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, science, 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 and a total of 52 percent on the cost of college in this legislation we will pass over the next 48 hours.

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. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the conference report.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Conference report to accompany S. 1322, an act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 205(a) of the current resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator 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 time to speak.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I ask the leader, the ranking member, that I be recognized after that.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I would be happy to yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Illinois. And then how much time would the Senator from Montana like?

Mr. BAUCUS. About 25 minutes.

Mr. CONRAD. I ask unanimous consent that after the Senator from Illinois yields to 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.
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 provision. There is a question about whether we will flinch. So oh, 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 held to: 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 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 see cases. 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 oppose 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, 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 some parents. I oppose this bill, 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 the conference report does, 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 the Conference Report of what has 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 address that situation and do that rather than the wrong way.

Well, I might say, 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 even touches that. I will explain that a little bit later, too.

What is the right way to cut? Instead, this bill merely cuts holes in the safety net. It cuts holes in the safety net. It does not shore it up and try to figure out ways to address the problems; it cuts holes and makes things worse. How? Well, it raises Medicaid copayments for those least able to pay. It raises costs for people on Medicaid. It also allows States to cut Medicaid benefits below existing minimum benefits. That is the wrong way to control health care costs. The better way is to address paid per-formance, the quality of care. That is it, to address paid performance, the quality of care. That is, to just willy-nilly cutting expenditures for the poorest of our Americans; that is, for the Medicaid Program.

We have also seen how the wrong way works, not in theory but in practice. Increasing costs for poor people forces them not to seek health care when they need it. It has that effect. When the poor people in our country have to pay that much more for their care, how do they do it? They don’t get the health care. What happens? They live a little bit more with the illness they have. What is the consequence of that? They come back to the emergency room later when their condition gets worse. The system ends up spending more on health care rather than less. The burden of uncompensated care grows. You and I and all the rest of us who pay for health care end up paying still more for health care because of the increased uncompensated care because the poorer people will not be seeking the health care they need but put it off and, therefore, go to emergency rooms, and we end up paying more. That is the way the wrong way works. That is the way provided for in this bill.

Furthermore, this bill is not a moderate package. Far from it. The Senate-passed bill was more moderate. Instead, the bill before us hews largely to the House-passed bill. It is extreme. It is draconian. The bill before us, which hews mostly to the House side, would impose nearly $2 billion in increased cost sharing on Medicaid beneficiaries or about 80 percent of the cost-sharing increases in the House bill. What else? The bill would also allow State Medicaid Programs to offer Medicaid beneficiaries an “actuarially equivalent” benefit package. 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 conference impose draconian cuts. Senators who voted against that motion took a 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 what the 75-to-16 vote was.

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. They found 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 chairman 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. If costlier providers 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 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. If costlier providers would be rewarded accordingly.

The conference report expands existing cost and payment 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 discourage a couple of hospital-acquired infections. These provisions are only for hospitals and are mostly at the discretion of the Secretary.

Moreover, these provisions are delayed until years after the independent Medicare Advisory Commission recommended that Medicare providers 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 committed to seeing Medicare pay-for-performance become law.

I also supported a motion to instruct conferees related to TANF, the Nation’s welfare program. Offered by Senator Carper, this motion instructed conferees not to reauthorize TANF through the budget reconciliation process. That was the motion offered by the Senator from Delaware. That passed by a large vote.

What happened? First, let’s remember the TANF Program back in 1996. It was enacted to help welfare recipients get work skills and to help low-income families become economically self-sufficient. I supported it in 1996. Many Democrats did not believe it was a good way to get people off of welfare and afford it. What 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. Senator Grassley, the chairman of the committee, 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 committee. As a result, the conferees 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 process. It does not belong there. The President doesn’t know that, as does everybody in this body. That process was designed to reduce the deficit, not to reauthorize important safety net programs such as TANF or other major policy issues. That is particularly true given the nature of the TANF provisions in this bill. This conference report contains strong new work requirements in TANF. Not only is it a reauthorization, 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 standards of their most vulnerable citizens. This conference report provides only $1 billion in childcare funds, even though we need $12.4 billion in childcare funding. If you understand why I think it is—

Doesn’t that make sense? Only $1 billion in childcare, when we really need $12 billion. Let’s compromise, maybe 5 or $7 billion; that is a compromise. That is midway between what this bill provides and what inflation calls for. But no, there is only $1 billion in this bill.

The report also fosters a set of unfunded 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 employment. But this conference report eliminates the State flexibility that has made the TANF Program a resounding success.

We should reauthorize TANF. We should improve the program to focus on reducing poverty as well as welfare dependency. And we should ensure that more people can leave welfare for sustainable 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 includes a $5 billion cut in Federal funding for child support enforcement efforts. 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 hundreds of dollars away from the mothers and children who are owed child support. This cut is simply indefensible.

This bill also fails to adequately address the health needs of Katrina victims. President Bush cannot understand why. I think, basically, they are doing it at the behest of the White House, the President. The President didn’t want to help people down there with their health care needs, and the congressional leadership did his bidding.

I appreciate Chairman Grassley’s efforts 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, I urge the Senate to fight for 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, with additional funds 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 for the Senate to act. 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 Service-Learning Providers; 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 Pacific American Justice Center; Association for the Mentally Retarded at Agnew’s; Association of Academic Physiatrists; Association of American Medical Colleges; Association of American University Professors; Association of Community College Trustees; Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities; Association of University Centers on Disabilities; BCH: Birth Center for Mental Health Law; Beatrice State Development Center Family and Friends Association.

- B’Nai B’rith 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 for Women and Infants’ Specialty Hospitals; Democratic Governors Association; Dever Association for the Retention of 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; Food and Drug Administration; Fannie Mae; The Foundation Fund; Foundation for the National Institutes of Health and Disability Advocates in Chicago.

- HIV Medicine Association; Housing Works, Inc.; Hudson Health Plan; Human Rights Campaign; Hyacinth AIDS Foundation; IDEA: Infant Toddler Coordinators Association; Institute for Reproductive Health Access; International Association of Business, Industry, and Professionals; International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW; Jewish Association for Services for the Elderly; Jewish Vocational Service; Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago; Learning Disabilities Association of America; Legal Action Center; Lutheran Services in America; Maternal & Family Health Services; Mental Health America; Mental Health America of Texas; Medicaid 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 Association to End Sexual Assault; National Asian American Pacific Islander Mental Health Association; National Asian Pacific American Women’s Forum; National Association of Children’s Homes & Foster Care; National Association for the Advancement of Orthotics and Prosthetics; National Association of College and University Business Officers; National Association of Developmental Disabilities; National Association of County Behavioral Health and Developmental Disability Directors; National Association of Health Advocacy Programs; National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities; National Association of Mental Health Planning and Advisory Councils; National Association of Scientists & Scholars; National Association of People with AIDS; National Association of School Psychologists; National Association of State Attorneys General; National Center of State Head Injury Administrators; National Association of State Long-Term Care Ombudsmen Programs; National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges; National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators; National Citizens’ Voting Rights Network; National Commission on Home Reform; National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare; National Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare; National Council of La Raza; National Council on Aging; National Council on Independent Living; National Disability Rights Network; 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 Multiple Sclerosis Society; National Network of Community Nursing Centers Consortium; National Organization of Social Security Claimants’ Representatives.

- National Partnership for Women & Families; National Partnership for Women and Families; National Respite Coalition; National Rifle Association; National Spinal Cord Injury Association; National Women’s Health Network; NETWORK, a National Catholic Social Justice Lobby; Office of the Secretary for Public Policy; Paralyzed Veterans of America; Parent Hospital Association; Somona 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; Protestants for the Common Good; Providence Health System.

- Research Institute for Independent Living; RESULTS; San Francisco AIDS Foundation; 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 PARHS Health Programs; The Arc of the United States; The Episcopal Church; The Well Project; Tourette Syndrome Association; Treatment Access Expansion Project; University of Cincinnati; United Cerebral Palsy; United Church of Christ; United Food and Commercial Workers International Union; United Methodist Church; United Spiritual 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 $44 trillion. I am told by the staff that the Comptroller’s office said it is $51 trillion of unfunded liability that the American taxpayers owe 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 impossible number to comprehend and $51 trillion is absolutely inconceivable. But of that number, the vast majority of it, up to $30 trillion, is health care 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 back of 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 reform these programs.

This bill put our toe in the water, hopefully up to our ankles, on one of those 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 did not ask for anything more than what we are doing to improve the Medicaid Program? How can we give more services to more children but do it more effectively, thus costing less money and having 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 an idea 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. 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, people who are worth a million dollars or hundreds of thousands of dollars, and only taxing their own money 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 facts are that what we are 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 around here, at $5 billion on a $1.1 trillion base. It does not even show up as a statistical change over those 5 years.

But what is important in this bill is the policy, the policy which in later years, and I hope it is 10 years, will move through this period, will allow Governors to deliver this program more effectively to more people at less of a rate of growth. We have to address this and keep our heads in the sand, and we have done that now for 8 years. We have not addressed the entitlement accounts for 8 years. This is the first time we tried to step on this area, which represents 60 percent of Federal spending, but if we continue to bury our heads in the sand and not pass this small step forward in the area of trying to put better policy in place for these health care programs, all we are doing is saying to our children who are not covered today under Medicaid, we don’t have to step up and try to give you a chance to have a decent lifestyle. We are going to take advantage of you. We are going to tax you so when you want to send your kids to college, you will not be able to afford it or if you want to buy a house, you won’t be able to afford it because your tax burden will be so high to support this generation, it will be so huge. For 5 years. So it is not right for policymakers to take this position. We should step onto this turf called entitlement spending. That is what this bill does and that is why I think we should pass it.
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 I believe he has been absolutely correct. This 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.

As a math, I have learned growing up in Bismarck, ND, that is reducing the spending by 1/500 of the budget. Of course this is only chapter 1 of reconciliation. Chapter 2 is going to cut taxes, either, according to the Senate version, $70 billion, or the House version, $85 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 is 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 growing up $600 or $700 billion a year. What that means is that the total debt in this country of $7.9 trillion will be increased by $3 trillion over the next 5 years, the debt of this country is growing up $600 or $700 billion a year, the total debt in this country of $7.9 trillion will be increased by $3 trillion over the next 5 years. Under this budget plan over the next 5 years, the debt of this country is growing up $600 or $700 billion a year.

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 Senator 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 some-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 they are appropriate. 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 Committee Reconciliation Act of 2005. Yet I must express some serious concern about the final results of the agriculture title which was negotiated by the House and Senate leadership. It was ultimately decided upon, frankly, by the leadership of the other body. The leadership of the other body rejected several Senate alter-native plans and the House leadership voted 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, the new program does virtually nothing to address the hard realities that we face. This tax package does virtually nothing to address the hard reality here is this bill.

According to the math I learned growing up in Bismarck, ND, that is the right time. I will note that if Members continue to insist on no deficit reduction, 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 reau-thorization.

In addition, budgetary pressures on the next farm bill will be enhanced just as negotiations concluded in the World Trade Organization. We have already seen our trading partners and nongovernmental organizations target one commodity, cotton, which is wide-ly 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 bind-ing 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 adverse 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.

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 Credit and Telecommunications Services in Rural Areas Program are rescinded.

Funding for the Rural Business 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 deficits among all interests involved in the farm bill and establishing the trust that will be needed to reauthorize the farm 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 on their part 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 cooperate with China and India, and that once the Europeans make a meaningful commitment that they did not want to see any meaningful on their part 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.

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.

Mr. CONRAD. I am happy to yield 15 minutes to 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 taxpayer, our financial 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 before we vote.

As I have said previously, the budget is a question of priorities. The Republican proposal is going to give $95 billion in tax giveaways, 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 benefited the whole while 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 second 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 students aid and benefits for 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-tech foreign languages, basically a recognition and a response to the need to keep America competitive with China and India, and truly, in terms of engineering and other math and science graduates. So we decided to provide some stimulus and additional help to encourage people to study math and science. But we did it in addition to providing an increase for all needy students.

Most of the hearings that we have had in our committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Enzi, have focused on college access and affordability, and I pay tribute to him both for his leadership in getting this proposal through the Senate, and also for batting for any help for students in the conference.

We passed, in the budget resolution last January, a very significant increase for education that would have helped all needy students. The Senate Republicans and Democrats went on record to say in our Nation's budget we want to allocate additional resources to education. We increased it by $5.4 billion, and that was struck down by the Republican leadership over in the House of Representatives and completely lost in the conference report to
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 struck out our $450 increase for Pell students, putting the maximum Pell grant right back down to $4,050, 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 extremely 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.

The Senate bill included $3 million grants to existing by millions of people we need to be served. It greatly weakens enforcement efforts to make dead-beat dads pay for health care will be among those who have to tighten their belts. Republican policies encourage failure, not hope for a better life. This bill means trying to hold down a job and put food on their table will go without the child care assistance and child support they need and deserve.

