes that, due to added premiums, “about 70,000 enrollees would lose coverage in fiscal year 2010 and that 110,000 would lose coverage in fiscal year 2015 because of the imposition of premiums.”

In sharp contrast, the Senate bill had nothing that increased premiums or cost-sharing.

Without the Medicaid Program, the number of children without health insurance—8.3 million in 2004—would be substantially higher. In fact, the number of uninsured children has dropped by over 300,000 children over the past 4 years in large part because of SCHIP and the State Children’s Health Insurance Program, or SCHIP. We should not at this time be taking steps backward by reducing coverage for low-income and vulnerable populations, including children.

Senators need to fully recognize, understand, and reject what the House of Representatives and conferees have done with respect to the health and well-being of children, seniors, and the AARP expressing concern about the House bill. Our Nation’s most vulnerable citizens should not be asked to bear the burden of billions of dollars in budget cuts—cuts that are not even being used to reduce the deficit but, rather, to help pay for tax cuts.

There is also the fact that the conference report will significantly restrict eligibility for nursing home care under Medicaid. The conference report would adopt most of the provisions in the House-passed bill to limit eligibility for long-term care services, but adds additional restrictions so that savings in this area would actually be 11 percent larger than the House bill and 7 times larger than the Senate bill.

There are numerous problems with the provisions in this section that I do not have time to address today, but I would like to ask unanimous consent to place into the Record a letter from the National Association of Children’s Hospitals and Health Systems expressing concern about these provisions, that CBO estimates will cut $6.5 billion out of nursing home spending over the next 10 years. It should be noted that these figures are just Federal amounts and that if you add State costs, spending that there are billions and billions more in cuts to eligibility and services to Medicaid beneficiaries.

In addition, I also want to raise another major problem that I asked conferees to address and was highlighted by my introduction of S. 2074, the Medicaid Indigent Health Act. That legislation would have exempted American Indians and Alaska Natives, AI/ANs, and Indian health programs from those provisions, that CBO estimates would significantly reduce eligibility and services to Medicaid beneficiaries that will all have devastating consequences for Native Americans.

Unfortunately, the conference report failed mightly in this regard. In fact, there is not even a mention of Native Americans or Indian health programs in the legislation despite the fact the Federal Government’s responsibility for Indian health, the uniqueness of the Indian health care system, and the serious health problems of Indian people require that protection of access to health care services for Native Americans be reflected in Federal Medicaid...
policy. Failure of the conferences to address this fact will have significant harmful consequences for American Indians and Alaska Natives.

For example, the budget conference report would allow States to impose cost-sharing on Medicaid beneficiaries similar to and at even higher levels than those allowed under the SCHIP program, with the stated policy objective of achieving more appropriate utilization of cored services. This objective, however, would not be achieved at a Indian Health Service, IHS, or Indian tribal health facilities, as these programs do not charge their American Indian and Alaska Native patients for health care. Rather, imposition of premiums and copays would produce the following unintended—and very harmful—impact on the Indian health system:

Medicaid enrollment of AI/ANs who are eligible for coverage is already low, since the IHS user population receives health care at no charge at IHS and tribal facilities. The financial barriers imposed by assessment of Medicaid premiums would further depress AI/AN enrollment. Decreases in Medicaid enrollment would deprive already-underfunded Indian health programs of vital Medicaid revenues on which they are heavily dependent.

The imposition of copayments will not change utilization habits of Indian Medicaid beneficiaries because IHS and tribal providers do not charge copays to their Indian patients. Copay amounts would be simply cost-shifted to the Indian health programs, causing a further reduction in the services they can offer, and reducing the resources they need to purchase contract health care.

These reductions in resources available to the Indian health system will decrease the health services they can provide and cause further decline in the health status of Indian populations. Everybody voting on today’s package should be fully aware of that fact.

In addition, the budget reconciliation bill would, for the first time, allow States to offer different Medicaid benefit packages to “individuals within one or more groups of individuals” in the State by requiring enrollment in “benchmark” or “benchmark-equivalent” Medicaid coverage. This authority will result in reduced payment amount, duration and scope of Medicaid benefits to many beneficiaries. The Indian Health Service, which is now funded at less than 60% of need and is heavily dependent on Medicaid payments, would be decimated by any reductions in Medicaid-covered services.

While States receive 100% FMAP for Medicaid services provided in an IHS or tribal facility, those facilities have limited capabilities and are not able to directly supply all needed care. When the IHS or tribal facility must refer an Indian Medicaid beneficiary to a private or public provider, the State must pay the regular State Medicaid match. Thus, States would have an incentive to limit the benefits AI/ANs referred to outside providers could receive under the State Medicaid plan.

If Native Americans stay within the IHS and tribal system to access health care, this will simplify another cost shift to Indian health care programs.

As part of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act of 1976 report, the Congress stated, “The most basic human right must be the right to enjoy decent health. Certainly, any effort to fulfill Federal responsibilities to the Indian people must begin with the provision of health services. In fact, health services must be the cornerstone upon which rest all the other Federal programs for the benefit of Indians. Without a proper health status, the Indian people will be unable to fully avail themselves of the many economic, educational, and social programs already directed to them or which this Congress and future Congresses will provide them.”

The Federal Government has a “Federally responsibility” to Indian people that it is simply not fulfilling. This budget conference agreement is yet another example of this failure and should be reversed. As well as the negative consequences that it will have on low-income children, senior citizens, and people with disabilities across this Nation.

Finally, although it does not have the time today to talk at length about the problems with the Medicare provisions, I will say that I am very disappointed and deeply concerned about the $8.1 billion in home health cuts that have been included in the conference report. It is also disturbing that the conferences would choose to add a provision that was in neither the House nor Senate bills to cut $3 billion out of the Medicare disproportionate share hospital, DSH Program, which provides financial assistance to Indian Nation’s safety net hospitals. These cuts will undoubtedly have negative consequences on safety net hospitals across the country. With 46 million uninsured people in our country, it makes little sense to be cutting our Nation’s safety net providers at this time.

This is all about choices. The Senate reconciliation bill contained the same level of savings in Medicaid and Medicare without all of these provisions that would have the negative consequences on millions of people served by Medicaid and Medicare. The conferences had before them the choice of protecting vulnerable, low-income citizens or to do things such as protecting the Interests of private health plans.

