

he will decide based on the fact that the tariff is destroying auto jobs that the best decision he could make for the American worker is to end the steel tariff, and to end the steel tariff now.

WAR ON TERRORISM

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, of course we have an important bill before the Senate. However, one of the overriding activities, and it is unfortunate, is the discussion of our efforts in Iraq and probably the highest priority now, the fight over terrorism.

It is a challenge, of course, to deal with terrorism, which is not only focused in one place but particularly in that part of the world. We have a commitment to win on our terms. We are highly committed.

Our world changed September 11. The things attached to September 11 went beyond Iraq, went beyond Afghanistan. We are dedicated to complete our work there. We are dedicated to completing the job we have begun. Everyone understands that. It is a difficult task. Never before have our troops done such a wonderful job. We have ahead following up with stability in Iraq. It is a long-term, difficult job.

We have heard stated our involvement in Iraq is based on fraud put forth in Texas. This is unreal and something that we do not need to put up with in the Senate.

Our involvement with Iraq goes back a long time, to the gulf war. Our troops did a great job there. We worked with Iraq following that. They failed to agree with the United Nations agreement on the followup. So obviously, there were many reasons to do something with Saddam Hussein. I don't think there is any question about that.

The key to Iraq is winning the war on terrorism. That is why we are there. The President has asked for a large amount of money to fund the war on terrorism. We knew that would be the case. Certainly of the \$87 billion, some is for our troops. No one argues with the notion we have to give our troops the support they need. The majority of the money will go to our troops in Iraq and Afghanistan while we continue to give them the resources they need to continue to win.

There are also other needs if we are going to finally get this country to be self-supportive, which is our goal, and to do away with terrorism so it is not a source of danger around the world. We have to be committed. The stakes are high. And our spending has been high.

We have been, since September 11, in some unusual arrangements. I am serious about trying to control spending and to keep it within the budget, but when there are extraordinary circumstances, you have to take extraordinary steps. And certainly September 11 is extraordinary. Certainly the economy now, which we are trying to strengthen, is extraordinary. The terrorism that continues to take place is extraordinary.

So if we are to be successful in this global war, we must be willing to pay that price, and we must do the job correctly. I think that is particularly important after we are there. I guess before we began, you could talk about all kinds of things. The fact is, we are there. The fact is, we are committed. The fact is, we have done a great deal. We need to continue to see it through and see our duty through.

Where are we today? We are winning the war in Iraq. The situation remains dangerous, of course, and it is not settled, it is not steady. But great progress has been made.

It is interesting how much of a different picture you receive from people who have been to Iraq and then come back and tell what they have seen and what they feel as compared to what you see on the news nightly. I understand that bad things are always news, and so that is not a new idea. But progress is being made. There is no food crisis, no refugee crisis, no public health crisis.

The coalition is helping Iraq establish a representative basis for a democratic government of their own, something they, of course, have never had. And it is part of our goal for the future. The coalition authorities continue to help repair the vital infrastructure all across the country. We are seeing increasingly other countries becoming involved. I think soon we will see the U.N. be more involved than it is now. Coalition forces are aggressively hunting down members of the former regime.

Unfortunately, some would rather ignore the achievements, I think, for political purposes. That is too bad. I understand there can be differences of view. That is perfectly legitimate. But when you get the sense that sort of thing is being designed toward an election in 2004, it is a little disturbing.

The former regime in Iraq had ties to al-Qaida; there is no question. It harbored and supported terrorists; there is no question. It possessed weapons and used weapons of mass destruction. They had done that; there is no question. They were a threat to the region and the world. We know that was the case.

When we decided to use military force, the President made the best decision he could make. To suggest this was dreamed up in Texas for political purposes is not realistic, nor is it fair. Using the best information available at the time, the President made his decision—a tough decision. Can you imagine having to make that kind of decision following September 11?

So it is a very difficult issue. But I think, truly—and my only point is—we can disagree, but we ought to disagree taking into account the facts, letting people make their own judgments. I understand that. But I think to portray the President as deliberately misleading the public is not a reasonable approach and one that should not take place among our associates. The war on

terrorism takes time and patience and dollars, and we must see it through.