Behind closed doors, Republicans also have added a welfare reauthorization in this bill despite their repeated efforts to block debate on the reauthorization in the Senate. Democrats supported moving forward, but Republican reluctance to spend money on our most vulnerable citizens kept the leadership from bringing the bill to the floor.

So House Republican leaders decided to avoid the standard legislative process by unfairly slipping their welfare bill into this massive budget reconciliation bill. The bill includes new work requirements without adequate child care funding. By eliminating the current caseload reduction credit, the bill requires over half the States to increase the number of welfare recipients in federal work activities by two-thirds in 2007, unless they have a substantial drop in their welfare caseload over the next year. Despite the increase in required work, the Federal Government will allow child care funds to keep pace with inflation. The bill under-funds child care by $1 billion in terms of what is needed to maintain current purchasing power and to meet the increased work requirements.

In Massachusetts alone, 13,500 children are already on waiting lists to receive these essential services. Under this bill, the situation can only get worse. The bill will make life harder for poor children who rely on child support to survive. It greatly weakens enforcement efforts to make dead-beat dads

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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 in over the next ten years.

In Massachusetts, $56 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. 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.

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.

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 fall short—very short—and it’s the nation’s poor who suffer.

Studying 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-term 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 to support her family 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 she was underfunded by 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, but 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-proposed passes 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.

Our students and our 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 already printed a letter from the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops that finds that this is basically an immoral, unfair, and unjust budget. I have already printed a letter from the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops that finds that this is basically an immoral, unfair, and unjust budget.

There are even more groups than those who have joined in to oppose this bill. I have not seen a letter from the bishops 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:


U.S. SENATE, Washington, DC.

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 budgetary reconciliation bills that reflect not only economic policy preferences but basic moral choices as well. As Congress prepares to restore the differences between the House and Senate versions of the spending reconciliation package, I wish to express deep concerns 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 would adequately fund 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 1.5 million children losing access to Food Stamps. Just under one-third of those would be legal permanent residents
who will lose eligibility if the five year waiting period is extended by two years. The Bishops’ Conference strongly supported President Bush’s successful effort to expand access to health care for legal immigrants in the last farm bill. We strongly oppose re-treating by making legal immigrants wait an additional two years for eligibility.

The Conference strongly recognizes and affirms the sanctity of human life from conception to natural death. Access to adequate health care is a basic human right and an essential measure of respect for human life and dignity. No one should be de-nied access to needed health care because of the income level or status of legal immigrants and refugees. It is unsettling to see the increasing burden of copayments, deductibles and premiums on Medicaid beneficiaries— including some children and pregnant women—and to watch the standards of care that such families will have that effect. We urge you to reject including these provisions from the House bill in the final package. Attempts to save money by making it harder for low-in-come and vulnerable people to get the health care they need is simply unacceptable.

The House bill also includes provisions to reauthorize the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) welfare program. The Conference has not supported earlier iterations of the House TANF proposal because it fails to address the needs of low-income families and children, given that it increases work requirements, including for mothers of children under 6 years old; fails to provide adequate child care funding; and fails to restore TANF benefit eligibility to recently-arrived legal immigrants. TANF re-authorization should be considered on its own terms, to provide a full review of these and other important policy decisions, instead of including it in a budget-cutting exercise.

The phasing out of federal funding for state child support services, will make it harder for states to collect child support for low and moderate-income families and result in $21 billion less in child support being collected for children and families than under current law, according to the Congressional Budget Office. This proposal is not good for children or families, and we urge you to reject it. Child support payments are crucial to the economic viability of some families, keeping them out of poverty and off public programs. Child support strengthens parental responsibility and helps to maintain the con-nection between children and their non-cus-todial parent.

In addition to these areas where we ask you to follow the Senate bill, we are con-cerned with the approach both bills take in important areas of agriculture policy. First, the bishops have stated that protecting God’s creation must be a central goal of agri-cultural policies, and we support programs that promote soil conservation, improve water quality, maintain biodiversity. We oppose provisions in both bills to reduce spending on key agriculture conservation programs.

Secondly, we deeply disappointed that neither bill begins the process of lim-it-ting 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 products, support their families, and to help family farms remain competitive in a volatile mar-ket.

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 is deeply concerned with the approach both bills take in the federal child support provisions. Child support payments are crucial to the economic viability of low-income families or children, and we urge you to reject both bills. The House bill cuts $21 billion less in child support being collected for low and moderate-income families and results in the lives of real people, especially “the least of these” in our midst. This is a time for a genuinely bipartisan commitment to focus on the common good of all, and on the special needs of the poor and vulnerable in par-ticular. On behalf of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, I urge you to make that commitment by working for a budget that deals equitably with the needs of the most vulnerable among us.

Sincerely,

David Ward, President, American Council on Education

American Council on Education
Washington, DC, December 19, 2005

Dear Senator: The higher education associations listed below, representing the nation’s two- and four-year public and private colleges, universities, and the students who attend them, strongly oppose the conference report to S. 1932, the FY 2006 budget reconciliation legislation. The deci-sions in the conference report pay for deficit reduction by sending the bill directly to America’s college students and their families.

The FY 2006 budget reconciliation bill, which would cut 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 grant funds, while simultane-ously 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 mand-oatory to the discretionary portion of the budget, a $600 million annual expenditure.

On the plus side, the bill uses a small por-tion 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 graduate assistantships and research fund-ing in the need analysis system. Ultimately, however, these provisions are too small, and in the case of one of the grant programs, far too small to offset the damaging consequences of the cuts to student loans. We are also extremely dis-appointed that the Senate’s “ProGAP” pro-gram, which stood a real chance to expand college access by increasing need-based grant aid funding, was dropped in the con-fERENCE agreement.

At a time when the nation’s future eco-nomic prospects are tied more closely than ever before to a college-educated and highly-skilled work-force, it is shortsighted to ask students and their families to bear much of the burden of deficit reduction. Stu-dent aid programs, including student loans, are an investment in America’s future work-force, and now, even more so, an investment for nation should be investing more in the higher edu-cation of its citizens.

We urge you to vote against the budget reconciliation conference report.

Sincerely,

David Ward, President

December 19, 2005

U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC

Dear Senator: The undersigned organizations are writing to voice our concern about the provisions in the conference report on the reconciliation bill. On behalf of the 53 million Americans who rely on Medicaid for their health and long-term care supports and services, we urge you to reject the conference report. In particular, we strongly oppose the provisions of the conference re-port that would result in higher sharing and fewer benefits for low-income Medicaid beneficiaries.

Congress now has the opportunity to take a stand for America’s most vulnerable popu-lations and reject the conference report be-cause it harms low-income beneficiaries. The needs of millions of low-income children, families with working parents, elderly, and disabled Americans hang in the balance. We are depend-ing on you to vote “no” on the conference report to keep health care accessible, affordable and comprehensive for Med-icaid beneficiaries.

Sincerely,


AARP, December 19, 2005.

Hon. BILL FRIST, Majority Leader, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

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 bill, the final conference agreement undermines the critical protections built into both the Medicaid and Medicare programs. If the conference agreement becomes law, then over the course of the next few years, those groups that combat poverty, and those groups that protect the nation’s children, the children who need us most. The final conference agreement does not ask for shared sacrifice to achieve budgetary savings. Rather, in this era of unprecedented pharmaceutical growth and if they cannot stand up for the American family and the American dream, then we will be forced to ask all Americans to bear the burden of our growing debt. If you care about those in poverty and if you are concerned about education, virtually the whole education community is strongly opposed to it. If you care about those in poverty and the growing need for needy families face, all those groups that combat poverty are strongly opposed to it. If you care about those in poverty and the growing need for needy families face, all those groups that combat poverty are strongly opposed to it. I hope my colleagues will look at what is in this report, listen to the grave concerns these organizations, and join me in strongly opposing this legislation. I hope my colleagues will stand up for the American family and vote against this conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, we are going have a series of speakers. I wish to respond quickly to the point of the Senator from Massachusetts on the budget bill. First, the purpose of the deficit reduction bill is to slow the rate of growth of entitlement programs. It is a net bill. In this bill, there are very few initiatives, such as the area of education, which are new and fully paid for. There is $40 billion in debt reduction, but the actual reductions in the bill exceed that by a considerable 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 participate 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 Massachusetts individual of note who helped to found Harvard. Mr. Adams was a considered public education and education generally to be the essence of how the American dream is going to be fulfilled. Mr. Adams was 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 student 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 additional 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 getting $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 forgiveness for people who go into special areas that we consider important, specifically teaching, primarily in these special education areas. This bill structurally will put $7,500 in loan forgiveness program for people who go into special education teaching. We recognize special-education teachers are, first, needed, and second, they are put under tremendous 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’s not a perfect bill. It’s not what we dream for. It’s not what we want. It’s not a perfect 10. But it’s a step in the right direction.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, if I have a minute of my time, of course.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I raise a question. For the purposes of a question, I will yield time off his time, of course.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I recall a minute of my time.
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? Without having 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 understand it, will increase the number of 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 basically 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 thank the Senator.

Mr. GREGG. Does the Senator want to outline who he thinks is speaking next?
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it, extend it—we can try to make it better.
I tend to be fairly hawkish on these
types of things. However, there is one
thing for sure: When you are dealing
with the delicate balance between lib-
erty and security, there ought to be
discussion. There ought to be debate.
The President, whether he be a Demo-
crat or a Republican, should not simply
appropriate it to himself to change the
law with the flick of a pen. That is
what our Nation stands for.
In light of these problems and con-
cerns, let me say again, when it comes
to the PATRIOT Act, my position and
that of every Member of the Demo-
cratic Party in the Senate and a good
number of our Republican colleagues is
to extend it, don’t end it.
Why are we talking about ending it if
we have so many people who want to
extend it? The majority leader has op-
posed extending the present PATRIOT
Act. The President has threatened to
eventually end the present PATRIOT
Act. So here we are, on the brink, with
important provisions about to sunset.
If that happens, make no mistake
about it, it will be because the distin-
guished Republican leader has allowed
it to happen. It will be because the
President has allowed it to happen.
The choice is not the present compromise
or no PATRIOT Act. There are three
choices: The present compromise, which
does not have enough support in the
Senate—so we have to try to get a bipo-
lar, bipartisan measure that will last 3
months.
If even in the President’s and the ma-
jority leader’s eyes, they cannot get the
first, isn’t extending it better than not
ending it? The choice is in their hands.
So if it does happen, if the PATRIOT
Act is allowed to sunset, despite unani-
mous support for its extension in one
form or another, I would ask the Presi-
dent to explain why we are without the
PATRIOT Act. Why he would not allow
a bipartisan measure to extend it. It is
almost surreal.
Can it be that the majority leader of
the Senate, the President of the United
States, who at every turn has talked
about the importance of security, who
has talked about the importance of the
sunsetting PATRIOT Act provisions,
will force its expiration?
Certainly, they have the option of ex-
tending it for 3 months so that the
Agreement of 9/11 can be re-
solved, will be. And if they then persist
in opposition to the 3-month extension
and complain, it will be similar to the
child who killed his parents and then
complained that he was an orphan.
So let us all be reasonable for a day.
as we approach our citizens’ most sa-
cred time of year, and do the mature
thing, the logical thing, the right
thing.
Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unan-
imous consent that the Judiciary Com-
mittee be discharged from further con-
sideration of S. 2082, the 3-month ex-
tension of the PATRIOT Act, that the
Senate proceed to its immediate con-
sideration, the bill be read a third time
and passed, and the motion to recon-
sider 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. SCHUMER. I understand. 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 Sen-
ator 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 that the Senator from
New York. As I made the point yester-
day, 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 PA-
TRIOT 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 PA-
TRIOT 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 him-
self 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 ob-
ject, and then I will yield. But I will
not yield on my time. I will yield on
the time of the Senator from North Da-
kota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there
objection?
Mr. GREGG. There is an objection.
Mr. SCHUMER. 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 get it right before
December 31, then we have the po-
tential 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
despite the 3-month extension. So
December 31. So this issue has
not yet been decided.
Mr. SCHUMER. Thank you, Mr.
President.
The point is, we do have large num-
bers 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 col-
league from New Hampshire—he and
his colleague from New Hampshire gen-
erally 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 be-
tween—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 Hamp-
shire would like it. There are not
enough votes by the rules of the Sen-
ate. Do you take your marbles and go
home and let it expire or do you try to
extend it for 3 months? Let us extend
it, extend it better than 3 months. Let
us extend it for sure: When you are dealing
with the delicate balance between lib-
erty and security, there ought to be
discussion. There ought to be debate.
The President, whether he be a Demo-
crat or a Republican, should not simply
appropriate it to himself to change the
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imous consent that the Judiciary Com-
mittee be discharged from further con-
sideration of S. 2082, the 3-month ex-
tension of the PATRIOT Act, that the
Senate proceed to its immediate con-
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 on the other side of the aisle. 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 marbles and 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. SCHUMER. 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.

The 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 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 policymaker, 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 22 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—

Mr. CONRAD. That is very helpful. I thank the Senator very much. I indicate to the Chair and all colleagues, the intention would be to go to Senator STABENOW next. There is not a formal agreement in place, but that is the informal understanding.