For example, such cuts were added in conference to help pay for decisions such as the dropping of savings that had been obtained in the Senate bill by such things as elimination of what is known as the “Medicare prescription drug benefit fund.” This $10 billion fund was created in the Medicare prescription drug bill to encourage participation by private health plans, but the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, MedPAC, almost unanimously recommended its elimination and the Senate bill had included such savings.

The dropping of such reasonable cost savings out of the conference report has clearly left low income people to pay for increases and benefit restrictions that will undoubtedly have negative consequences on the health and well-being of our Nation’s most vulnerable citizens enrolled in Medicaid.

I would also like to express my opposition to section 1104 in this budget reconciliation conference report the Senate is now considering.

I am disappointed the budget reconciliation bill includes a 2-year extension of the Milk Income Loss Contract, or MILC, a wasteful subsidy that primarily benefits dairy farmers in only a few states. I helped lead the opposition in the Senate in 2002 when this new dairy subsidy program was created as part of the farm bill. The MILC program has already cost taxpayers over $1 billion. I strongly oppose extending it further.

The Milk Income Loss Contract Program expired on September 30, but this conference report extends it for 2 years at a cost to the taxpayers of almost $1 billion. I oppose the extension because I believe this MILC Program is basically unfair and unnecessary.

Since the subsidy payments began in 2002, almost half the MILC payments—about $950 million—has gone to producers in only four States, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota. In fact, 20 percent of the payments, over $410 million, went to producers in just one state, Wisconsin. The other half of the Federal payments is shared among all the remaining 46 States.

California, on the other hand, by far the nation’s largest dairy state, isn’t even among the top four in Federal MILC payments. California’s dairies produce 20 percent of the nation’s milk but get only 7 percent of the payments. Idaho is the third in dairy production, but 12th in MILC payments. How can anyone say that is a fair and equitable use of the taxpayers’ dollars? Dairy producers my State of New Mexico rank 7th in the Nation in milk production but are 28th in Federal MILC payments.

Some of the supporters of this $1 billion boondoggle say that dairy farmers need a safety net. However, I hope all Senators know dairy producers already have a safety net, one that has been in place for over 50 years. It is called the Federal Price Support Program, and it was extended in the 2002 farm bill. So this $1 billion program subsidy program is really just a case of some dairy farmers trying to double dip at the taxpayers’ expense.

Another argument I have heard is that MILC helps the family farms. Nearly all dairies in this country, regardless of size, are family farms; that
is, owned and run by families. The families who run New Mexico’s dairies are strongly opposed to extending MILC.

Finally, a recent study by the U.S. Department of Agriculture shows the MILC program actually lowers prices paid to dairy farmers. This shouldn’t be a surprise to anyone, it is just basic economics. Taxpayer subsidies invariably lead to excess production, which pushes prices down. In my opinion, this is a simple case of an unnecessary and counterproductive program that should have been left to die.

I understand President Bush made a campaign promise last year to support extending the MILC Program. But at hearing on October 27 in the Senate Finance Subcommittee on International Trade, where I am a member, the deputy trade representative, Ambassador Allgeier, stated the administration would prefer MILC not be extended because of the possible impact on the President’s ongoing world trade negotiations. MILC is a huge trade-distorting subsidy, and extending it now sends the wrong signals to our trading partners.

I didn’t sign the conference report, and I plan to vote against this budget reconciliation. I do believe this bill is a missed opportunity to establish spending priorities and deal with the nation’s burgeoning deficit. This bill sets aside $1 billion for an unnecessary subsidy to benefit mainly Northeast and Midwest dairy farmers, while at the same time making deep cuts to essential health care and housing initiatives. Agriculture spending for farmers and ranchers has had to be cut an extra $1 billion to pay for the MILC subsidy. Our country is in deep financial trouble which requires us to make difficult choices and set priorities. In my view, we have laid out the wrong priorities in this bill.

Decisions that cost the taxpayers a billion dollars shouldn’t be made on the basis of partisan politics. Section 1101 in this reconciliation bill will cost taxpayers $1 billion over the next 3 years. That means $1 billion more that has to be borrowed; another $1 billion added to the deficit.

New Mexico’s family-owned dairies are some of the most efficient in the Nation, and they should be free to compete without this costly and totally unnecessary subsidy program. I do believe it is bad policy to put an extra $1 billion of the taxpayers’ money into this unnecessary MILC subsidy.

Groups that oppose this 2-year extension of the MILC subsidy include the International Dairy Foods Association, the American Conservative Union, American Federation for Tax Reform, Citizens Against Government Waste, Freedom Works, and the National Taxpayers Union.

In addition to the letter from AARP previously mentioned, I ask that letters expressing concern and opposition to the conference report from 35 organizations that are part of the Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities, the American Cancer Society, the National Council of La Raza, and an organization representing 2,500 police chiefs and other law enforcement leaders be printed in the RECORD.

I also ask unanimous consent that a recent article opposing extending MILC by Thomas Allgeier, president of the Council for Citizens Against Government Waste, and John Berthoud, president of the National Taxpayers Union, be printed in the RECORD.

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

Hon. Bill Frist, Majority Leader, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MAJORITY LEADER FRIST: AARP strongly opposes the budget reconciliation conference agreement scheduled to come before the Senate for a vote today. Rather than reflecting the rational provisions of the Senate reconciliation conference agreement, the final conference agreement is irresponsible policy.

The final conference agreement does not ask for shared sacrifice to achieve budgetary savings. Rather, the pharmaceutical industry, the managed care industry, and other providers at the expense of low-income Medicaid beneficiaries and Medicare beneficiaries foot the bill. AARP members and your other constituents will question why members of the Senate would vote for a bill that:

- Make it harder for Americans needing long-term care to qualify for Medicaid;
- Force some Americans to forfeit their homes in order to pay for long-term care services;
- Require all Medicare Part B beneficiaries to pay higher premiums;
- Reopen the MMA, not to make improvements in the new drug benefit, but to require those with more income to pay higher Part B premiums sooner; and
- Force low-income Medicaid recipients to pay more for their care—and if they cannot afford to do so—to potentially be denied care entirely.