Mr. President, I feel very strongly about this issue, so I wanted to make those comments today.

CONGRATULATIONS TO LAIRD LARSON AND BOB DUXBURY

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, today I want to offer my warmest regards and sincere congratulations to Laird Larson of Clark, SD, and Bob Duxbury of Wessington, South Dakota, on their receipt of South Dakota State University's Eminent Farmer award for 2003 in Brookings last Friday night.

Laird Larson and Bob Duxbury are well known and highly respected within SD, not only as dedicated farmers, but also as innovative community leaders. I know of no individuals more deserving of this recognition than Laird and Bob.

Laird and his wife, Kathy, have farmed in Clark County, SD, for almost 30 years. They are active in a number of farm organizations, including the South Dakota Crop Improvement Association, SDCIA, where Laird has served on the county board of directors for nearly 20 years and as State president. This year the SDCIA recognized Laird as its Premier Certified Seed Grower.

Laird also has a long history promoting agricultural education. He has raised funds for renovating greenhouses at South Dakota State University and is currently working to develop a seed science center at the school.

Laird and Kathy Larson understand the unique character of rural life and have passed on its values to their three accomplished children: Heidi, who works for Wisconsin Crop Improvement; Shane, who I had the pleasure of getting to know when he worked on my Senate staff several years ago; and Sara, who is majoring in special education at Augustana College in Sioux Falls. The Larson family reflects the strength and character of rural life in America today.

Bob Duxbury and his wife, Rose, farm and ranch near Wessington, in central South Dakota. In a landscape dotted with farms, ranches and small communities, farmers and ranchers not only are called upon to feed our Nation with safe and affordable food, but in many instances are also called upon to serve in public office. Bob exemplifies that dual commitment, standing today as a shining example of Thomas Jefferson's enduring ideal of the citizen farmer.

Bob's commitment to agriculture started at a very young age, with his own participation in 4-H and continued with his degree from South Dakota State University in 1956, which he used to teach animal science. He served as the State's Secretary of Agriculture from 1975 to 1978 and was a member of the State Fair Board from 1971 to 1975. He also has been a member of the South Dakota legislature for nearly 20 years, many of those in leadership positions.

It is instructive that Bob has maintained his interest in 4-H programs for six decades, serving as president of the South Dakota 4-H Leaders Association, and was a recipient of the first National 4-H Alumni Award for South Dakota in 1973. As chair of the Hand County 4-H Leaders Association, he helped secure the current county 4-H site and assisted with construction of the other facilities. His love of agriculture and rural South Dakota is being carried forward, as his grandchildren are now involved with 4-H.

Again, congratulations to Laird Larson and Bob Duxbury for their recognition by South Dakota State University for their contributions to South Dakota agriculture.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred in Redwood City, CA. On September 13, 2003, a Sikh cab driver, Devinder Singh, was shot and killed in an apparent hate crime. Two days after the anniversary of the September 11, 2001, bombing tragedy, Devinder Singh was called to pick up two passengers and drive them from Redwood City, CA to Menlo Park, CA. One or both of the passengers shot and killed him after driving less than four blocks in the cab.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

THE ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, last week the Senate passed the annual energy and water appropriations bill. As my colleagues well know, the energy and water development appropriations bill is perhaps one of the most important measures this body considers each year. This bill provides funding for our Nation's energy resources, finances much-needed improvements to our water infrastructure and provides funding for critical aspects of our national security needs.

Let me begin, by commending the managers of this bill, Senator DOMENICI, the chairman of the subcommittee on energy and water development, and Senator REID, the subcommittee's ranking member, for their hard work

on this legislation. The task before them was great, and they successfully completed this bill in a timely fashion, allowing the appropriations process to move forward.

As my colleagues know, this legislation funds critical cleanup activities at various sites across the country and continues ongoing water infrastructure projects managed by the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. Furthermore, the bill increases funding for the energy supply, designed to develop new energy technologies and improve existing energy programs. These are significant aspects of this legislation and seek to ensure a diverse energy supply for our nation.