Mr. ALLARD. Senator STABENOW would be next.

I thank the Senator very much.

Again, I apologize for interrupting.

Mr. ALLARD. 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 has before us suggests we 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 reduce spending 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 $40 billion.

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 Oxzoo 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 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, it is going to be more difficult to have our businesses grow. And if we don’t control spending—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 generation after them. 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. We cannot allow one of the top priorities of this Congress should be an attempt to reduce the ever-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.

This 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 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, whether you look at employment or growth of the economy, interest rates, disposable income, it has all been a good picture. The President’s economic growth package has worked, which says a lot about what we do 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 is 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 have the power on experiencing 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 have deficits 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 talk about 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 power on 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 want to particularly say congratulations and send my admiration to the Senator currently occupying the Chair in this Chamber and thank him for his leadership on this issue. We have come together in a bipartisan way for his leadership and other colleagues on both sides of the aisle. I am very grateful for the Chair’s leadership.

We all agree that we need to protect our homeland, but we also have an obligation to protect the civil liberties that are the birthright of every American. It is important that we get the PATRIOT Act right, not just insist on getting it done right now. That is why we say extend it, don’t end it. Extend it, don’t end it.

This is a critical debate. The terrorist threat to our country is very real, and it is vital that we provide the Government with the law enforcement tools necessary to protect our Nation, to protect our families.

I am 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 asked to learn the secret order signed by the President of the United States, the Government has been monitoring the international telephone calls and e-mail messages from people inside the United States, Americans, with approval. This is not something that is authorized by the PATRIOT Act or by any act of Congress but, instead, is being conducted under a secret Presidential order.

This debate is not about whether the Government should have the tools that it needs to protect the American people. Of course, it should. Nobody in this
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 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 keeping the safety of the 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 many of the parts 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 permitting the Government to obtain business and financial records without the approval of a judge, a grand jury, or a prosecutor. This has been raised as a concern by the U.S. Chamber, other 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 involved for weeks, months, or in some cases more than a year. The Senate bill replaced 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 it 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 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 that we say, “Extend it, don’t end it.” That is why I ask unanimous consent that, in fact, has been one of his other wonderful plays—methinks he doth protest too much.

The corpse lies on their side of the aisle. They are the ones who have killed the PATRIOT Act, if they do not agree to it, which is sitting at the desk, which has gone through the committee process, which has been amended, which has been brought forward, and which has a majority of the Senate in favor of it. So I suppose it is a diversion from the deficit bill, which we are debating these items up, but I think it is more simply an attempt to try to move the blame for the responsibility for what looks like is going to be the ending of the PATRIOT Act at the end of this year. I think that is unfortunate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. GREGG. Reserving the right to object. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

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, as 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, objecdorally, we have said no to this conference report. We want to extend the PATRIOT Act for 3 months, not end it, so that we
Mr. GREGG. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the rules, there is no formal right to object. Mr. Gregg 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 Senator is recognized to speak further on the point, without objection.

Mr. GREGG. I am objecting.

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 person on 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 that 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, thereby, from New Hampshire ending 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 onto the PATRIOT Act, but since we have, I feel a need 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. Oh, 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 an unanimous vote the Senate version of the PATRIOT Act was approved. The House had very different provisions, and when the conference between the two bodies 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 this 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 point which 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 that 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 Devil’s 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 Jeffords, 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 that, 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 Department of Defense appropriations until we all come back. We 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. It was a 1.5 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. Thrus 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 two of us. We pride would be easy passage for this bill over there. It was passed very quickly, and it is before us now. They said put the amendment on the Defense appropriations bill and we will help you get it passed in the House. They did that. An overwhelming vote for it.

Now we hear all sorts of things—I am getting tired of being accused of so many things—outrageous, cankerous Senator who is responsible for the bridges. We are responsible for the bridges. Arise 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 the two of us. We pride ourselves in doing a good job, and we have done the best possible job we can now. We have think 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. It is a conference report which should be voted on.

We have some people say they are going to oppose cloture on the conference report. I can’t imagine anyone voting against going to conference 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 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. So we 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 fails, we will go back into conference. 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 brand new 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 deleted. 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 would like to see 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 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 genuine?

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, and 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:

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 up following my remarks. It is titled "Prudhoe Decline Highlights U.S. Oil Dependence."

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

(See exhibit 1) 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 the Middle East means 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 constiuents’ wishes? Is that, is there an issue decided by a majority vote? All I am asking is to have an issue decided by majority vote.

Cloture is a creature of the Senate. The cloture debate, as a creature of the Senate, I abide by it. I believe in it. However, we also have the process to curb that; that is, to have cloture on a bill. Now it is cloture on a Defense bill. I don’t ever recall having to go to cloture on a Defense appropriations bill.

As I said, in the 1973 timeframe when we had the Alaska oil pipeline built, a most controversial bill at that time, there was no such creature. Senator McGovern gesticulated a filibuster. We all knew oil was a matter of national security. It was agreed it would be an up-or-down vote.
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 my 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 conferees 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 want to 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.

EXHIBIT 1

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

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 1969. At its height in fiscal 1988, the field produced an average of 1.6 million barrels per day. In fiscal 2003, it was down to 381,000 barrels per day. Overall production in the North Slope has dropped to an average of 918,000 barrels per day from 2.01 million barrels in the same period.

In Alaska, re-boosting output is as much dictated by politics as it is by geology. While the Bush administration has pushed for opening a pristine Alaskan refuge believed to hold a billion barrels of recoverable crude oil, environmentalists argue such a move would only temporarily delay the inevitable while ruining the delicate arctic habitat.

For Alaskans, Prudhoe’s decline in particular, and the North Slope’s in general, transcends politics and raises fiscal and emotional issues. Each year, state residents receive a substantial dividend from an investment account built over the year by a portion of oil tax revenues. Those dividends, based on market investment performance, have ranged from a record $1,964 per resident in 2000 to $845 in 2005. But dividends are estimated to rise over the next decade, as returns on investments take the place of declining oil royalties and taxes that go into the fund.

“The word I would use is concern,” said Michael Williams, the Alaska Department of Revenue’s chief economist. North Slope crude “represents a substantial portion of income for the state. What’s going to happen when it goes very low, or runs out?”

State officials are negotiating with three major oil producers to build a North Slope natural gas pipeline to markets in the Midwest they hope will compensate for losses from declining oil. Economists say it is expected to account for at least 74 percent of Alaska’s unrestricted general purpose revenue through 2013.

The history of Prudhoe, and the several fields discovered later that once helped buoy the state’s oil production to over 2 million barrels, offers a window into the dichotomy of the energy security debate in the United States as oil prices hover tenaciously around $60 per barrel.

“Prudhoe was one of the last great fields in America,” said Bill Samuelson, an analyst with the Houston-based consultancy, Purvin & Gertz.

“When you have such a large field that is declining so slowly, it is inevitable to offset that decline,” he said. “It’s inevitable.”

Projections for new fields slated to come on-stream over the next 10 years are expected to somehow but temporarily offset the steady decline. North Slope output, according to the state, is projected to drop to about 383,000 barrels per day by 2015, with 50 percent of that production coming from new fields.

Inevitability is an immediate issue across the country. US domestic production, currently estimated at 5.4 million barrels per day, is slated to peak at 5.9 million barrels per day in 2014 before starting a steady decline to an estimated 4.99 million barrels per day in 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 economically unfeasible because of recovery costs and minuscule reservoir pools. Such activity has increased in states like Kansas and Kentucky.

SHARON, CT. January 24, 2005.

Hon. Ted Stevens,
Hart Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

Dear Ted: 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 destroy 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 to the winter months over the use of ice roads and directional drilling have vastly reduced the impact of oil operations on the Arctic landscape.

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, I don’t think I can be accused of being insensitive to the charms of the Arctic qua Arctic.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BUCKLEY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

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 have this included in the bill. Almost anyone 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 Congress. This is the issue that was 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. We believe that 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 put it all on hold and not 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 a 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 we should open ANWR to limited exploration and development, what we are talking about with ANWR is not an insignificant drop in the bucket. 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 oil in this country today. The biggest concerns for people are 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 forecast 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 result of the 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, anticipating 1 million barrels a day, this will reduce our national deficit by 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 Department of 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. This made it into 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. When we talk about the increased domestic oil production because we help our military to strengthen our national security by becoming less reliant on foreign sources. Sufficient 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 720,000 barrels a day. This is a consumption 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 military’s total fuel needs. This fact alone makes ANWR a worthy candidate for inclusion in the Department of 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 know 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 perspective 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 vulnerability. Think back to some of the things that happened such as the disruptions 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 what is happening 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 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 perspective for a minute because this is important. We just cannot develop for development’s sake without a corresponding obligation to balance our environmental needs and requirements. But this bill containing the ANWR provision actually lets us address the environmental 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, the environmental safeguards in that bill. This would have been a plain and simply only open ANWR. But contained within this Defense appropriations bill are the environmental safeguards, the provisions that we have been discussing for decades. It also has provisions that will require the best technology. We are talking about directional drilling to limit the surface disruption. It requires industry to maintain winter exploration drilling schedules, a technique of using ice as the platform to drill on 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 doesn’t exceed 2,000 acres of the surface of the coastal plain. What that is 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 impact more than 2,000 acres in the process. 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 language in it.

There was mention in the Washington Post this morning that somehow 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 up there to have the ability to gain their 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, 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 communities will benefit. 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 hiring provisions.

So we have been able in this legislation to address some of the concerns of some of our friends and colleagues who have been working with us—our friends from Alaska 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 in place provisions that work for everyone.

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 a remark that was made yesterday by my colleague from Washington.

That does require a response. Opponents have claimed that Alaskans are not being responsible somehow with our oil development. That does require a response.

For the record, I want to talk about the economic security and the reduction in the overall trade deficit. That what we will also be able to do as a result of the ANWR proceeds and the economic recovery, 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 with their energy costs.

This is the LIHEAP program, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program. We know here it is getting cold, and it is going to be a colder winter as we move into January and February. Americans are looking at their utility bills. They are looking at their utility bills, and they are seeing increases of 30 to 40 percent. We are going to see natural gas increases in our utility bills in excess of that.

This is a huge consideration for us as we try to balance our budgets within our own homes. So the ability to share with those who have been impacted by Katrina, helping to provide financing, if you will, to residents here in Alaska is a key to 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 royalties, from ANWR production will go to the Gulf Coast States to help them recover from the disaster. So we will do that. We have already done that.

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 ANWR might not be proceeded and what we will be able to do in terms of providing for jobs, for energy security, national security, funding programs such as LIHEAP, funding to the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, New Orleans, and Florida in the restoration fund, are significant; it is important, and it is appropriate that all are included in the legislation before us.

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.

I will sign several letters and resolutions I would like printed in the RECORD. These are a letter from the mayor and city council of the city of Kaktovik, addressed to Members of Congress; a board resolution from the Alaska Federation of Natives; a resolution in support of opening ANWR; letters of support from Native Peoples; from the Chamber of Commerce; from Americans for Tax Reform; from the American Gas Association, as well as the Alliance for Energy and Economic Growth. I ask unanimous consent they be printed in the RECORD.

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

DEAR MEMBER OF CONGRESS: If ever there was an issue that cried out for a fresh infusion of truth, reason and balance, it is oil and gas leasing in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The fact is: a vote to support oil and gas exploration within the 19.3 million acres more than 100 miles offshore Alaska is an opportunity for thoughtful, far-reaching policy-making in the national interest.

The Republican Main Street members of the House of Representatives have come under intense pressure to remove the provision for oil and gas leasing from ANWR from the budget reconciliation bill. In most cases this pressure comes from people who neither live on the Arctic Coastal Plain nor have ever set foot in our community.

We, the people of Kaktovik, Alaska—the only people directly affected by leasing on the coastal plain—understand the pressure you are under, respectfully request that you consider the following important facts about this issue.

The homelands of the Kaktovikmiut Inupiat encompass the coastal plain and much of the refuge to the Continental Divide. These homelands define who we are as a people, they feed us and they are part of the way we live our lives. The spirits of our ancestors, our place names, our dreams for the future, fill this place.

Protection and survival of our culture depends on nurturing economic activity that allows our young people to remain and thrive here in their own country.
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 we have 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 that we be 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 multiple sources to continue to help sustain and support our coastal and 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 leasing 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 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 explicit role in monitoring and helping shape our environment. A very real benefit to the Inupiat.

Your power to make a dramatic difference in this process is imperative. The choice is clear. We can either continue to be hamstrung by the exaggerations of obstructionists, or be guided by policies that will share bonus bid receipts on a 50/50 basis. In the Defense appropriations legislation, 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 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 compromises that remain unyielding. Their baseless slogans can no longer be used as impediments to 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, AFL-CIO

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

Building & Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO
To All Members of the United States Conference Committee:

We are writing to you again in strong support for legislation to open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to energy production, which is now being considered by the conference committee. This is an issue of both national and economic security for America. Our country depends on foreign sources for almost 60 percent of our energy. In a world that continues to be plagued by instability in many of the oil-producing regions, this type of dependency should be of concern to all of us.