The conference agreement systematically undermines the critical protections built into both the Medicaid and Medicare programs. The reconciliation conference agreement, like the MMA law, then over the course of the next few weeks and months we will make sure that our members across the country fully understand the importance of this conference agreement on them and on their families.

We urge the Senate to oppose the reconciliation conference package and urge Congress to instead return to the fair and responsible policies of the original Senate package.

Sincerely,

William D. Novelli

CONSORTIUM FOR CITIZENS WITH DISABILITIES

DEAR SENATOR: We are writing as members of the Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities (CCD). We strongly urge you to oppose the budget reconciliation conference report because of the serious harm it would cause the 9.2 million children and adults with disabilities and others who rely on Medicaid for essential health and long-term services. Unlike the Senate-passed budget reconciliation package, the conference report achieves budget savings in ways that would weaken critical Medicaid protections upon which millions of low-income and other Medicaid beneficiaries rely. This includes cost-sharing provisions that will only lead to necessary services being denied and effectively punishing people with disabilities who have extensive health and long-term services needs. Changes to the EPSDT requirement can lead to a bifurcated system that will impose formidable barriers for children in Medicaid trying to access the full range of covered services. The home- and community-based services (HCBS) asset transfer policies also go beyond the consensus reforms in the Senate bill and will make it harder for some seniors with disabilities otherwise eligible for community services. The asset transfer policies also go beyond the consensus reforms in the Senate bill and will make it harder for some seniors with disabilities otherwise eligible for community services.

Sincerely,

DEAR SENATOR: We are writing as members of the American Conservative Union, the National Taxpayers Union, the Council for Citizens Against Government Waste, and the American Federation for Tax Reform, Citizens Against Government Waste, Freedom Works, and the National Taxpayers Union.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY SPEAKS OUT AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT PROVISIONS THAT INCREASE COST SHARING AND LIMIT BENEFITS IN MEDICAID PROGRAM

DECEMBER 19, 2005

Dear Senator: The American Cancer Society is disappointed in House passage of provisions in the Reconciliation Spending Cuts...
Act Conference Report (H.R. 4241) that will have an adverse impact on access to care for Medicaid beneficiaries who have cancer or are at high risk for cancer. Specifically, we are deeply concerned about the provisions in the bill which achieve budget savings by increasing cost sharing and putting benefits packages at risk. We urge the Senate to stand up for a reconciliation conference that minimizes the negative impact on beneficiaries by deleting these provisions, as reflected in the Senate bill (S. 1932).

Cancer is a disease where up front financial costs are substantial, timely treatment is absolutely critical upon diagnosis, and treatment modalities vary widely. We know that access to screening benefits that minimize the care can have a substantial impact on outcomes. Therefore policy changes, such as imposing undue financial barriers or reducing benefits that inadvertently limit Medicaid beneficiary access to screening, treatment, and follow up care can be a particular problem for those with cancer.

The Society is greatly concerned about cost-saving provisions in the conference report that seek to secure most of its required savings by eliminating the guarantee of coverage for Medicaid beneficiaries. Therefore policies that impose higher deductibles, co-payments and copays for benefits packages that could negatively impact those who are most vulnerable—particularly low-income individuals with chronic conditions or chronic diseases such as cancer. We believe that Medicaid beneficiaries’ existing access to specialty services and covered cancer protections, including “optional” benefits like screenings, cessation services, and prescription drug coverage, should be protected, and not diminished.

The Congressional Budget Office estimated that much of the savings from these provisions in the conference report would be achieved by beneficiaries foregoing critical health services or participation in coverage altogether. The Senate has voted in the past to achieve its savings through both the Medicare and Medicaid programs by limiting fraud, waste, and abuse, and by reducing drug prices and other payments—savings which are less likely to hurt beneficiaries.

The Senate again expressed its intent to protect its savings while protecting access to care for Medicaid beneficiaries.

The Medicaid program plays a significant role in providing access to cancer prevention, screening, and treatment, and follow up care for the nation’s most vulnerable populations, and we applaud Congress for providing this safety net for Hurricane survivors. While we recognize the fiscal constraints faced by states and the federal government in controlling overall health care costs in addition to covering the Medicaid program, we believe that reforms must be achieved while continuing quality coverage and comprehensive access for cancer patients and those at risk for cancer in the Medicaid program. Therefore, we ask that you support provisions that maximize protection of Medicaid beneficiaries and delete provisions that increase cost sharing, and copay and reduce the guarantee of coverage. If you have any questions, please contact Kelly Green Kahn, Senior Federal Legislative Representative at 202-651-5718.

Sincerely,

WENDY K. D. SELIG, Vice President, Legislative Affairs.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA, December 19, 2005.

DEAR SENSATOR: On behalf of the National Council of La Raza (NCLR), the largest national Hispanic civil rights and advocacy organization in the United States, I write to strongly urge you to oppose current budget reconciliation legislation, the “Deficit Control Act of 2005” (S. 1932). This budget reconciliation would cut vital programs that were established to protect the economic security of low-income families, including Latinos.

S. 1932 will move our nation in the wrong direction. In the past, when hardworking Latino families faced economic calamities, they could count on temporary relief such as Medicaid or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) to sustain their households until they could “get back on their feet.” The reconciliation package would weaken the ability of federal programs to provide effective services that help Americans move to self-sufficiency, cut the safety net, and increase costs to beneficiaries, or severely compromising program structure.

Today there are more than 41 million Hispanics in the U.S. who are in the labor force making contributions to the nation’s prosperity and economic growth. With respect to federal budget and tax priorities, six in Ten Latino voters say they would rather pay higher taxes for a government to provide more services. Three-quarters (74%) say the government is spending too little on education and a similar share (76%) say we as a country should spend more to provide health insurance for everyone, even if it means raising taxes. Yet, Congress is following the opposite route. In addition, this proposal would bring us no closer to a balanced budget.

More troubling, the budget reconciliation proposals continue to be described, in some cases, as an effort to pay for disaster relief and in others as must-do legislation to reduce the federal budget deficit. While NCLR agrees that providing relief to disaster victims and improving the budget deficit are critical, we believe that the budget reconciliation package would shift the burden to other low-income families while failing to balance our nation’s budget. To close the deficit gap, Congress must consider strategies to raise revenues. Tax cuts increased the budget deficit; low-income families should not have to pay for them.

