

be disclosed publicly. They involve classified material, sources, and methods of collection of information which we simply cannot discuss or we would be compromising those sources and methods.

So these stories are not told, and it is too bad because I think the American people, in order to support our law enforcement and intelligence agencies, need to appreciate the work that they do and the danger that they frequently face and the many times in which by their actions American lives are saved and yet we do not even know about it.

In this case, the details will have to come out later. We have been briefed, and certainly there is a very fine story to be told here. But the details will have to come out later. What we can say at this point is that this will be found to be yet another example of where American law enforcement officials played a key role in bringing to justice a terrorist, a person who at least allegedly has committed a heinous crime and hopefully, as a result of that information coming out, we will be supportive of agencies such as the FBI, such as the CIA, the DIA, and the other agencies, some of which we will be discussing in the intelligence authorization bill a little bit later.

The second point is that we will find, track down, take into our jurisdiction, and prosecute terrorists. They can run, but they cannot hide. And they should note that we do not rest until we bring these people to justice. If you look at the number of terrorist incidents over the last several years, in many, many cases we have found and we have gained jurisdiction over and in some cases already prosecuted the people who have perpetrated heinous crimes against society in general and frequently against Americans. We will continue to be successful in doing that and in protecting American people if we are able to adequately fund and provide proper policies to guide our law enforcement agencies.

So when we take that bill up later, I hope that my colleagues will be supportive and the American people will appreciate the continued necessity of providing that kind of support. In the end it is what will preserve our democracy as well as peace around the world.

TAX RELIEF FOR AMERICAN WORKING FAMILIES

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I wish to briefly address the same subject my colleague from Colorado addressed, and that is the proposition that Americans are finally going to get some tax relief. The biggest tax relief, as a matter of fact, in 16 years is about to be brought to the Senate floor for debate. It is uncertain yet precisely what some of the details are, but the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has put a plan on the table, the Finance Committee in the Senate has put a plan on the table, and the members of that committee are working through the details of that bill.

We do know the general outline so far, and I think we can talk about that and begin to lay the groundwork for debate in this Chamber on that historic tax cut for American working families. I think that is the first lesson to be learned here. I really deeply regret that some people at the White House are already beginning to take political pot shots at this very worthwhile, bipartisan tax relief to be provided to American families. It is the same old political rhetoric that it is a tax cut for the rich. That just does not fit this proposed tax cut. Most of the tax cuts are for average working families, and all of the tax cuts are good for the economy of this country. As a matter of fact, under the proposal that the Senate Finance Committee began considering yesterday, three-fourths of all of the tax relief goes to families making less than \$75,000 a year and that is not an atypical, two-parent working family in America today. So with three-fourths of the benefits going to that income level, it is hardly to be characterized as a tax cut for the rich.

As a matter of fact, 83 percent of this proposed tax relief is in the form of relief to families with children, the \$500 per child tax credit and the educational tax credit and other relief for families struggling to send their kids to school; 83 percent of the relief is of those two components.

So let us not begin this important debate with some political demagoguery about tax cuts for the rich, especially, Mr. President, since the relief here, though historic, is quite modest in total amount—less than 1 percent of the budget—because the negotiators, under pressure from the White House to keep the tax cut small, agreed to a net of only \$85 billion in tax cuts over a 5-year period.

Now, the Republican plan that was introduced at the beginning of this year provided for \$188 billion in relief and, frankly, that was not enough for many of us who felt it should have gone further, but at least it was enough to provide meaningful relief in terms of the \$500 per child tax credit, meaningful IRA relief, some capital gains relief, estate tax relief, and education relief. These are critical to the American economy and to American families.

The \$85 billion that is available to accommodate these five areas is not going to provide adequate relief in any of them but at least it will provide a start. I am a little disappointed in those who are already attacking it as if it is too much for us to afford. It was negotiated and agreed to by the White House. Therefore, I hope that we will get some support because here in this body there is already bipartisan support for it. It involves, as I said, a phased-in \$500-per-child tax credit for families with kids. It involves two different kinds of IRA tax relief. There is the \$2,000 homemaker IRA relief for families which do not have a pension for the homemaker. My wife always wondered why she could not fund an

IRA the same way that I could fund an IRA. She worked just as hard as I did, even though she did not have a wage-paying job. And we also have a backloaded IRA relief provided in this package, so even in families where there is a pension, that doesn't preclude them from the spouse having an IRA and being able to save for future years.

We also provide capital gains tax relief, not as much as we would like, but it ought to be enough to at least stimulate key parts of our economy so we can continue to grow and provide jobs for all Americans families. And, as I mentioned before, the educational component of this as well rounds out the relief.

The one area where we did not get very much relief is in the death tax that my colleague from Colorado talked about. I think the answer there is simply this is not enough. Phasing in an exemption up to \$1 million over an 11-year period is totally inadequate. But I think what this will do is simply sharpen our interest in continuing to engage in that debate and ensure that there will be greater relief from the death tax in future years. Obviously, it simply cannot all be accommodated within the \$85 billion that was agreed to.

So I think as we begin this debate we should do so on a positive note, on a constructive note, determining how we can work together to provide meaningful tax relief to American families. If we do that, we will succeed in helping the very people who need help in our society by ensuring continued economic growth and by making good on our promise to the American people for historic tax relief, the first in 16 years.

I yield the floor.

Mr. BYRD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The distinguished Senator from West Virginia.

SENATOR ROCKEFELLER'S BIRTHDAY

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, in 1964, a tall, bright-eyed, 27-year-old Harvard graduate arrived in West Virginia as a VISTA volunteer, eager to take on the ills of poverty, eager to change the world, starting with the small, rural town of Emmons, WV.

But things did not quite turn out for the young man exactly the way that he expected them to. As JOHN D. "JAY" ROCKEFELLER, IV, quickly discovered, just as untold others have, there is something about West Virginia that gets into the blood and stirs the utmost depths of the soul. One West Virginia newspaper in February of last year quoted him speaking about those early days in Emmons. In that speech JAY ROCKEFELLER reflected "In the end, I was the one who was transformed by the experience—completely transformed." Subsequently, ROCKEFELLER decided to move to West Virginia to live, rear a family, and build an impressive career of public service that