The Alliance for Energy and Economic Growth (AEEG) is a broad-based coalition whose members develop, deliver, or consume energy from all sources. With more than 1,200 member organizations and businesses, AEEG is seeking to build a national consensus for a comprehensive U.S. energy strategy that balances supply and demand, without compromising environmental safeguards, so that we can fuel America’s dynamic economy and support our quality of life.

Our members believe that ANWR is one more critical part of securing America’s energy future. While ANWR alone cannot provide all of our energy needs, if combined with the rapid development of both the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Energy Information Administration peg technically recoverable crude oil reserves at approximately 10 billion barrels. That is enough to provide the United States with 1 million barrels of oil a day for 30 years.

Oil production on the North Slope of Alaska is hardly the only solution to the energy crisis. Continuing 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 our 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 det- riment to America’s quality of life.

Thanks to new technological developments energy prices have been reduced, without undue harm to the surrounding environment. Hopefully, this vote will be the beginning of a trend toward energy independence. America’s energy needs can be met with adequate environmental protections.

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

Sincerely,

David N. Parker

Ma. MURKOWSKI, Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHAFETZ). Who yields time?

The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I understand the ranking member was going to yield me 30 minutes of time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, last week in this story, “Federal Protest Budget Cuts,” appeared in the Quad-City Times in my State of Iowa. Ollie Finn of Bettendorf said:

We’re concerned about the budget cuts and that’s why we’re having the prayer vigil. We’re bringing awareness about how horrible these budget cuts are.

The Rev. Roger Butts, pastor of the Unitarian Church of Davenport, asked people to determine whether the Fiscal Year 2006 budget serves the common good. “I’ve come simply to pray with you and to stand with you for those whose voices are easy to ignore,” he said.

I ask unanimous consent that this article from the Quad-City Times be printed in the Record.

Not being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Prayers Made to Protest Budget Cuts

(1) Mary Louise Spear

People representing faith and social action organizations gathered together Wednesday to protest federal budget cuts that will affect low-income families.

The group prayed together at the building that houses the Social Security office in downtown Davenport. They presented petitions with 438 signatures protesting the cuts to representatives from U.S. Sens. Tom Harkin and Charles Grassley of Iowa and U.S. Rep. Dave Classen of the Quad-City Area, Sisters of Humility and Carmelite order.

The majority in Congress are proposing 60 billion in tax cuts which includes extending the capital gains and dividend tax cuts through 2010 according to information from Harkin’s office. He opposes the cuts, Senate Republicans are also looking at $35 billion out of entitlement programs which help working Americans, he said.

The U.S. House of Representatives has called for $50 billion in cuts in food assistance. for America’s food banks, Medicaid and enforcement of child support payments.

The Wednesday vigil coincided with members of the U.S. Senate showing their support for a motion from Harkin. He asked majority leader of the Senate conference committee to reject the House’s proposal for food assistance cuts.
“The number of Americans who are food-insecure has been steadily rising over the past few years, and it’s critical that con-
ferees reject any attempts to scale back food assistance that will make this problem even worse,” he said.

Single mothers living in Humility of Mary Housing Inc. transitional housing program would be severely impacted, said Sr. Michelle Schiffgens of Humility of Mary. “We have many single moms with kids living in those apartments and they are greatly concerned about what could happen to them.”

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 Representa-
tives. 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 pharma-
ceutical industry.

It was not an accident these House votes occurred in the dead of night. There are now only 5 days until Christ-
mas. Throughout much of the world, it is the season of giving, but here in Con-
gress, it is the season of taking away—taking away education programs, tak-
ing 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 and every day 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 per-
cent go to those making under $30,000 a year. They are the ones that get some crumbs from the table. So while the wealthiest in our society unwrap Christmas presents, while the wealthiest in our society are seen. They are in the emergency room, and we are paying three, four, five times as much to help them. So much for the health care safety net that we have worked so many years to provide for low-income Ameri-
cans.

Let us look at education, student loans. The reconciliation bill increases the interest rates on loans for students who are taking out loans to help their kids. Merry Christmas; you are going to get higher interest pay-
ments. 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 be-
fore us says the accounting of the ad-
ministrative costs for the direct loan program 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-Edu-
cation bill has been cut this year. And, I expect next year could be very dif-
ficult.

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 jus-
fication for making budget cuts in the area of agriculture and rural develop-
ment programs. Commodity prices are down. Prices for energy and fer-
ilizer and other goods and services...
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. Because 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 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 those types of assistance are allowed under the WTO trade 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. There are all kinds of conservation programs and we put in for the first time ever an energy title in the farm bill. It came out of the Senate, not the House, with an energy title to get farmers—to get us all focused on energy.

Rural economic development and new rural investment-type programs for rural development, we put in money for broadband extension to small communities all over America. Guess what they are cutting in the reconciliation bill: conservation, renewable energy, rural economic development, agricultural research—all being cut. Conservation suffers the largest funding cuts of all, and the Conservation Security Program is hit the worst. The Conservation Security Program is a voluntary program of incentive payments for farm and ranch conservation practices, exactly the kind of program that Secretary Johanns and the administration are talking about as they go around the country. Yet the GPO and the Committee would do their work, and then after they did all their work they would reconcile the spending with the budget, so as to keep the deficit under control. That is the way it is supposed to work. It is the wrong values for this process. It is the wrong values for this process.

I said all along the reason they are doing this is not to cut the deficit. The deficit actually goes up under this bill. I think of the word, “reconciliation.” We have before us the reconciliation bill, “reconciliation”—nice word; to reconcile, to make things even. To reconcile things. To make them fit. When we passed the Budget Act 30 years ago we put in this reconciliation process so that the budget would come out even. Yet the GPO Committee would do their work, and then after they did all their work they would reconcile the spending with the budget, so as to keep the deficit under control.

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Some argue that in the Defense Appropriations bill there will be some money to make up for cuts in conservation. Don’t be misled. Defense appropriations funds are not even available until 2008, and then only if Congress doesn’t take them out later on, as they have done year after year. What is going on here? Why are drastic cuts conservation being made in one bill and then we have a restoration a few years later in another bill?

The DOD bill is going to come before us, and you will hear some talk about: “There is money in there. We have to make sure we get that money.” There is money in there for 2006, but guess what, next year they may come and say we need that money, we will make up for it in 2009. They may keep doing this every year to us, the old shell game.

The bill takes away rural development funding to expand high-speed broadband access in rural communities. President Bush set a goal. He set it in Des Moines, IA. We are going to have broadband in all rural communities by 2007. Yet they are cutting the funding in the reconciliation bill for that very purpose. Do I hear anything from the President about it? Not a peep.

The bill takes away $30 million of $23 million for an innovative program to help farmers and rural businesses adopt renewable energy systems and energy efficiencies and improvements. When you take $20 million out of a $23 million fund, that kills it. Let’s face it. I guess the reasoning is this: why are we putting them in for some bureaucrats so they can sit at their desks and twiddle their thumbs because and little else.

The bill cuts $760 million, almost three-quarters of a billion dollars, out of funding that we had in the farm bill that goes to agricultural research.

Again, the administration has just been in Hong Kong saying we have to push for cuts to farm income and commodity programs to make them combined with WTO. But at the same time they are in Hong Kong, they are here in the House and Senate cutting the very programs to sustain farmers, to sustain rural communities, and provide for rural economic development that will be consistent with WTO provisions.

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Again, the administration has just been in Hong Kong saying we have to push for cuts to farm income and commodity programs to make them combined with WTO. But at the same time they are in Hong Kong, they are here in the House and Senate cutting the very programs to sustain farmers, to sustain rural communities, and provide for rural economic development that will be consistent with WTO provisions. Everyone benefits. Even when you get crumbs from the table, you get food. Even when some crumbs fall off the table, you can say: Well, the people on the floor got some food. The same with tax cuts.

Look at the chart. The bottom fifth of taxpayers, individuals and families making under $13,500 a year, gain an average of $23 a year. This is the bottom 20 percent. These are the one out of five Americans.

I know it is almost hard to believe that for people around here when you are making $157,000 a year, and out of 100 Senators you have some who are megamillionaires. It is hard to imagine taking in five of those outside this building, outside of these gilded halls, one out of five making less than $13,478 a year. They got 23 bucks. You can say: Well, they got a break—23 bucks. Will that buy 8 gallons of gasoline? Well, maybe—7 or 8 gallons of gasoline, but it won’t even fill up your tank. That is for 1 year.

People in the middle 20 percent who make between $25,847 and $44,451, they
Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, what is the regular order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, since the New York Times revealed the existence of a classified program whereby the National Security Agency was conducting intelligence operations on al-Qaida and terrorist-related operatives here in the United States and overseas, there has been a lot of reaction to that revelation.

First of all, we know the New York Times had been sitting on that story for approximately a year, and then for some unstated reason decided to release the story the day we were supposed to vote on the reauthorization of the PATRIOT Act. As a result of a variety of circumstances, but I believe in part that story, we find ourselves in the very strange position of not having reauthorized the PATRIOT Act and having the PATRIOT Act expire—16 provisions of it at least—on December 31, 2005.

There are some who said when they heard about the National Security Agency's surveillance of foreign terror suspects that this was an illegal usurpation of congressional authority by the President, or otherwise improper. Others have asked questions about the propriety of the program.

Frankly, I do think there has been more heat than light generated on this subject, and what I would like to do is spend a few minutes sharing with my colleagues some of the research I have been able to do over the past few days to try to understand exactly what the President's authority is and what procedures apply to the collection of signals intelligence, telephone communications between terror suspects in America and abroad.

The fact is that previous Presidents have also argued that they had authority that the President of the United States claims to have under the provisions of the Constitution. In fact, in 1981, President Ronald Reagan signed Executive order 12333, which provided for warrantless searches directed against a foreign power or agent of a foreign power. That was the predecessor to the provisions of the Constitution.

So perhaps should be no surprise the President who immediately preceded the current President, President
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. This precedent was 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. Mr. Kent argued that in 2001, after the terrorist attacks that occurred in Washington and in New York City and which was thwarted in the fields of Pennsylvania, this body passed a use-of-force resolution authorizing the President and his 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 “no 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, Justices 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 where, 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 against 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.

And so we see that President 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.

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 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 Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review is the President’s executive branch’s use of force to combat and win the global war on terrorism.

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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 against 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.

Now, people have thought: Well, this must be similar to other courts. But the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review is the President’s 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 “no citizen shall be imprisoned or otherwise detained by the United States except pursuant to an Act of Congress.”

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

So it is appropriate to have a hearing. But it is not appropriate for anyone, including a Member of the Congress, to mislead the American people about the existence of this problem.

Now, some have said: Well, it is not illegal nor unconstitutional for the New York Times to write about it. And I will leave that for some court sometime, someplace. But we know for a fact it is a violation of the criminal law of the United States to leak classified information. My hope is that the Justice Department and the appropriate authorities will conduct a prompt and thorough investigation into how this information was leaked because, as a result, our enemies now know what we are doing and, to some extent, how we are doing it, in a way that undermines our ability to fight and win the global war on terror.

It appears you are trying to be analytical about this, trying to figure out why is it important that the President have this authority—that the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review has assumed the President—as announced by President Reagan and President Clinton claimed to have—why is it important that authority exists outside of a typical law enforcement or criminal prosecution context.

Well, of course, in an intelligence-gathering mode, we may not have a target per se of that intelligence-gathering activity. There may not really be knowledge that a crime has actually yet been committed but, rather, a reasonable belief that there are individuals who are plotting, conspiring to do innocent American civilians harm. So it is impossible to do in that context what we would ordinarily do in a criminal prosecution context, which would be to have a warrant filed by an agent in support of a petition for an issuance of a warrant, which would then be filed as a public record for everybody to see.

If we have learned anything as a result 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 disrupt terrorist activity before people in this country or our friends and allies across the globe are injured or killed. So the fundamental goals of our national policy have to be to disrupt the information, discover it, disrupt these cells, and protect Americans in the process, terrorist activity before people have been injured or killed. So the fundamental goals of our national policy have to be to disrupt the information, discover it, disrupt these cells, and protect Americans in the process.

So I wanted to come to the Chamber and say a few words about this issue because there have been some who have, in breathless tones, said that this is a great travesty, they cannot believe 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, but we should proceed to have hearings to further flesh that out so Congress can understand exactly what happened.

Finally, I wish to say a couple of words about the Senate's failure to reauthorize the PATRIOT Act. I believe the PATRIOT Act has been one of the most successful pieces of legislation that have served to make America 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 suffered 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 terrorists who care nothing about our laws or our way of life but care only for their own agenda. We are not willing 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 important role—perhaps not the exclusive role but an important role in combating global terrorism and making sure they are not successful in attacking or killing or injuring Americans on our own soil.

