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Senate

The Senate met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable BOB SMITH, a Senator from the State of New Hampshire.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Today's prayer will be offered by our guest Chaplain, Rev. Edward J. Arsenault, Diocese of Manchester, Manchester, NH.

PRAYER

The guest Chaplain, Rev. Edward J. Arsenault of the Diocese of Manchester, Manchester, NH, offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, You give without measure. We offer You praise and honor for the gifts which You have bestowed upon our Nation: natural splendor, freedom from all forms of oppression, a national spirit of enterprise and achievement, and a desire to serve the less fortunate in whom we see Your face.

We ask that You bless those who serve our Nation in this hallowed Chamber. It is here that bold ideas are scrutinized, important decisions are reached, and the lofty vision of a nation is made new. May the exchange among our Senators be imbued with a profound sense of the responsibility which they bear to You, to one another, and to those whom they serve: the people of this great Nation.

Lord, when our faith is weak, make us strong. When our hope is dampened, make us bold. When our charity is measured, make us mindful that Your love knows no bounds. May all that is done here today have its origin in You and, by You, be brought to fulfillment. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable BOB SMITH led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, April 3, 2001.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable BOB SMITH, a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, to perform the duties of the Chair.

STROM THURMOND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHAFFEE). The Senator from New Mexico.

SCHEDULE

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, the leader has asked me to announce that today the Senate will immediately resume consideration of the budget resolution. Senators who have amendments and opening statements should work with the bill managers on obtaining floor time. A few hours were used up during last night's session, and therefore there are under 50 hours remaining. Senators should be prepared for votes throughout each and every day this week in an effort to complete the budget resolution prior to the end of this week.

I thank my colleagues for their attention.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for up to 2 minutes.

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

THE GUEST CHAPLAIN

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Father Ed Arsenault for the moving prayer we just heard. Father Ed is a cabinet secretary for administration and chancellor of the Diocese of Manchester, NH. The Diocese of Manchester, of course, encompasses the entire State of New Hampshire. He is also the pastor of St. Pius X parish in Manchester where he shows great compassion for the poor and the needy.

As secretary for administration, Father Ed is responsible for the daily operation of the diocesan administration, and as chancellor he oversees the maintenance of all records in the diocesan archives and serves as executive assistant to Bishop John B. McCormack in the daily operations of the bishop's office.

Father Ed holds a masters in divinity from St. Mary's Seminary in nearby Emmitsburg, MD. He was ordained a priest by Bishop Leo O'Neil on June 1, 1991.

Father Ed is very special to me and my family because he is our spiritual adviser and has been for many years. He sponsored my wife Mary Jo as she actually converted to Catholicism. Father Ed also presided over the marriage of my daughter Jenny to her husband Eric in New Hampshire in 1998.

It is a privilege to have Father Ed join us in the Senate to share his words of prayer with our Nation. Father Ed's friendship and spiritual guidance have been a blessing to me and my family

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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for many, many years. I am proud and honored to sponsor Father Ed as guest Chaplain.

I thank my friend, the Chaplain of the Senate, Lloyd Ogilvie, for allowing Father Ed to be here.

Also, I recognize Father Ed's brother, Michael, his aunt Jeri, and mother Ann who are here today to witness this wonderful occasion.

I yield the floor.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR
THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
FOR FISCAL YEARS 2001–
2011

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of H. Con. Res. 83, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 83) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2002, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2011.

Pending:

Amendment No. 170, in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I am working with the ranking member on a startup schedule this morning. I suggest the absence of a quorum to be charged to our side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CONRAD. 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. CONRAD. Mr. President, we have begun debate on the budget resolution, the budget resolution for the country for the next year. Under the rules of the Senate, we are also required to put it in the context and the framework of a 10-year budget, and so begins what is in many ways perhaps the single most important debate that we will have this year. It is the question of choices we make with respect to the priorities of the Nation.

Our President has said on many occasions that it is the people's money; we ought to give the money back to the people. I think all agree that the President is exactly right when he says it is the people's money. Of course it is. That is exactly right. But I think we also understand that there are more choices than just giving the money back to the people by way of a tax cut. There are certain things that we do collectively as the people of a nation which we cannot do individually: for example, providing for our national defense.

There are other things that we do as a society to make it a better nation. We have a Social Security system to safeguard our elderly. We have a Medi-

care program to provide for the health of our senior citizens. We have support for education because we all understand that is the Nation's future.