Much is at stake for Latinos in this budget reconciliation. We hope that the Senate will send a clear message to Latinos and all Americans that Congress is serious about enhancing life opportunities for working families. This budget reconciliation package fails to send that message. Thus, NCLR urges you to VOTE “NO” on this budget reconciliation package. NCLR will recommend that the National Hispanic Leadership Agenda include votes associated with this legislation in its Congressional Scorecard.

Sincerely,

JANET MURGUIA, President and CEO.


DEAR SENATOR: On behalf of the 2,500 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, and victims of violence who constitute the antimcgrime group, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, we urge you to support investments in crime prevention, not reduce the war on crime, and reject proposed bills—which may be considered sometime today—that would reduce those investments. The research confirms what the law enforcement leaders of Fight Crime: Invest in Kids have seen on the front lines: investments in kids like safe homes for violence-threatened children, high-quality early care and education, and comprehensive screenings and treatment programs through Medicaid help prevent later crime and saves lives.

We thus urge you to reject the House/Senate Conference Report on Reconciliation (S. 1932) that is expected to be completed and voted on today by the U.S. Senate, which—unlike the original Senate-passed S. 1932—would cut low-income, at-risk kids’ access to Medicaid, foster care and child care assistance.

Also, we urge you to reject the Defense Appropriations conference report—to be considered by the Senate today—which would make indiscriminate (so-called “across-the-board”) cuts that would, in 2006, leave 25,000 more low-income-at-risk children out of Head Start, and would deny 11,000 more low-income-at-risk kids the assistance their parents need to access quality child care.

Please reject these two fiscally-short-sighted conference reports, which would reduce children’s access to proven programs that fight crime, save lives and save money.

Medicaid

Unlike the original Senate-passed S. 1932, the reconciliation conference report would cut many low-income children from the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) program that can help reduce the revolving door of delinquency. EPSDT provides comprehensive early screening and treatment to help identify and treat behavioral and emotional problems and mental illnesses while children are young, preventing more serious problems later that increase a child’s risk of involvement with the juvenile justice system. Studies show that behavior problems in young children are linked to later antisocial behavior. For example, an estimated 7 percent or more of preschoolers have levels of disruptive, aggressive behaviors severe enough to qualify for a mental health diagnosis and approximately 60% of these children will later manifest high levels of antisocial and delinquent behavior. Eliminating the state requirement to offer EPSDT services would limit at-risk kids’ access to treatment that could help get them on the right track and away from the road to crime.

The Reconciliation Conference Report would limit kids’ access to health treatment that can reduce the risk of repeat involvement with the juvenile justice system. Medicaid pays for over 50% of public health services for evidence-based, intensive individual and family therapy programs. For example, Functional Family Therapy (FFT) works individually with troubled, delinquent youths to change their behavior and break the peer connections that lead to crime. FFT cuts re-arrest rates in half, while saving money; the public saves over $26,000 for each youth treated. By eliminating the EPSDT benefit guarantee for many low-income children, the Reconciliation Conference Report allows states to adopt benefits packages that would clearly be inadequate for many at-risk children in need of intense mental health intervention. For example, in Colorado, kids could be limited to 20 outpatient mental health visits per year. Mental health treatment for Medicaid and SCHIP children is precisely what they need, while making our communities safer.

Unlike Senate-passed S. 1932, the Reconciliation Conference Report would eliminate affordability guarantees for millions of children on Medicaid (those with incomes just above low-income) and SCHIP, and cut the Affordable Health Care for Children Act of 2005 (S. 1415) that would provide health care to uninsured low-income children subject to new and sometimes unaffordable costs that experts expect will
prevent these children from receiving necessary care. Currently, federal law exempts Medicaid-eligible children from cost-sharing and premiums. As a result, low-income children enrolled in Medicaid are even more likely than low-income children with private insurance to have a well-child visit, helping ensure that children get off to a good start in life. In health centers, Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment programs has been shown to drop to fewer than one in five eligible people when premiums reach the levels allowed under this proposal. Without such preventive care, some foster children would receive needed care—care that prevents crime and saves money.

Poverty

Unlike Senate-passed S. 392, the Reconciliation Conference Report would limit the ability of relatives to care for abused and neglected children. This would create inefficient markets and unnecessarily increase the likelihood of safe foster care homes being available for all of the abused and neglected children who need them, resulting in re-abuse and later crime.

The Reconciliation Conference Report would put new limits on funding that would restrict states’ ability to support prevention services for kids “at imminent risk of removal from the home” and limit caseworkers’ ability to perform crucial case management functions. Because of its limitation, the ability of relatives to care for abused and neglected children would be reduced, thereby creating inefficient markets and unnecessarily increasing the likelihood of safe foster care homes being available for all of the abused and neglected children who need them, resulting in re-abuse and later crime.

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outset of treatment. If CMS does not develop a process and fails to act within 10 business days, then the beneficiary can receive covered therapy services in excess of the cap. I would hope that further information from CMS regarding the exceptions process is laid out as we approach January 1, 2006, when the therapy caps go into effect. Senator GRASSLEY, do you agree with these statements?

Mr. GRASSLEY. I agree that CMS needs to develop a process to permit medically necessary Part B therapy services that exceed the cap in a timely manner. I also believe that this process should not result in the delay of needed therapy services. I would hope that CMS would provide an outline as to how they envision the exceptions process to work so that beneficiaries needing therapy services beyond the $1,740 caps receive the therapy they need if medically necessary.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, in follow-up to the education provisions in the conference report on the pending bill, it is important to note that the Senate bill included $6 billion for Pell grants, to do more to ensure that every talented student who has the desire and ability to go to college can afford to do so. In addition, the Senate bill included a further $2 billion for college students studying math and science.

By contrast, the conferees’ bill reduces spending in the student loan programs by $13 billion and allocates only $3.75 billion to new grant aid. That’s $13 billion in tax giveaways for the wealthy and only a meager $3.75 billion increase in grants to help students go to college. It gets worse. In order to receive the funds that are available, students must jump through multiple hoops. As a result, only a very small percentage of students will ever see the aid. In fact, based on estimates by the Congressional Budget Office, our estimates show only about 10 percent of the students who currently receive Pell grants will receive additional assistance under this bill—hardly a commitment to educational opportunity for all students.