It is with that in mind that I am at a loss to explain how some of our colleagues could prevent a bipartisan majority in the Senate from voting on the reauthorization of the PATRIOT Act. The fact that some of my friends and colleagues did not get everything we wanted in the negotiations. Well, the news is that nobody does. But the fact is the PATRIOT Act passed 98 to 1 roughly 6 weeks after the attacks of September 11. It was a bipartisan bill, obviously, because it enjoyed overwhelming support on both sides of the aisle. There is literally nothing that has changed other than additional concessions being made to address the concerns of those who claim there are civil liberty concerns in the PATRIOT Act.

Rather than allow us to have that vote, unfortunately, there is a minority in the Senate that is filibustering and preventing us from having an up-or-down vote. Ultimately, in the interest of the safety of the country, I ask my colleagues to reconsider their obstruction and denial of our ability to have that vote. We know that 16 provisions are going to expire December 31 unless we do. There are those who say that what we need is a 3-month extension. Well, that is a phony deal, Mr. President, I suggest. We have been debating this PATRIOT Act since it was originally passed in October 2001. I think everybody has a pretty good idea where they stand. I believe every issue that could be debated has been debated, and every issue that could be negotiated has been negotiated. There has been no attempt to reach an agreement. Indeed, I believe the conference between the House and Senate did exactly that. It would be a terrible shame under the guise of, Well, we just need more months to further dilute the provisions of the PATRIOT Act that have made America safer. Unfortunately, that is what I see happening with the unwillingness of the minority Senators to have that up-or-down vote and reauthorize the PATRIOT Act.

So I implore them not to make these offers of just 3 more months because we know all they are trying to do is use that for additional leverage to water down the strong protections of the PATRIOT Act. What they might do is reconcile themselves to the fact that they are not going to get everything they want, just as I didn't get everything I wanted. I would like to strike all sunsets in the PATRIOT Act and make permanent for provisions for administrative subpoenas, and that didn't make it into the bill. There are other things I would have liked to see in the bill that are not in the bill, but in the interest of trying to find common ground in the interest of trying to pass a bill that will keep America safe, I have been willing to make those concessions.

I ask all of our colleagues, when it comes to passing this legislation, to try to find a way to allow us to have that up-or-down vote so we can reauthorize the PATRIOT Act and the American people will know we have done everything within our power to keep them safe. In fact, the No. 1 obligation of the Federal Government—our national security.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Voskuh). The Senator from North Dakota is recognized.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent under our allocation of time to speak until 2:15. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Please repeat the request.

Mr. DORGAN. I ask unanimous consent that under our allocation of time I be allowed to speak until 2:15 p.m.

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

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, there is a lot happening in the final days of this Congress. One might ask, What on Earth are we doing here days before Christmas? We are doing the work that should have been done in March, April, May, June, July, and August, work that wasn't done then for a number of reasons. But now we come to a number of important issues and this is reconciliation, budget cuts, and we have a tax cut bill, a phony deal. We have the PATRIOT Act that my colleague just described. We have the Defense appropriations bill. That has now
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, we 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 on that conference 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 room and decided what the thing was going to stick in the conference report.

I told my colleagues I grew up in a small town of about 330 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 old hammer and a pile of metal. Some people think apparently that capital gains and dividends are important, but that is the way the Senate should spend all day long. He would take a piece of metal, put it in a room and decide what they were going to stick in the conference report. 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 that picture. But 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 important. It is not that 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 your headquarters in the Cayman Islands and have a 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 was, for example, that you decided tax cuts for wealthy Americans are the most important?

What was 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? If you cut it now, we get 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 have to pay an income tax of 5.25 percent.

This Congress told the largest companies in this country, we will give you a 5.25-percent tax rate. That was a priority. My colleague who said in this book behind me, Senator Pritz Halings, offered the amendment to strip 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-per-cent tax rate.

Compare that to the proposition we are now seeing before our committee, where if any money is to be cut to the floor breathlessly saying 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-per-cent cut that did not matter. It did not matter then. They 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 ARRA 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 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 those agencies. We ought to take a whack at that. I am going to propose that.

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 has 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. We have had vote after vote on my amendment in this bill. Well, it is not right that you would recompense your victims of trade who have been injured by unfair trade. So 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 defend industries. 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. Those who have been victimized, those who have been hurt 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.

I do 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], 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 those 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 bending steel. 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 will be left with 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 subsidies to students. In fact, we expand the programs, the Pell grant program, and 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, I think, not 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 clearinghouses down 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 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—$3.2 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, progressively, 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 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 complete arrogance in the way he talks about misrepresentation. 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 faith, 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 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 when 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 sacrifice our goods and revenue.

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 on this point destroys its validity.

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 about to get on the floor. I want to bow to the WTO. Is it the east or the west? 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. If 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 someone's 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
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that leaving $171,000 worth of obligation for every man, woman, and child in this country is inappropriate. It belies the heritage of this country.

If you think about the great generations that have come before us—the great generation that fought the World War II generation—those who have sacrificed in this country and those who are sacrificing 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 going to be before us today and tomorrow, 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 Accountability Office. It shows where we are freezing discretionary spending in this country. If we absolutely freeze discretionary spending, what will happen is between now and 2040, there is no increase in any discretionary spending whatsoever. You did see the increase in expenses 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 2010 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 percentage of our gross domestic product. All we have to do is look at the country 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 opportunities 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 earlier 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 believe 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 election 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 you 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 Subcommittee which I chair had a hearing on inappropriate payments. There is an Improper Payment Act which is law that the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services has failed to enforce on Medicare beneficiaries. 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 inappropriate, that overpayments. 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 bureaucracy of the program. But this bill saves a small amount of money over the next 5 years. The 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 billion over the next 5 years.

If we want to be serious about giving a Christmas gift of opportunity and future sacrifices and sacrifices start 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 fraud, that is $18 billion worth of fraud—that is estimated because they have not followed the law and reported improper payments.

I seek 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 material 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 Liedtke and Jeffrey 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 orderlies, 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 program and the unending attempts to steal from it. Even as spending by New York Medicaid has more than tripled since the late 1980’s, the number of fraud investigators who spend their cash registered has fallen 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 Medicaid rolls are by far the nation’s largest. 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, lawmakers and former regulators said the problem had been fixed for 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 instances in which the claims of health care providers jumped markedly in a single year. Those increases are a clear sign of possible improper billing, yet few of those providers had even part of their billings audited by the department, state records show. New York’s Medicaid program, once the pride of the Great Society era, has become a system “that almost begs people to steal,” said Michael A. Zegarelli, a senior New York Medicaid fraud investigator until he was fired and a former presi- dent of the national association of Medicaid oversight officials.

Meanwhile, other states, including California and Texas, have increased their anti-fraud efforts and discovered what seems a simple truth: The effort to seek out theft and unnecessary spending can more than pay for itself, just as a parking violations bureau brings in revenue. Workers assigned to Medicaid fraud prosecution units around the nation help bring in an average of $220,000 each in recoveries, according to federal statistics.

Twenty-five years ago, New York was in the vanguard of fraud prevention. But over the decades it has failed to keep the investment in employees necessary to close the door on thievery and abuse. Repeated delays stretched the replacement of a 1970’s-era computer data system nearly to detect fraud into a seven-year ordeal, allowing billions to slip by with little scrutiny.
As dozens of former employees describe it, the state’s anti-fraud effort has been plagued by the same gridlock that has stifled innovation in Albany for years: bureaucratic infighting and a campaign to keep the fraud control unit out of the public eye. Citing a lack of focus on investigation, they said the program had not made progress in recent years, which has brought the program to more than 40 percent of the state budget.

“How do you not increase the staff to monitor the program?” asked Mark J. Ives, who directed the state’s fraud and abuse efforts until he retired. “One likely result of the staffing decline is that since 2000, the amount of money the Health Department has recovered from fraud investigations has fallen by 70 percent, according to data compiled by federal regulators.”

At the same time, the state has virtually stopped excluding doctors from Medicaid for violating its rules, excluding only eight out of the 43,000 doctors enrolled in the program last year, a Times analysis shows. “I think the department’s reach has been cut when it comes to Smokey the Bear with a shovel,” Mr. Zegarelli said. “They’re just running around putting out fires.”

The former regulators 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 Alot of state employees working on 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.”

INVESTIGATION STAFF IS CUT

More than a decade 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.”

Most days, more than a dozen investigators would sail into patients’ offices to see 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, as nurses, dentists and doctors—a full medical review staff.

But the energy and ambition of the office have dissipated along with the staff. Mr. Mehmet said some of the workers cited by Mr. Whalen are the same aides have actually reduced goals for recoupment money from Medicaid providers for improper billing.

The decline of fraud control in New York contrasts sharply with the situation in other states. In 1998, 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 size of New York's, say they have more than 30 times as many health care providers in the 2004 fiscal year to audit their billing.

Mr. Whalen, the executive deputy commissioner of the department, said in the 1970’s, 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 into concentrated cases with bigger impact, which could lead to industry-wide changes.

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

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 of 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 doctor, 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, who runs the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit. And in the attorney general’s office, too, Medicaid abuse has had a reduced focus for more than 15 years. In no fewer than 10 cases it had in the days when Medicaid was a much leaner 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 won less than half as much in fraud cases in New Jersey, according to statistics compiled by the federal government for its 2003 fiscal year.

Mr. Spitzer’s office got a tip through an anonymous phone call, but the information was not shared among the fraud enforcement offices, which expected the state to do more on its own.

SPITZER’S LAYOFFS

Spitzer’s zeal in fighting corporate crooks hasn’t been matched by his efforts in fighting Medicaid fraud, former employees say.

“I didn’t think there was that much focus at the main office,” said John M. Meehin, 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 into concentrated cases with bigger impact, which could lead to industry-wide changes.

“They are good at finding cases and have been successful,” Mr. Spitzer said.

However, the attorney general’s office has had major setbacks. The state’s biggest fraud breakthroughs have shaken the health care industry in the manner of his successes on Wall Street and in the insurance industry, or the inquiries into insurance companies conducted by his predecessors in the 1970’s.

The relatively low profile given to anti-fraud efforts dates to before Mr. Spitzer’s office was created. The state’s fraud 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 a year, and its cost has since more than tripled. The state could have a much larger prosecution force with a relatively small investment, they said, if 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 $24 million on its fraud prosecution unit, the unit’s current budget of $45.7 million would more than triple to $148 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: $625.5 million, up from $40 million in 2003. But the higher figure includes $39.8 million that was New York’s share of a major national 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 have come at the expense of the battle against fraud.

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

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

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

“There are just not a useful resource for us in the sense of providing us with ideas, places, information,” 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 system. Former officials said they preferred a civil case to stop the fraud immediately.

“They were maladroit,” said Mr. Vres, 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 unfounded but just not technically closed.

Whatever the cause of the tensions, the department refers far fewer cases to prosecution than other large federal agencies. Texas referred nearly seven times as many cases to its Medicaid prosecutors as New York did in the last fiscal year. California referred nearly four 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, called a false claims act, introduced let 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, over-whelming costs from fraud and law 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, they made mistakes that were wrongly criminalized.

“What concerns me from our past experiences is 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 phụnctions for combating fraud from the Health Department and the attorney general’s office and give it to the 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.

Asked what he would take as any action on the issue, 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 es
timated 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; Meridian Health System, $13.1 million; Michael Clemens, FBI special agent—$1 billion in Medicare fraud in south Florida alone.

If you add up what is going on in Michigan and Maryland, $3.5 billion on 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 about Medicaid. 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 in New York versus New York 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 2003–91 procedures a day. That is New York Medicaid fraud for one year: $434 million. It is the most costly and generous in the Nation. In the article that I mentioned, James Mehmet, the retired chief investigator of Medicaid fraud in New York City, says that at least 10 percent of that was spent on fraudulent claims.

We can, if we will do the oversight, accomplish what we need to in terms of doing the hard work, and the reductions in the expenditures won’t have any impact on those who are truly needy for Medicaid and Medicare. What they will have an impact on is the criminals who are defrauding the American taxpayers by billing for services they have not performed.

Other examples: Schering-Plough sold $335.5 million back to Medicaid this last year on the basis of fraud and an elevated billing process.

The other thing estimated in New York, to build the case a little further, this same James Mehmet estimates as may be $30 percent of the budget—10 percent of it is fraud; 30 percent of it is abuse. If only half of that is inappropriate payments, we are up to 25 percent or up to $12 billion a year. Again, that is in one State. If we did the over- sight, changed the rules, increased the punishment, held people accountable, every bit of savings in this bill could be paid for by Medicaid fraud in New York State alone.

The question is, are we going to do what we have the opportunity to do in the future? This bill is a first good step. It does a lot of things in terms of Medicaid, of creating a new Medicaid task force to go after fraud.
I ask the Members of the Senate to make sure we pass this bill. This is a start. It does not have anything to do with the tax cut. There is not going to be any tax cut unless we get spending under control. To not want to get spending under control means Members do not have the opportunity for advancement in the future for our children and grandchildren.