Given the energy problems facing our country, these aspects of the bill are worthy pursuits. Again, I have tremendous respect for the hard work done by the managers in putting this bill together. I am, however, disappointed that once again my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee have succumbed to temptation and loaded this bill with numerous locality-specific earmarks, special deals and unnecessary, wasteful porkbarrel spending projects.

This bill contains nearly \$1.2 billion more than what was appropriated for fiscal year 2003 and is over \$700 million more than the administration's budget request. In this bill, I have identified over 700 items of unrequested, locality specific earmarks, unauthorized spending and special deals for certain states totaling nearly \$1.5 billion. I will post a list of these items on my official Senate website.

Let me highlight just some of the egregious aspects of this bill. There is \$6.9 million for the New Mexico Education Enrichment Foundation. Aren't any of the other 49 States in this country entitled to "Education Enrichment"? There is \$1 million for water management in Hawaii. There is \$1.5 million above the budget request for oyster recovery in Maryland and Virginia. There is \$500,000 for exhibits at the Atomic Testing History Institute in Nevada. History Institute—a pretty fancy name for a museum. There is language directing the Corps of Engineers to repair a Fish Viewing Building in Washington State. There is \$13 million above the budget request for the Kanawha River in West Virginia.

There is \$1.5 million for the University of Nevada-Las Vegas to conduct safety and risk analysis. There is \$20 million for the Lewis and Clark Water Project in South Dakota. There is \$3 million above the budget request for the Tropicana and Flamingo Washes in Nevada. There is \$105 million to build a "microsystem and engineering" facility in New Mexico. There is \$690 million to build a waste treatment plant in Richland, WA. There is \$14 million to build an "immobilized" interim waste storage facility in Richland, WA. Just how many wastes facilities does Richland, WA need? Thankfully this one is "immobilized"—there is nothing

more disturbing than "mobilized" waste.

There is \$20.2 million to build a glass waste storage building in Savannah River, SC. There is \$38 million above the request for the Appalachian Regional Commission. There is \$5 million above the budget request for the Delta Regional Authority. There is \$39 million above the budget request for the Denali Commission.

The Corps of Engineers general construction account itself contains 128 unrequested, locality-specific projects which total over \$382 million. Let me read a few of those for the RECORD. I ask unanimous consent that the list of these 128 projects be printed in the RECORD.

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

UNREQUESTED ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEER CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

ALASKA

\$4 Million for Dillingham Emergency Bank
\$3 Million for Dillingham Small Boak
\$4 Million for Kake Dam
\$1 Million for Sand Point
\$1 Million for Sitka
\$10 Million for Wrangell

ARIZONA:

\$3.5 Million for Rio De Flagg, Flagstaff
\$7 Million for Tres Rios
\$5 Million for Tucson Drainage Area

ARKANSAS

An increase of \$7 Million over the budget request for Montgomery Point Lock and Dam
\$3 Million for Ozark- Jeta Taylor (Rehabilitation for powerhouse)
\$750,000 for the Red River below Denison Dam
\$1.25 Million for the Red River Emergency Bank

CALIFORNIA

An increase of \$1 Million over the budget request for Hamilton Airfield Wetlands Restoration
\$4 Million for Harbor South Bay Water Recycling
\$200,000 for Imperial Beach
An increase of \$2.5 Million over the budget request for Napa River
An increase of \$13 Million over the budget request amount for Oakland Harbor
\$15 Million for the Port of Los Angeles Main Deepening

DELAWARE

\$214,000 for the Delaware Cost from Cape Henlopen to Fenwick Island
\$500,000 for the Delaware Bay Coastline, Port Mahon

FLORIDA

\$1 Million for Florida Keys Water Quality Improvement
\$500,000 for Tampa Harbor

GEORGIA

An increase of \$1.5 Million over the budget request for Brunswick Harbor
\$3.85 Million for the Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake

HAWAII

\$1 Million for Hawaii Water Management
\$175,000 for Lao Stream Flood Control
\$2.5 Million for Kaunalapau Harbor in Lanai

ILLINOIS

\$1 Million for the Chicago Shoreline
\$4 Million for Lock and Dam 24 of the Mississippi River
\$100,000 for Nutwood Levee