We need to provide incentives for students to study math and science. But it makes no sense to do so at the expense of other students. As the cost of college rises and Pell grants remain stagnant, it’s wrong to take $13 billion in savings from the student loan program and not give a single penny to 90 percent of the students struggling to make it through college.

Senator GREGG pointed to the loan forgiveness provisions in this conference report. I strongly support those provisions and urged their inclusion in the Senate bill. But these provisions are merely an extension of current law. They ensure that we won’t now eliminate the incentive we’ve been providing for borrowers who agree to teach in high-need fields in high-poverty schools. Loan forgiveness is an extremely important program, but it does nothing for the almost 170,000 college-ready students, who each year fail to go to college because they can’t afford the upfront costs of doing so. These students need additional grant aid—even if they choose to be teachers and not scientists and engineers.

Senator GREGG was correct to insist that the fixed interest rate structure in this conference report will cost students $5 billion. In fact, the fixed interest rate structure actually saves about $6 billion more than the variable rate structure currently provided by Senator GREGG and included in the House bill.

Instead of the variable interest rate capped at 8.25 percent, as proposed by Senator GREGG, the Senate bill kept the current law structure of 6.8 percent fixed rate, which is obviously better for students than an 8.25 percent rate. The Federal Reserve has increased interest rates in each of its last 13 meetings. The Senate bill was designed to protect more students from the current trend of increasing interest rates.

I had proposed a variable rate capped at 6.8 percent—the option supported by the student groups. But our Republican colleagues refused to accept this option.

Many of us wanted to do even more for students than we achieved in the Senate bill. Instead, we were forced to find $7 billion in savings—now $13 billion in this final version—so that this Republican Congress and the Bush administration can provide greater tax giveaways to the wealthy.

Our Senate bill opened the doors of opportunity for many more young people. We took the fat out of bank profits and put most of it back where it belongs—helping the nation’s neediest students. This conference report puts an additional $6 billion into tax cuts for the wealthy—on top of the $7 billion in the Senate bill—while doing nothing significant to get us out of the hole we are in. If CMS does not further intervene, every person currently receiving therapy services will lose the therapy they need.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate convenes on Wednesday, December 21, it immediately resume debate on the conference report to accompany S. 14160, the President’s Budget. It is proper to recall this at this time because Mr. Byrd has considered expired under the statute other than 5 minutes each for the chairman and ranking member; further, that following that time, Senator CONRAD be recognized in order to raise a Budget Act point of order against the conference report and that immediately after the point of order is raised Senator GREGG be recognized in order to make a motion to waive.

I further ask unanimous consent that following the vote on the waiver, Senator CONRAD be recognized to make a further point of order and Senator GREGG be recognized immediately in order to move to waive for his point of order; provided that the only Byrd rule points of order in order be from the list that is currently at the desk and that if both points of order are waived, the Senate proceed to a vote on the adoption of the conference report, with no intervening action or debate; further, that if either motion to waive is rejected and the Chair sustains either point of order following the votes on the motions to waive, the Senate then immediately vote on the motion to concur in the House amendment with the proviso amendment provided under the Budget Act, again with no further intervening action or debate, and that there be 4 minutes equally divided before each point of order vote.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I direct these remarks as much to myself as to all other Senators.

Tomorrow is an extremely important and very difficult day. I ask all Senators to be patient, not be upset if things don’t go the way they think they should. It is going to be a hard day tomorrow. With good luck, we should be able to finish everything tomorrow. But I hope all Senators would understand that getting to the point where we are is very difficult. And tomorrow, I hope everyone will, as I have said, be considerate of others and try to move through this with the understanding that we are all trying to get out of here. Everyone understands that there are a lot of things going on. We are also doing the people’s business, and we need to focus attention on that.

I have no objection.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, just on the one point we probably need to clarify, that after the point of order I make, Senator GREGG be recognized to make a motion to waive, that our understanding is that would be a motion to waive on the specific items which I have raised.

Mr. GREGG. That is correct.

Mr. CONRAD. I thank my colleague, and I thank the Chair. I will not object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The majority leader.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I will return later tonight to make further announcements about the schedule for tomorrow. I wish to emphasize what the distinguished minority leader has said. There will be a lot of votes tomorrow. We will begin voting around 10 minutes after tomorrow. We are going to have a whole series of votes, with the goal of getting people out sometime tomorrow. It is going to take everybody’s patience and cooperation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, tomorrow morning we will consider the Defense appropriations conference report with very little debate. It is an important measure. Earlier I came to the floor and spoke briefly on one of the bills which relates to drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. It is a large bill, about 1,000 pages. It contains many things. I would like to address the other elements that are included in that bill.

This conference report provides $453 billion in defense spending, money for body armor, armored vehicles, protective equipment for our troops that they need and haven’t always had. The conference report includes $1 billion for equipment for National Guard and Reserve units.

In Illinois, our National Guard units have been forced to leave their equipment behind in Iraq for use by the units there. Other States’ National Guard and Reserve units have done the same. Leaving their equipment thousands of miles away makes it difficult to train our guardsmen in my State and many others. It also makes it harder for Guard and Reserve units to respond in a disaster here at home. We saw that in Hurricane Katrina. I voted for the Leahy amendment, offered by the Senator from Vermont, to increase funding for Guard and Reserve equipment by $1.2 billion. I am pleased that most of this funding is included in this final conference report.

The bill also adds $10 million for the Rock Island Arsenal to ensure that this important military-owned-and-operated facility is ready to make the equipment our troops need when they need it. That Rock Island Arsenal proved its value to America when we needed to retrofit the humvees with armor plating to protect our troops. The men and women of the Rock Island Arsenal worked 24/7 to meet that need. It provides $20 million to purchase or refurbish the heavy construction equipment needed by the Navy Seabees and Army Guard and Reserve engineer units. I am proud that we make this gear in Illinois.