Grandparents, this is about our grandkids. I have four grandchildren. I wish I had 20. But more than that, I want to think about the opportunities that have been there for us, the same opportunities that the great generation fought for and gave us such wonderful blessings. The same opportunities for every veteran we have had who has fought and died and been injured and the sacrifices they have made—are they in vain if we do not have the same type of courage, the same type of commitment that those who serve our country in our armed services have?

We can cut $1 trillion down the hard road of making difficult choices. This is the first one. They are going to get harder as we face the economic perils in front of us and the commitments we have made that right now we cannot keep. We either change them or the American people are going to change us.

Mr. MCCAIN. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. COBURN. I am happy to yield.

Mr. MCCAIN. I applaud the Senator from Oklahoma. The Senator, in his statement but also for his continued commitment to fiscal discipline here and in trying to identify much of the wasteful and unnecessary spending.

I wonder if the Senator from Oklahoma has had a chance to look at the Defense appropriations bill we are going to consider tomorrow and see some examples of the interesting earmarks out of a conference report. Is the Senator aware of $500,000 to teach science to grade school students in Pennsylvania or $3.85 million for the Intrepid Sea-Air-Space Foundation or $4.4 million for a Technology Center in Missouri or $1 million to a Civil War Center in Richmond, VA, or $850,000 for an education center and public park in Des Moines, Iowa, or $2 million for a public park in San Francisco or $500,000 for the Arctic Winter Games, an international athletic competition held this year in Alaska?

Museums are popular this year, including $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, $3 million for a museum in Fort Belvoir. There are more. I say to my friend from Oklahoma, and we are at war. I wonder how many MREs, flak vests, or bullets we could buy with all this money.

I appreciate the Senator’s support for this budgetary measure, but how do we go to people we are going to cut food stamps and reduce eligibility for welfare while we are taking the money that is for defense, in the tens of millions of dollars on this Defense appropriations bill, and put in a conference report that none of us ever saw or read until right now, I ask the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. COBURN. I am happy to respond. As the Senator knows, on the conference reports, we have to offer amendments to eliminate those things. As the Senator well knows, also, I have started down a track where I am going to confront earmarks in the Senate or we are going to change that.

I offered on almost every appropriations bill what was called a sunshine amendment. That will be offered again in the House next year, and when we come to conferences, the ability to put in extraneous earmarks has got to be limited.

I would, however, answer the Senator. Having had an oversight hearing on food stamps, we spend $1.6 billion in giving food stamps to people who do not qualify, who have more than the capability 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 we are going to do with Medicare 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 each other’s business. 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. MCCAIN. Will the Senator yield for one more question?

Mr. COBURN. I will.

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 passed in the Senate 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 Commission.

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

Mr. COBURN. No, I do not.

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. How we spend, do not spend 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.

I ask the Members of the Senate to make sure we pass this bill. This is a start. It does not have anything to do with the tax cut. There is not going to be any tax cut unless we get spending under control. To not want to get spending under control means Members do not have the opportunity for advancement in the future for our children and grandchildren.

I want opportunity for my grandchildren. I don’t 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 contentious issues on how we spend, do not spend 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.
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 put 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 appropriate processes. This has been very very true of that. But I also know it requires courage to stand up. And the American people are expecting that. They are going to see a process by which every earmark is extracted and 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 would agree that we have spent our way out of 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 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 a never-ending expansion, unsustainable commitments, is the surest way 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 these matters, as related 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. We all shall agree that we know that, and that is why the measure we are debating today, the conference report to H.R. 2863, 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 conference report appropriates nearly $408 billion, plus an additional $50 billion in emergency funding for operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. The non-emergency portion is approximately $1.5 billion under the administration’s bill, and millions higher than the Senate 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 are 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 the 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 dealing with war, we are at war. How many MREs, 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 number 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 unobligated 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 Intrepid Sea-Air-Space Museum 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 appropriation 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 $342,000 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 plants trees, 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.

The conservation related to cranberry production in Massachusetts and Wisconsin. Conservation related to cranberry production. Remarkable. $200,000 for Weed It Now—Taconic Mountain—MA. Now, 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 the detainee provisions in title 10, there are added pursuant to a rule 16 defense of Germaneness. And yet this rule is flouted far too often. This bill not only

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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 authorizations included in the DOD appropriations [this year]: 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 Tuscon, 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.

Many 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 C 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 conferees agreed to include 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 continuers 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 to sell the legislation to senators 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 this 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 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 near $4 billion 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 the Interior; $0 million 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 and upgrade the ANWR $40 million for helicopter replacement; $372 million for Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance and Procurement to construct and renovate air facilities; $30 million for Tucson, AZ Border Patrol sector for tactical infrastructure; $20 million for San Diego, CA Border Patrol sector for the sector conference; $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 we have crossed 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 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 Alaska National Wildlife Refuge; $20 million for the Gale Research Center; $30 million for continued development of the Joint Common Missiles—a program that DOD cancelled this year; $10 million to restructure the Advanced SEAL Delivery System—over half a billion dollars, and has been spent 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.

Mr. President, despite high gas prices, despite our military operations overseas, and despite our domestic emergencies, pork continues to thrive in economic times and bad. 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 legislation 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 in the hope that doing so will solve our energy problems, but in doing so we leave future generations with a degraded environment and the same dependence on oil that we have today.

In his farewell address, President Dwight D. Eisenhower reflected on the spending he believed to be excessive. His words then are all the more powerful in today’s out of control environment: “As we peer into society’s future,” he said, “we—you and I, and our government—must not lose the hope that tomorrow will solve our energy problems, but in doing so we leave future generations with a degraded environment and the same dependence on oil that we have today.”

And yet, I say to my colleagues, if we cannot change, if we will not change, we risk precisely that—becoming the insolvent phantom of tomorrow. I wonder what President Eisenhower would think of this mess. But, then, perhaps...
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 tacit understanding 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 this 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, finding unacceptability. 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 with 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 sometimes losing one or two jobs at a time, time when communities that are withering on the vine—when I look at this reconciliation measure, what we have here is a $934 million cut for Conservation Programs. I do not think that is standing up for the farmers who are so dependent on these very important programs across America.

Secondly, we have a cut of roughly $400 million for rural development. We think about those counties in my State. In my native county has an unemployment rate of 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 these 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 cut $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 Congress, in 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 believed that. There 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.

Mr. President, I have made 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 labor 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 the tools they need. There is an America of 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.

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those permanent gag orders in fact are
violate of the first amendment.
I believe in the Senate legislation
that we approved unanimously with 100
Senators, Republicans and Democrats,
that moved those issues forward in a
manor that would have previously
the civil liberties of Americans under
the section 215 provisions of the PATRIOT
Act.
With respect to national security let-
ters, I have the same concerns, and
that is why with respect to the 200 na-
tional security letters that go out—the
question and the reality that there is
currently no court review of those na-
tional security letters. Second of all,
there is no avenue for relief with a per-
manent 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.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there
objection?
Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, let me
say, reserving the right to object, we
had a made a commitment to other Sen-
ators in terms of an order here. The
next Senator to be recognized is Sen-
ator 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 Sen-
ator BYRD arrives.
Mr. CONRAD. I have no objection.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sen-
ator 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 com-
mments.
It is my hope that we can yet pass
the conference report and the PA-
TRIOT Act. When cloture was turned
down on Friday, I reached out on Sat-
urday 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 con-
fERENCE report. That is not possible
now; the House is out of session. There
was no one in the House to have an ex-
tension of time. Senator FRIST has said
publicly that he does not want an ex-
tension 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 side-
ways and backward and forward to get
it worked out. I think where we are
now is that it is going to take this con-
fERENCE 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. If 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 anniver-
sary of his birth. America is very proud
of Ben Franklin—Philadelphia espe-
cially. When he came to Phi-
adelphia, I came from Russell, Kansas,
to Philadelphia. That is where the sim-
ilarities end. We are both carpet-
baggers who came to Philadelphia.
Franklin had a message for the dele-
gates to the Constitutional Conven-
tion, 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 PA-
TRIOT Act. His message is that it is
not perfect, it hasn’t satisfied every-
body, but it is the best we can do, so
let’s do it. This is what he said:
In the President. 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 con-
SIDERATION, to change opinions even on im-
portant 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 re-
spect 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 those of different passions, their errors of opinion, their local
interests, their selfish views. From such an
assembly can a perfect production be ex-
pected? It is this which astonishes me, Sir,
to find this system approaching so near to
perfection as it does;
Then he concludes with this para-
graph:
On the whole, Sir, I can not help express-
ing a wish that every member of the Conven-
tion who may still have objections to it,
would with me, on this occasion doubt a lit-
tle of his own infallibility, and to make
manifest, by its own example, put his name to
this instrument.
It is not exactly the same. The Sen-
ator 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 lis-
tening or any of our staff members of
our colleagues who are listening who
would be willing to take up the ques-
tion of changing a vote. They might
have to eat a little crow. They might
have to lose a little face. Maybe it is
worth it for the welfare of the country.
There can always be amendments to
the act. I am not making any commit-
ments to any changes, but the Judici-
ary Committee will consider them.
This act will not be engraved in gran-
ite. There will be an opportunity
for changes to be made—again, no commit-
ments—but when we are faced with the
question of either a conference report or no act, I think it is
pretty clear what the conclusion ought
to be. I have talked to some of my col-
leagues earlier today who don’t like
where we stand now, who don’t want
anybody’s participation in the PATRIOT
Act. So it takes seven. I will be around
day all, 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
opportunity to adopt the con-
fERENCE report.
Mr. President, I ask unanimous con-
sent 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 sev-
eral 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 con-
SIDERATION, to change opinions even on im-
portant 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 re-
spect to the judgment of others.
Most men indeed as well as most sects in
Religion, think themselves in possession of
the truth; and that they differ only
from them is so far error. Steele a Protes-
tant in a Dedication tells the Pope, that
the only difference between our Churches
in their opinions of the certainty of their doc-
trines 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 infalli-
bility 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 is; but one thing I know: when
with no one, but myself, that’s always in the right.
“Je ne trouve que moi qui aie toujours rai-
son.”

The American Founding Father Benjamin Franklin wrote in 1787 that he doubted whether any other convention could assemble a group of wise and well-intentioned men capable of producing a perfect constitution. He expressed the view that assembly of great minds could lead to reliance on collective wisdom and the willingness to modify one’s viewpoint. Franklin’s words resonate with the current debate about the PATRIOT Act, which seeks to balance security concerns with individual freedoms. The act raises questions about the extent to which the collective judgment of legislators might be constrained by a constitutional gag order, potentially affecting the ability to consider amendments and modifications.
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 welfare and the greater advantage of having a constitution. I believe it to be universally acknowledged, that the Constitution which we have just adopted, is a constitutional bill. As I understand it, Senator SPECKER from New Hampshire.

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 SPECKER 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 SPECKER asked to speak as in morning business; am I incorrect in that?

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

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

Mr. SPECKER. 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 we will go back to the side with the minority. 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 our 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 conference leaders 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—to overwhelm the House—by a vote of 71 to 23 to strike any repeal of CDSOA from the budget reconciliation bill.

The Senate supported CDSOA. Why? Because the Senate recognized that any revision of the trade law would be a travesty—a travesty—on justice. The House agreed, and last Friday the House passed a similar motion to instruct which contained, among other things, language to strike repeal of CDSOA from the House-passed 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—get this, Mr. President—before the 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 conference decided to turn their backs—take away the American worker.

Hear me out there, the American workers all over this country. Hear me, hear me out there on the Great Plains, on the Great Plains, on the Great Plains, on the Great Plains, on the Great Plains. 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 arrogance, unmitigated, raw arrogance. Fi, fi, fi, fi, fi, 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. 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, if not most successful, trade laws ever enacted. CDSOA helps small and medium-sized businesses and family-owned businesses to invest in their futures.

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. A bipartisan majority, Republican and Democrat, of the Senate approved this provision to reimburse U.S. companies injured by unfair foreign trade.

Under the law, each year Customs distributes duties collected from unfair imports to American companies, to American workers, who can prove they have been materially injured by unfair trade. What could be better than that? What could be more fair? What could be more just than that? Under the law, each year Customs distributes duties collected from unfair imports to American companies and workers who can prove that—these American companies and workers—have been materially injured by unfair trade.

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? 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. 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. They must provide evidence to us only for those expenditures. I will say that again. The law reimburses them only for those expenditures in support of their workers and facilities. The Customs Service verifies any claims submitted to make certain that requests for reimbursement are valid. Consequently, there are stringent safeguards in place under the law to make certain that funds are distributed under the law legally, honestly, and fairly.

Critics of the law—yes, listen to them, critics of the law—argue that the WTO has ruled against it so we should abandon it. Shame. But the WTO had no legal authority to rule against this law.

This means that the WTO’s ruling was beyond the scope of its legal mandate, and to this day, Tuesday, the 20th day of December in the year of our Lord 2005, the WTO has never articulated a legitimate argument justifying why this law has been critically important to American companies and American workers, or why the WTO has ruled against it so we should abandon it. Shame. But the WTO had no legal authority to rule against this law.
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—face the threat of unfair trade practices that are not sanctioned by the laws and regulations that the United States government and the international trade community have put in place. These unfair practices are not just a threat to American workers, they are a threat to American businesses, and they are a threat to American families.