We also have a national debt, a publicly held debt that, as we meet here today, is \$3.4 trillion. But there is another debt that we don't talk very much about. That is the gross debt of the United States. That gross debt is \$5.6 trillion. While we say many times we are paying down the publicly held debt, and that is true, it is also true that the gross debt of the United States is actually increasing. I think that confuses many people.

The publicly held debt is that debt which is held by people outside of the Government. It is debt held by the public. And the public is not just the public here in America; the debt is also held abroad. It is held by Japan, by Germany, and by other countries. That is the publicly held debt, \$3.4 trillion as we meet here today.

But the gross debt of the United States is the debt not only owed to the public but the debt that is owed to other government entities. For example, the trust funds of the United States—the general fund of the United States owes the Social Security trust fund hundreds of billions of dollars. Under the President's proposal and under all other proposals, the way we are going to be paying down the publicly held debt is to take the surpluses that are in Social Security and use those to pay down the publicly held debt. Because the money is not needed by Social Security at the moment, and will not be needed for the next decade, that money is in surplus. It is those surpluses—the surpluses that are in the trust funds—that are being used to pay down the publicly held debt.

While we pay down that publicly held debt, obviously we are creating another debt. The debt we are creating as we pay down the publicly held debt with trust fund moneys is a debt to the trust funds from the general fund of the United States. That debt is increasing.

While we talk about surpluses, I think we should be ever mindful that these surpluses are temporary. When we get past this 10-year period, we are going to face, instead of surpluses, deficits. We know that. The Comptroller General of the United States has warned that we will face a demographic tidal wave when the baby boom generation retires. And then these surpluses turn to substantial deficits.

With that in mind, the Democratic alternative to the budget proposed by our colleagues on the other side has adopted these fundamental principles. First, we protect the Social Security and Medicare trust funds in every year. Second, we pay down a maximum amount of the publicly held debt. Third, we provide for an immediate fiscal stimulus of \$60 billion to give some lift to this economy. In fact, we believe that is what we ought to be debating on the floor of the Senate this week. We think we ought to be talking about

the fiscal stimulus package. Instead of a budget resolution talking about the next 10 years, we ought to be talking about a fiscal stimulus package for this year. Fourth, we believe we should provide significant tax relief for all Americans, including rate reduction, marriage penalty relief, and estate tax reform.

In addition, our budget reserves resources for high-priority domestic needs, including improving education, a prescription drug benefit, strengthening of our national defense, and funding agriculture. Those are very clear priorities of the American people.

The American people tell us in meeting after meeting: We want you to improve education. We want you to invest in our kids. And they are right. Our budget responds to that call. They also say: We want a meaningful prescription drug benefit. We know that the pattern and practice of medicine have changed since Medicare was enacted and we ought to have a modernized Medicare, one that includes a prescription drug benefit. That is costly. But we have provided for it in our budget. And strengthening our national defense; there is broad bipartisan consensus that our defense must be strengthened. Additional resources must be provided. If they are going to be provided, they have to be in the budget. That is what we have done with our budget. Finally, we have provided \$750 billion to strengthen Social Security and to begin to address our long-term debt. We think that is critically important.

The budget on the other side provides nothing for this purpose—no dollars to strengthen Social Security for the long term. Not any investment in dealing with our long-term debt which is coming as certainly as night follows day.

We believe these are the priorities of the American people that ought to be included in any budget. I will go to the specifics that demonstrate we have kept faith with those principles.

We start with the projected surplus of \$5.6 trillion. As I said last night, it is important that we remember this is just a projection. It may not come true. In fact, if there is one thing of which we are certain, it is the uncertainty of this forecast. Even the agency that made the forecast says it is highly uncertain. The people who made the forecast say to us there is only a 10-percent chance that number is going to come true—10 percent. They say there is a 45-percent chance there will be more money. They say there is a 45-percent chance there will be less money. Which way would you bet, after the events of the last 8 weeks since this forecast was made? Is the economy strengthening or weakening? Is it more likely the money will be less than forecast or more than forecast? I feel safe in predicting it is likely to be less than was forecast.

Whether that is right or that is wrong, the reality is we know \$5.6 trillion over 10 years is a very uncertain projection. When the forecasting agency made the estimate, they informed