It includes more than $20 million for upgrades to Navy and Marine Corps F/A-18 fighter aircraft because our pilots deserve the best equipment there is. This conference report also includes $280 million for Katrina disaster relief. It is important to note that not one dime of this $280 million is new money; $51 billion is from the 1-percent across-the-board cuts in this bill as well as other rescissions. The rest, $224.4 of the $280 billion total, was already earmarked for FEMA. FEMA programs are being cut to pay for Katrina relief. Would you believe that this conference report actually cuts FEMA’s preparedness, mitigation, recovery, and compensation programs $2 million? It cuts Federal programs, funds for programs such as catastrophic planning and planning for mass evacuations. It is hard to imagine, in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, that we are reducing spending in this bill for planning for mass evacuations. God forbid we face another one in the near future.

Inadequate resources clearly was not the only reason FEMA was overwhelmed by Katrina. The main reason was cronyism and incompetence at the top. But does anyone seriously believe that cutting Pre-disaster prevention and preparedness programs is the right way to respond to Katrina? It isn’t.

Of the $29 billion for Katrina relief, one-tenth of that total, $2.9 billion, is for Army Corps of Engineers projects including levee repairs. I am glad the administration has acknowledged the need for the Federal Government to take the lead to rebuild the levees. Homeowners can’t rebuild, business owners won’t relocate until New Orleans’ levees are safe and rebuilt.

Let’s be clear, $2.9 billion is a very small downpayment on what is needed to rebuild the levees and restore the wetlands. Estimates of what it will cost restore wetlands to $32 billion to reach category 5 hurricane protection. Restoring the wetlands could cost an additional $18 billion. As any good environmental engineer will tell you, strong levees and restored wetlands are needed to fully protect New Orleans and the surrounding areas. In his nationally televised speech from New Orleans’ Jackson Square in mid-September, President Bush promised the Federal Government would help New Orleans and Louisiana make the flood protection system stronger than it has ever been. The $2.9 billion in this bill is a small downpayment on that promise. We will look for the next installment next year.

The President should also make it clear right now that New Orleans’ levees will be rebuilt to withstand a category 5 hurricane. If we don’t want New Orleans to be the next ghost town, the people have to know that it is safe to return. Assurance from the President would make that difference.

What is missing in this bill? Unfortunately, several critically important provisions have been stripped out behind the closed doors of the conference committee. Let me tell you one that has become a perennial. The Reservist Pay Security Act, which the Senate has become a perennial. The Reservist Pay Security Act, which the Senate has sponsored this bill and it passed in the Senate four different times—this time I hope the conference will give us a helping hand instead of turning its back on our guardsmen and reservists. I am also deeply disappointed this defense conference report contains no relief funds for farmers who suffered serious income losses this year because of drought and other natural disasters. The year 2006 was a tough year for farmers from coast to coast. Hurricane Katrina caused a flood in the Midwest, the flooding in the upper Midwest, all of these things have taken their toll on my State and so many
DORGAN of North Dakota offered a $1.6 billion amendment in the conference committee to restore the disaster assistance program, it was defeated on the House side. The House Republican leadership refused to agree to an agriculture disaster assistance relief program. That is unfortunate. I hope that the Congressmen who represent farming areas will come back to Washington after the first of the year and encourage their colleagues to pass this.

We need it so a lot of farmers will have the resources they need to get back to work and back to farming this next year. What is also missing is this: At least 300,000 innocent people have died in the genocide in Sudan. The number may be 400,000. Nobody knows for sure. Two million people have been driven from their homes and 500 people die every day in refugee camps. We missed an important opportunity to stop or slow down that genocide in this conference report. We refused to help the victims in the Sudanese Union Mission in Sudan in this bill. The United States provides approximately $8 million a month in support of the African Union Mission in Sudan. That amounts to one-third of their total funding. These funds are vital to the African Union peacekeeping troops in Darfur.

The Senate included $50 million in our version of the bill, the Foreign Operations appropriations bill, to support the African Union, which was dropped in conference. Secretary Rice said these funds are critical. She requested they be included in this Defense appropriations bill. The Secretary noted the State Department already had to reprogram funds to support the new Afghan Army and use it instead for our commitments in Africa.

United States funds for Africa will run out January 1. Without additional funding, the Department of State will have to choose between diverting funds from other important priorities and making this genocide situation worse in Darfur. I will quote from Secretary Rice in a letter she sent to Congress:

We now face a critical juncture in supporting the African Union Mission in Sudan. . . Through reprogramming of other peacekeeping monies, the administration has found one way to provide support to AMIS through the end of this year. But the FY2006 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act provided no funding for this peacekeeping mission. We are in critical need of funding to continue this mission at a robust level into 2006.

She continued:

To meet ongoing operational costs and to provide adequate logistical and communications support, we are seeking at least $50 million for AMIS.

She went on to say:

I have discussed this matter with others in the Senate and we can assure you that taking immediate action to meet this unanticipated expense is of the highest priority.

Those are her words—“highest priority.”

Despite the urgency of the situation, the House Republican leaders removed the funds for the African Union Mission in Sudan from this conference report.

Just a few weeks ago, I was with Senator SAM BROWNBACK of Kansas in Rwanda. We stayed in that hotel in the movie “Hotel Rwanda.” That was the hotel that 11 years ago was a refuge for Rwandan victims of the genocide. At the direction of the manager of that hotel, he managed to secrete away and protect hundreds of people who otherwise would have been hacked to death and killed in the Rwanda genocide.

I remember that genocide as a Member of the House of Representatives, because my senior Senator and close friend, the late Paul Simon, was one of the few Senators to speak out. He said to the Clinton administration: What is going on in Rwanda is terrible. Whether you call it a genocide or not, with a few American troops, we can bring stability to the area and save innocent lives. Senator Simon’s request fell on deaf ears. The Clinton administration did not respond and the genocide continued.

The death toll, when it was all over, is estimated at 800,000 people. I went to a Catholic church a few blocks away from this hotel in Rwanda. The church looked like an ordinary church, filled with people worshiping at 6 a.m. in the morning. I learned later that a thousand people were hacked to death in that church. They came in there for refuge. They were, unfortunately, turned over to the rebels and killed on the spot. They thought they were saving a church.

That is what genocide is all about, the wanton killing of people. President Bill Clinton, when he does his assessment of his administration and lists the liabilities, it usually going to put at the top of the list his failure to respond to the Rwanda genocide. He deeply regrets the fact that our Nation didn’t speak up and stand up to stop that genocide.