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 unilaterally to disarm, to repeal one of the strongest and most successful trade remedy laws ever enacted in the United States? What a foolhardy, what a sim-ple-minded stunt.

I always like to talk about $1 trillion with high school kids so they can un-derstand 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 spent a million dollars, would you think you would be spending a lot of money? And the un-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 would have to spend $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 entitle-ment spending. Entitlement spending is two-thirds of the Federal bud-get, 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, enti-tlements will gobble up the entire Fed-eral budget.

If you study democratic forms of gov-ernment—and I know Senator Byrd, who has spoken, has done a lot of this— if you study democratic forms of gov-ernment, the system collapses due to two reasons, and they happen in a par-ticular order. The first thing that hap-pens 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 genera-tion, what they do is they elect people who have been elected on 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 that the economy cannot handle it and you end up with all kind 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, as far as spending is concerned. This is a tiny, insignificant almost, amount of money. But it is significant in that we are finally starting to tack-le 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 start saying no to some of this big Fed-eral Government spending? I believe it is time this body stands up. Instead of being selfish, instead of giving our vot-ers what they want so they keep send-ing 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 Sen-ator 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. We hope he will 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 appro-priate time to try to sum up some of the arguments we have tried to make with respect to this budget.

The bill before us reduces spend-ing by $40 billion over a 5-year period. During that period, we will be spending $14.3 trillion.

In the first year, this package saves $5 billion. The tax cuts the House wants to apply in that same period are $21 billion. That doesn’t reduce the deficit. It increases the deficit.

The thing that is I think most disturbing about this budget plan is, ac-cording 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 Sen-ator from Oregon is recognized.

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

I have come to the floor this afterno-on 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 lan-guage is not in this bill. The Senator is speaking to another bill which will fol-low. Is that correct someplace?

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, the distin-guished Senator from New Hamp-shire is correct in a technical sense.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

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 think about 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 Act, we will still spend $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 un-derstand 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 spent a million dollars, would you think you would be spending a lot of money? And the un-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 would have to spend $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 entitle-ment spending. Entitlement spending is two-thirds of the Federal bud-get, 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, enti-tlements will gobble up the entire Fed-eral budget.

If you study democratic forms of gov-ernment—and I know Senator Byrd, who has spoken, has done a lot of this— if you study democratic forms of gov-ernment, the system collapses due to two reasons, and they happen in a par-ticular order. The first thing that hap-pens 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 genera-tion, what they do is they elect people who have been elected on 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 that the economy cannot handle it and you end up with all kind 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, as far as spending is concerned. This is a tiny, insignificant almost, amount of money. But it is significant in that we are finally starting to tack-le 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 start saying no to some of this big Fed-eral Government spending? I believe it is time this body stands up. Instead of being selfish, instead of giving our vot-ers what they want so they keep send-ing 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 Sen-ator 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. We hope he will 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 appro-priate time to try to sum up some of the arguments we have tried to make with respect to this budget.

The bill before us reduces spend-ing by $40 billion over a 5-year period. During that period, we will be spending $14.3 trillion.

In the first year, this package saves $5 billion. The tax cuts the House wants to apply in that same period are $21 billion. That doesn’t reduce the deficit. It increases the deficit.

The thing that is I think most disturbing about this budget plan is, ac-cording 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 Sen-ator from Oregon is recognized.

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

I have come to the floor this afterno-on 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 lan-guage is not in this bill. The Senator is speaking to another bill which will fol-low. Is that correct someplace?

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, the distin-guished Senator from New Hamp-shire is correct in a technical sense.
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, including ExxonMobil, with manipulating 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 be the consequence of 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 Treasury or the State of Alaska.

There being no objection, the matter is now ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

An article in today’s Wall Street Journal quotes Walter Hickel, a former Republican Governor of Alaska, as saying the lawsuit against these major oil companies “reveals a story of extreme corporate greed that has abused Alaska and punished the American consumer.”

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of this article be printed in the Record.

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

An Alaska state authority charged that BP PLC and Exxon Mobil Corp., the world’s largest publicly traded oil companies, are conspiring to withhold Alaskan natural gas supplies from the market. While the companies argue that 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 Treasury or the State of Alaska.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, the legislative rider attached to the Defense appropriations conference report that would open the Arctic Wildlife Refuge to drilling gives the same two companies an incentive to collude with the Alaska Gasline Port Authority. Charges with colluding to withhold Alaskan gas supplies a tremendous sweetheart deal.

In addition to being an abuse of the legislative process, attaching this rider to the Defense appropriations bill, in my view, is bad environmental policy, bad budget policy, and most particularly bad energy policy. As a result of this rider, the Defense spending bill, which contains money critical for our troops, is getting held hostage for special interest legislation for the oil industry. The rider that was drafted onto the Defense bill provides unprecedented waivers for Federal environmental and other laws, including the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the Federal Mineral Leasing Act.

The Arctic drilling legislation also overrides current law to reduce the State of Alaska’s share of the revenue produced by Arctic oil drilling. Under current law, 90 percent of those receipts would be paid to the State of Alaska and the remaining 10 percent to the U.S. Treasury.

The rider that was plucked from the budget reconciliation spending bill andgrafted onto the Defense appropriations conference report changes the allocation in current law to permit the Federal Government to retain 50 percent of the receipts. The State of Alaska has threatened to sue to get the full 90 percent of the revenue. As the law-suit succeeds, then 40 percent of the revenues that the Defense spending bill assumes will be available for hurricane recovery, LIHEAP, and other purposes will not be there at all. If the State loses, then its rights will have successfully been overruled. One way or another, either the State of Alaska or the Federal taxpayer is going to end up getting shortchanged.

Most importantly, if the charges we have heard in the last 24 hours of withholding gas supplies prove true, there would be nothing to stop the same oil companies the Alaska Gasline Port Authority is charging with conspiring to manipulate Alaskan gas markets. Nothing in the rider on the Defense bill would in any way prevent the companies from engaging in the same conduct they have been charged with by an Alaska-chartered agency with respect to oil drilling in the Arctic.

The actions of the Alaska Gasline Port Authority this week against ExxonMobil and BP, in my view, raise a host of fundamental questions. First, whose rights is the Arctic drilling rider...
supposed to uphold? The State of Alaska? Or the major oil companies? How will drilling in the Arctic truly affect our Nation’s energy security? What are the real budget revenues that Arctic drilling will produce?

The Congressional Budget Office’s revenue estimates for Arctic oil drilling assume that the oil companies will move quickly to develop oilfields in the Arctic Refuge. These assumptions do not factor in the prospect of oil companies continuing to choke off the flow of oil from the Alaska Gasline Port Authority alleged is being done by ExxonMobil and BP with Alaskan gas supplies.

The other question that begs to be asked about the Alaska Gasline lawsuit is where in the world was the Federal Government, particularly the consumer protection regulators, who are supposed to be policing the kind of Colonel Hickel has called the so-called consumer protection regulators, who are supposed to be policing the kind of consumers choking off the flow of oil from the Arctic Refuge. These assumptions do not factor in the prospect of oil companies, why isn’t the Federal Government’s premier consumer protection agency, done to stop what 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 is 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 $500 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 $100 billion, compared to the $12.5 trillion. That is a spit in the ocean compared to what the problem is.

I point out two things. We will hear from Members of this Senate, mostly from the other side of the aisle, that it is catastrophic we are making changes to one-quarter of 1 percent in all the money the Federal Government is going to spend over the next 5 years. It is catastrophic. The world is coming to an end, we will hear.

Then, from the other point of view, considering what these problems are 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.

For the average American who votes and thinks that Washington, DC, is on some other land from the standpoint of what we do in the Congress, they would say to both sides of the argument that the world is coming to an end, that we are going to eliminate or reduce one-quarter of 1 percent or those that are bragging—I will be in that category of bragging—about doing something about one-quarter of 1 percent, they are going to say, you guys have to be crazy if you cannot find in all the monstrosities of this package if it is only one-fourth of 1 percent, is a bad reduction. But the public watching would say: Why don’t you do it every year? I wish I had the magic wand but I think we ought to recognize Senator Grassley’s involvement and the involvement of all the chairmen of the committees in putting together, over several months, this budget reconciliation package, for us to achieve this goal, and achieving this goal regardless of how small it might be.

It is important for the reason I have given you, that by all accounts, the growth in entitlement spending has monumental implications for our Nation’s economic and financial strength.

The chart I just spoke about shows the Congressional Budget Office’s projections for mandatory spending, including Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. According to this chart, by 2050 mandatory spending will approach 30 percent of the Nation’s gross domestic product. That is 30 percent by 2050. This would push Federal spending well above the levels that it has been throughout much of the post-War II period, as evidenced by that straight line that goes across that chart.

This might be, hopefully, a worst case scenario, but it is a plausible scenario. The agreement that we are going to be voting on, called the budget reconciliation package, begins to get at this situation—the red on this chart—by achieving nearly $40 billion in savings over the next 5 years. That includes $6.4 billion in net Medicare savings and $4.7 billion in net Medicaid savings.

I actually hesitate to mention those amounts because for many of our constituents it is hard to get past the numbers. To them, any reduction—any savings—even if it is only one-fourth of 1 percent, is a bad reduction. But the policy—and we ought to be making decisions in this body based upon sound
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 duplication and pay providers more accurately. I have sought to advance policies that will ensure the availability of important health care and social services, to update these services 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 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 ignore 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 every dollar's worth for every Medicare dollar spent. Unfortunately, there is no question that today we are not getting every dollar's worth for every Medicare dollar spent. Unfortunately, there is no question that today we are not getting every dollar's worth for every Medicare dollar spent. Unfortunately, there is no question that today we are not getting every dollar's worth for every Medicare dollar spent.

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, to care for people in the rural 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 combined 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 providing them. 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 proviso.

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 MEDICAIRE & MEDICARE 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) that permits Medicaid benefits to children through benchmark coverage or benchmark equivalent coverage. If a State chooses to exercise this option, the specific issue has been resolved: 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 does not include the benchmark or benchmark equivalent coverage. The first part of the coverage will be benchmark coverage or benchmark equivalent coverage, as required by subparagraph (a)(1)(A)(i), and the second part will consist of any wrap-around coverage of EPSDT services as defined in section 1905(c) 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, these benefits can consist of any add-on or additional benefits that a state could choose to provide under subparagraph (C) must be a benefit in addition to the benchmark coverage or benchmark equivalent coverage and the EPSDT services that the state is already required to provide under subparagraph (A) of that section. Subparagraph (C) does not in any way give a state additional flexibility to provide the EPSDT services required by subparagraph (A)(ii) of section 1905.

Mr. GRASSLEY. We also include policies that give 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 vaccinations 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 assume reasonable policy that I encourage my colleagues to support. These are all modifications of what the House of Representatives did in their provisions in this area.

These are important, measured first steps that our Governors and I have taken to communicate to the Congress to which I previously referred, have asked for, on a bipartisan basis, to reform the Medicaid Program.

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. And if 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 put their judgment—just in case they 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 on a Federal-State program can put their judgment above that of 50 Governors who are almost equally divided between Republicans and Democrats.

This bill also dramatically increases funding to protect Medicaid from fraud and abuse. It does so by creating a Medicaid integrity program that mirrors the 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 many years. These provisions will help families 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 families who work, 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 reauthorize TANF in the regular order. Without my help from Democrats, I reported a bill out of the last Congress on a partisan basis. That year, Senator Frist devoted a week for the consideration of welfare. The first floor amendment offered on behalf of Senator Sorensen increased childcare spending by $6 billion—I voted for it—bringing that total childcare money to $7 billion. That passed with 78 votes. Unfortunately, even with that victory which they won, Democrats blocked it.

I keep trying, and this year I worked 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 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 earlier, 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 TANF will be driven into 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 and establishes long-term viability of these programs. I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

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. But that last 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, he didn’t drive the sleigh. He 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 so much else to ensure long-term viability of these programs. I urge my colleagues to support it.

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Now, the story of the Grinch who stole Christmas actually has a happy ending, because the Grinch, seeing the error of his ways, returned what he had taken. Unfortunately, I fear the budget before the Senate today does not have a happy ending. It represents a monumental failure by the Republicans in Congress to recognize the real priorities that the people of America—working families, students, seniors, and particularly children—need.

The Republican priorities are crystal clear in this bill. The Republican majority chose $2.6 billion in new tax breaks for big oil companies, knowing how that is a priority. I don’t even know how that is understandable. The oil companies could not be doing any better than they are doing, and we are still leaving them money from hard-working American taxes. We still prohibit the Government from negotiating for prescription drugs to lower the cost to Medicare beneficiaries, which could save $100 billion for taxpayers. The Republicans decide not to eliminate the $5.4 billion Medicare insurance company slush fund and, instead, chose to cut home health care, hospital quality improvements, imaging services, medical equipment, and also payments for unintended pregnancies and, therefore, prevents abortions and, therefore, saves money. For every dollar Medicare spends on family planning, the Government saves $3. But this bill eliminates the guarantee.