Fast forward now 9 or 10 years to the situation in Darfur in Sudan. We have a new President, George W. Bush; we had a new Secretary of State, Colin Powell; and now it is Condoleezza Rice. They were able to say the word about genocide and does nothing? That is what we are up against in this bill.

I hope that men and women of conscience in the Senate on both sides of the aisle, as soon as we return in January, will do something immediately to provide the assistance they need in Darfur. We need the support of the African Union to keep these troops there to protect these innocent people—inexusable.

It is a signal to the perpetrators of these atrocities that we cannot be bothered. We cannot afford to come up with $50 million to stop a genocide.

Mr. President, $50 million for AMIS won’t resolve the crisis there, but it will enable the African Union to maintain its current size and scope of operations. It would allow this Nation, America, to stand on this right side of history against the repression and genocide in Darfur.

How can we in good conscience vow “never again” and then cut the funds needed to keep that promise? How can we wait until genocide is over our own time and refuse to do what is needed to stop it? What if a God-fearing, caring Nation such as America declares there is a genocide and does nothing? That is what we are up against in this bill.

I hope that men and women of conscience in the Senate on both sides of the aisle, as soon as we return in January, will do something immediately to provide the assistance they need in Darfur to keep these African Union troops working.
This conference report contains also a huge gift of nearly unlimited immunity for the pharmaceutical industry, one of the wealthiest industries in America. When I first came to Congress, I would have to say the strongest lobby on Capitol Hill in the 1980s was the tobacco lobby. You could not beat them. I know because I tried several times unsuccessfully before I passed a bill banning smoking on airplanes. It was the first real loss they ever had on the floor of the House. And when it came to the Senate, Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY led the fight here and we won it. It made the news because nobody beat them. The tobacco lobby was unbeatable. Now they have been replaced as the king of K Street. That distinction now goes to the pharmaceutical industry. Hardly a bill passes through here where the pharmaceutical industry and drug companies don’t end up getting some little favor that has been offered by the majority in the Senate.

The leaders in Congress exploited in this bill a real need to push through a big favor for wealthy special interests. To prepare for a potentially deadly breakout of avian flu, Senate Democrats, including Senators OBAMA, HARKIN, REID, KENNEDY, and others, sought twice to add as much as $7.9 billion for the avian flu prevention and response efforts.

In response, the President requested $7.1 billion for avian flu. This conference report provides $3.8 billion for avian flu, a little bit over half of what the President requested. How in the world will we answer our critics when they come forward and say, Did anyone speak out here in the face of this potential devastation from avian flu, that the funding in this bill was inadequate to the task? We know it is in Congress; the President knows it. But when it comes to the conferees, they have decided: Let’s save some money here. It is a false savings if this pandemic strikes. It is a danger that endangers the lives of innocent citizens.

It also includes something that was not in the President’s plan nor in the Senate Democrats’ plans, and that is where the pharmaceutical companies come in again. It includes sweeping immunity protections that would shield pharmaceutical companies from legal responsibility, even when their mistakes result in injury and death.

In the middle of the night, after conferees agreed that the controversial liability immunity provision would not be included in the bill, after the report had been signed, after all of that, the Republican leadership added 47 new pages to the bill. These new liability protections are not limited to avian flu vaccine, which is what the press releases said. Oh, it is all about creating a market for new vaccines to be made. Nope. These immunity provisions are so broad that they include drugs such as Tylenol, Advil, even Ovvox.

The Republican proposal would shield the drug industry from legal account-

ability for sickness, disability, and even death resulting from vaccines, drugs, and other products. The only exception is in cases of willful misconduct. Do you know what it takes to prove willful misconduct? You have to prove a drug company knew its product would injure someone and went ahead and sold it anyway.

That is an unrealistically high standard, and it just means fewer people will have a day in court. If that is not bad enough, if a drug company acts with willful misconduct, it is still shielded from immunity unless the Secretary of Health and Human Services or the Attorney General initiates an enforcement action. If no such action is taken, a drug company could knowingly kill hundreds or thousands of Americans and still not be held liable.

There are other loopholes. The Secretary of Health and Human Services can declare an emergency at any time. They can then shield all drug companies from legal accountability. They are not subject to appeal or to independent judicial review. This bill overrides State laws.

Supporters of this proposal claim it establishes a compensation fund for victims. However, the fund is operated under regulations established by the Secretary alone. It includes caps on compensation. There is no guarantee Congress will provide sufficient funds to make victims whole. There is no guarantee they receive any compensation. It could turn out to be nothing more than empty promises.

Think about the fact that virtually anyone in America, with two exceptions, is held responsible for the products they sell. And if those products cause harm to individuals, they can be held accountable. That kind of standard is used for all of America and for all businesses, for the products, the goods and services they sell.

Just a few months ago, we decided to create the first exception. We decided that people who manufacture firearms should not be held responsible if those firearms injure someone or kill them. That is right, firearms. The gun lobby came in here, pushed the bill through, and the President signed it gleefully. Now comes the next one, the pharmaceutical industry, that they will not be held liable for the drugs and vaccines they sell in the ordinary course of business if they engage in prepping those drugs or misrepresenting what those drugs will do to the American public.

Let’s get down to business. None of these protections in this bill are really needed. The Federal Government already has authority to waive liability during a public health crisis. That authority is part of the President’s pandemic influenza plans. These protections are not needed to lure drug companies into the vaccine. This is a lucrative business. Even the company that makes Tamiflu, estimates that sales of its antiviral will reach $1 billion this year, four times the 2004 level—$1 billion. And we are building into this law protections for drug companies that are so profitable when, in fact, they are not being held as accountable as other businesses.

Other biotech firms are competing to develop improved vaccines and see their stock value soar in the process. The most profitable sector in the American economy has scored another big one. It is Christmas on K Street for drug company lobbyists. I am sure there are big parties this week as they can’t wait for this bill to be signed into law and escape liability.

Why has this bill been stuck into this conference report at the last minute? Here is a hint. Big PhRMA, the pharmaceutical companies, is the single largest influence operation in Washington today. They spent $123 million lobbying Congress in 2004, according to the Center for Public Integrity. Since 1999, the pharmaceutical companies have contributed $87 million to Federal candidates, nearly all Republicans, but not exclusively, according to the same center. This is the worst kind of special interest dealmaking.

It is unfortunate that, once again, we are saying to the American people that we are creating a special class in America—a class of businesses that cannot be held accountable for their wrongdoing.

We are also saying to the victims of their wrongdoing: Sorry, you can’t go to a jury in your neighborhood and in your community and ask them to judge whether you have been wronged improperly.

A third provision that ought not to be included in this bill is in the Katrina relief package. It would create the first national education voucher program. Under this proposal, a disproportionate share of Federal funds would go to private and religious schools at the expense of public education. At the same time, the bill removes all prohibitions against using Federal money for religious education and sectarian activities.

Using public education dollars for religious purposes is contrary to our Constitution, it is contrary to the feelings of most Americans, and it is contrary usually to the will of the Senate. The Senate version of the Katrina education proposal, which I supported, and I know Senator LANDRIEU supported it as well, contained assurances that Government funds would not be used “for religious instruction, proselytization, or worship.” That language was stripped out of the House bill.

This is a sad pattern in Congress. For example, the House version of Head Start reauthorization would repeal the religious rights provisions that prohibited Head Start teachers and staff from being discriminated against based on their personal religious belief.

House amendments to the Workforce Investment Act would also repeal the important civil rights protections that prevent employment discrimination based on religion.
In the same manner, there is no language in the House conference report that bans schools that receive these funds under the Katrina relief provisions from practicing employment discrimination. If the private and religious schools refuse to hire people who don’t share their religious beliefs, according to this bill, that is just fine.

The bill also says if your family is forced from your home because of Hurricane Katrina, and your child is now attending a religious school because it is the only option available where you are now living, your child will receive religious instruction unless you opt out. It places the burden on the parents. Yet there is no language in this bill requiring that parents and students be notified of the right to opt out of religious instruction.

We can have a debate about using public school dollars for private and religious schools, but to use an unprecedented disaster to in a backhanded way include religious school vouchers in the Federal budget without adequate public debate is just wrong. When you combine these back-door cuts to public schools, the 1-percent across-the-board reductions in educational programs designed to help poor children and children with disabilities, this bill makes a mockery of the promise to leave no child behind.

There was recently an editorial, a column in the Chicago Tribune on Monday, written by Dennis Burns, in which he was arguing for the teaching of intelligent design in public schools. He believes Government should require that to be taught. He argued that faith-based belief is not inconsistent with science, and he felt the Government should step in and make it clear that you can include religious education as part of a public school curriculum.

What was interesting was the column next to it. It was a column by Charles Krauthammer in which he was arguing it was about the President of Iran. If you have been following the lunatic ravings of the President of Iran about the fact that he believes there was no Holocaust and he believes that the Israelis have no right to their own homeland, you will find that his crazed beliefs are grounded in his strong religious convictions.

That tells us for a moment of the wisdom of our Founding Fathers, who understood the important necessity of separating church and state in America.

Our Constitution is explicit. It says that one has the right to believe what they want to believe, and if they want to believe in no God, they have that right in America, too. It is a matter of personal conscience. I believe they were absolutely right in that regard.

The second thing they said is this Government will not choose a religion, this Government will not have an official religion. That, too, was a very inclusive statement by those who founded this country. I hope that many people who are now trying to force religious issues into appropriation after appropriation and issue after issue should consider for just one moment what they are doing. This time of year, when many of us turn to our religious belief to enrich this holiday season, I hope that everyone that the intelligent design of the Constitution of the United States of America will be respected by the Congress.

Finally, this conference report includes a 1-percent across-the-board cut in all Federal programs except veterans and spending on the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Managing the Federal budget is supposed to be about making responsible and moral choices. A calculator can cut away by 1 percent, but not every line item in the budget is of equal importance. We have been sent here to use some judgment. Cutting every program is an abdication of responsibility and no way to manage a budget.

We could spend hours listing examples of why this thoughtless approach to budgeting is bad government, but in the interest of time, I will simply highlight a few. The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

To really understand what these across-the-board cuts mean to the people and the programs, we need to compare this year’s funding with the 1-percent cut to the funding level in 2006 adjusted for inflation. That is the budgetary baseline of the Congressional Budget Office.

When we look at the funding levels we have already approved for schools and its seems likely that the program for education in 2006 and then impose an additional 1-percent cut, the results are troubling. Let me go through them quickly. In education, a 1-percent cut in elementary and secondary education amounts to $1.2 billion cut in education for poor children, special education, school improvement efforts, and vocational and adult education. Senator Tom HARKIN of Iowa today told us that 65,000 fewer people are helped next year. Think of the struggle of working families in lower income categories to find decent housing. Section 8 is one of the fewer programs that helps them. We are going to make sure that 65,000 fewer people are helped next year.

In my State of Illinois, we will lose 3,500 vouchers.

Community development block grant—a 1-percent across-the-board cut means $777 million lost. That is nearly 16 percent below this year’s funding level. Illinois loses $24 million.

The Environmental Protection Agency provides Federal funding to States to improve water quality to construct and improve drinking and wastewater treatment. If we cut these programs by 1 percent, and we did that in the House, we are cutting them 12 percent below current levels. Illinois loses $11 million.

These examples are only the beginning. If one thinks these cuts are absolutely essential, remember that we will have other bills next year and consider another bill by this administration and by the Republican leadership in this Congress to give tax cuts to the wealthiest people in America. In the midst of a war, facing the biggest deficit in our history, with Hurricane Katrina and its suffering and looming over us, we are cutting basic programs for education, health care, childcare, and environmental protection to provide tax cuts for the wealthy. Those are the priorities of the Republican leadership, priorities reflected in this bill. Real fiscal discipline requires thoughtful choices. Across-the-board cuts simply hack away indiscriminately at all programs.

I know the hour is late, and I thank you for your patience. I thank those in the Senate, the staff in particular, as we draw closer to the holiday season, and they are all wishing they could go home, and I am, too. I hope we will consider these bills tomorrow. I hope the votes in the Senate will reflect the priorities and values of America.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent there now be a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.