I don’t understand why the Republicans have very strong opinions and deeply held convictions about abortion, but are we also divided about contraception and family planning? Are we not in this body committed to reducing the number of abortions?

Apprently, we are not because the provision in this reconciliation budget that eliminates family planning for Medicaid recipients makes it very clear that the Republicans support contraception and family planning, which reduces unwanted pregnancies and abortions.

It makes no sense to me. I thought we were working toward a bipartisan agreement that would prevent unwanted pregnancies and, therefore, reduce the need for abortion. I badly predict that if this measure stays in the bill, which apparently it is going to become, we expect to vote on it in the next several hours, the number of abortions will go up, the human and financial costs will go up, and many women will really be out of luck.
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 same way.

This is all 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 free loaders, 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 cos- ter benefits. 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 pre- mium costs, beneficiaries will skip needed care and may lose coverage en- tirely.

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 citi- zens, to have competitive jobs in a global economy. The bill cuts over $12.7 billion from student loan programs, result- ing 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 pri- vate loan program. So I guess we should put the banks on the list of win- ners along with the corporate free loaders 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 the $1 billion in loan en- forcement, eliminating $343 million from foster care programs, under- mining childcare 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 dis- appointed in that. Given that 1.1 mil- lion more Americans fell into poverty last year, and over 37 million Amer- icans, 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 Med- icaid cuts, and cuts to foster children, the most vulnerable of all of our citi- zens. Corporate welfare was saved. Stu- dent 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 out- look by at least $30 billion. That is increased spending. That is more money spending than when we come back after the first of the year and the Republicans give us $70 billion in additional tax cuts. Let’s tell every- body 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 larg- est budget shortfall in our Nation’s his- tory, when we have rising poverty again, the call for financial sacrifice by the White House and the Republican Congress falls only on families strug- gling to make ends meet. It falls on our children particularly, the poorest of our children, foster care children, chil- dren whose parents are not providing support for them. It doesn’t fall on oil companies who receive cuts, not on the drug companies, not on the cor- porate 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 de- nominator, that takes care of the privi- leged at the expense of everybody else. I do think it is fair to say of this bill is unprecedented. Never has so much been done for so few who need it so lit- tle.

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 al- ways makes excellent points and is a very constructive member of the HELP Committee. When I was chairman, I en- joyed working with her and I have en- joyed working with her ever since. In fact, as I recall, she actually voted for the bill 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 pro- gram and reduce it.

As I have discussed before and dis- cussed 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 Pell grants, there is a corresponding cut that is played to the lowest common de- nominator, that takes care of the privi- leged at the expense of everybody else. I do think it is fair to say of this bill is unprecedented. Never has so much been done for so few who need it so little.

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 pro- ceed and then we will go to the Senator from Missouri.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sen- ator from Missouri.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. I have an amendment which was recognized.

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

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. 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 out on the back. I ask Senator ROCKEFELLER to withdraw 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.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. President, as we debate the very important issue of deficit reduction, I want to take a few minutes just to reflect 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 welfare reform 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 (AFDC) program, 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 welfare recipient families that are 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 children in non-married families 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 through 2007 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 to unwed parents are more 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 and their children build relationship, parenting and communications skills. This program will not just seek to increase marriage rates among target couples, but also will provide ongoing support to help at-risk couples maintain healthy marriages over time and reduce the likelihood of divorce.

Although the welfare reauthorization included in the Deficit Reduction Act 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 Section 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, is 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. 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.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be dispensed with.

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

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we permit the Senator from West Virginia to speak as if in morning business for a period not to exceed 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

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, time will be equally divided.

The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Thank you, Mr. President. I thank the distinguished Senator from North Dakota.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I have asked to address 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.

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 Section 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 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 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 majority leader has agreed to the full committee. If there is opposition 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 current 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 their scrutiny. 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 able to conduct 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.

In both the public text of our bill and the associated classified annex, the committee also has included language requiring the provision of information to the Intelligence Committee, also about persons held in detention and 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 seeking.

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 Committees 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 refer to Iraq or otherwise address Iraq in any way, off the record. 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 annual Intelligence authorization 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 hope that 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 provide 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 2003.

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 was asleep to the 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 he voted to support removing 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 dusting off the same talking points 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.

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 wasn’t deliberately distorted to justify the war. But how can they possibly pretend that Congress had access to that intelligence?

The White House had access to thousands of 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 brief, 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 review 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.

The committee 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 Director of National Intelligence 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 estimate 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 serious casus belli. 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.

It is time for the administration to come clean and provide the PDBs to the Congress.

This is a meaningless debate about documents. The issue is the quality and quantity of intelligence the President was looking at when he made the decision to go to war.

It’s essential to get to the bottom of the rush to war—not only to get the truth, but also because there are other threats on the horizon as well—in Iran, North Korea and elsewhere. America must get it right next time, and access to the PDBs is an essential part of doing so.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into a quorum and that the time be equally divided between both sides.

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

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant 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 (Mr. MARTINEZ). Without objection, it is so ordered.

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.

The quorum call will be charged equally.

Mr. CONRAD. What would occur if there was an objection to the quorum call?

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask to amend the unanimous consent request that Senator STEVENS be allowed to proceed, as Senator KERRY, in morning business, and not charged to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there 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.

CLANDESTINE PRISON FACILITIES

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 focused serious questions about the world’s most important allies 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 operated 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, an 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 extremist minority of a group 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 we need to do 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 like 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 duties.

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 interjection 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 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 agreement for 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 the quorum call the time comes 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 time on 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. GREGG. Mr. President, 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. GREGG. 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 on this important issue.

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 Congress for continuing to work in this cooperative way to use the time efficiently. And we thank all of our colleagues for their patience.

I yield the floor.

Mr. KERRY. Reserving the right to object, could I be advised of what the unanimous consent request was?

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 on the bill. 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 $315 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 did not have 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 we 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 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 road. We need to get to 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 growth of Federal spending. 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 its 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 gets 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 agencies. 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 program is, the Department of Transportation had the high score. That was the high score in the class. It was a C+ level. 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 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 on how we are using taxpayer dollars 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 need to 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 of doing 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—or 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 whether the WHOPER—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 challenging, the 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 use to get this system. At the end of the process here or next year, let’s start changing the system so we can effectively get at this. We have to do this. It is inappropriate for us to leave these sorts of deficits for our children. It is wrong on anything when we put this on 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 the 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 got to use to get this system 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 spending 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 unstable. 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 reduce the 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 sensible manner. 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 prices go where they did, at $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 doing it and 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 bills 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 that 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 also from industry: Air Transport Association and the American Gas Association.

Having read that list, I want to read from some of those letters, which I consider to be very significant. Before I begin reading, I have just received an announcement from the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee that if this conference report is not approved, the House believes that a continuing resolution should fund the Government. I do believe we ought to listen to the voices from the House concerning what is going to happen if this conference report is not approved.

The 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 see the importance of this. 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 that they support this 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 involve 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 Responsible 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 Seafarers 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 Nation’s largest industrial trade association representing large and small manufacturers 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 109th Congress.

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-driven 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 organizations of the 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 LIEAP... 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 Hurricane Katrina, Rita, and Wilma.

There is also a letter from the Campaign 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 conference report. Unquestionably, this is 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, asking us to support 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 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 disclose it. 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 continuing resolution 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 received. I again 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:


Hon. Ted Stevens, Chairman, Subcommittee on Defense, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Stevens: On behalf of the men and women of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S., I would like to offer our strong support for the Senate 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. It increases 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 done an unselfish and unswerving support. It is for this reason that we thank you for your efforts in shepherding the legislation to this point, and we urge the entire Senate to approve this bill for the good of all who serve.

Sincerely, Robert E. Wallace, Executive Director. **COMPETITIVE ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE**

**VOTE YES ON ANWR NOW**

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 currently 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 Senator Frist 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 payoff to big oil companies. That is the exact opposite of the facts. The oil companies that will be subject to a 12 1/2% royalty paid to the federal Treasury and the State of Alaska,” Ebell continued. ‘‘Compare those royalty payments to the federal and state subsidies 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 consumption. One of the nation’s biggest oilfield exploration companies, 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, but they also understand that energy is vital to their families and their communities,” said Ebell. ‘‘Alaskans 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 done an unselfish and unswerving support. It is for this reason that we thank you for your efforts in shepherding the legislation to this point, and we urge the entire Senate to approve this bill for the good of all who serve.”

Sincerely, Robert E. Wallace, Executive Director.
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 to prop up employees to create 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, AFL-CIO.

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 security depends, 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 job dependence 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 urges Congress to adopt provisions to pass up this opportunity. The NAM will consider as possible Key Manufacturing Votes in the 109th Congress NAM voting record all votes including point votes as important as the votes on procedural votes—that attempt to weaken or delete provisions related to ANWR in the conference report to H.R. 2963.

Sincerely,

JOHN ENGLER, President.

NAVAL RESERVE ASSOCIATION


Hon. Ted Stevens,
Defense Appropriations Committee.

Hon. Daniel Inouye,
Defense Appropriations Committee.

DeAR CHAIRMAN STEVENS AND SENATOR INOUYE: 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 540,000 Guard and Reserve members for operational missions across 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 Navy 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 members are our only available reserve dependent on providing the support our nation needs at this time.

Today’s guardsmen and reservists are professionals. They are the best that we have had and they are answering the call on a routine basis not envisioned during the Cold War. We need to ensure that political rhetoric does not get in their way in fighting the war on terrorism and providing homeland security. Passing the FY 2006 Defense Spending Bill will provide Guard and Reserve members an important tool to bolster recruitment, retention, family morale and overall readiness. We urge you to pass this bill as soon as possible. I look forward to working with you in support of a strong and viable Navy Reserve, Naval Reserve equipment, and all reserve components. Thank you for all your hard work on their behalf.

Respectfully,

CASEY W. COANE,
RADM USN (Ret), Executive Director.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

Washington, DC, December 20, 2005.

Hon. Ted Stevens,
Chairman, Committee on Defense, 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 $453.3 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 fiscal year 2006 budgetary additions of funds for domestic sources of energy to include increasing petroleum exploration and production in an environmentally sensible manner so as to reduce dependence on foreign oil. 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 dependence 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 FUNDING 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 included in the bill would be dedicated to voluntary, private landowners and friends of 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 Government 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 receive $900 million in new funding with increasing waterfowl populations by 46 percent. It plays a critical role in landscape level conservation of soil, water and wildlife for America’s farmers and 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 productive or flood-prone lands 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 Conservation Reserve Program, Environmental Quality Incentives Program and Conservation Security Program will also receive a share of the $900 million.

B可信的ig $50 million for the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA). NAWCA fosters public-private partnerships to restore, conserve and protect wetlands and 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.
To Members of the United States Senate:

On behalf of the Edison Electric Institute (EEI), the association of United States shareholder-owned electric companies, intermediation, and the industry leadership worldwide, I urge you to support the FY06 Defense Appropriations bill, which includes several provisions that are of critical importance to EEI and its members.

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 private investment in energy efficiency and conservation, the federally funded LIHEAP Program has been inundated with requests for assistance.

State energy assistance directors are reporting that their funds for this vital but under-funded program are likely to run out in February. At a time when applications for assistance have increased up to 40 percent in many states, thousands of elderly, fixed-income, and working-poor families with small children will be turned away, receiving no assistance at all.

The FY06 Defense Appropriations 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 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.

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.

The development of ANWR is a vital national defense priority. There is 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. This requires more than one million barrels of oil per month, or 50 million gallons of gasoline, to deploy a single division at the front. Moreover, even relatively secure suppliers such as Canada and Mexico are being approached by China with investment proposals that might earmark segments of their production for exclusive Chinese use.

Fourth, even domestic sources may be vulnerable to disruption. The recent experience with hurricanes Katrina and Rita underscored the vulnerability of domestic production in the Gulf of Mexico. We are entering a long-term weather pattern that will be characterized by increased hurricane activity. Therefore, the potential for disruption of Gulf of Mexico production, as occurred this fall, is substantial. When all of the factors are taken into account, it becomes evident that the development of ANWR’s oil and gas resources is an urgent defense priority. Failure to do so can only serve to undermine the ability of America’s armed forces to operate.

Sincerely,

Milton R. Copulos, President,
Continued Humvee uparming. $114.7 million for enhanced body armor. Improved Explosive Device (IED) jammers.

Increased 10,000 Army and 1,000 Marine active duty end-strengths.

Increased hardship pay from $300 to $750. A permanent yearly hardship pay of $10,000.

The NDAA, H.R. 1815, will go to the Senate for a vote on Wednesday and is expected to pass without controversy. But if the Defense Appropriations Bill is delayed, the NOAA is hollowed out, as it doesn’t provide funds.

The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) authorizes benefits, equipment, and programs. The Defense Spending Appropriations Bill provides the money to pay for this equipment and these programs.

AMERICAN GAS ASSOCIATION, December 16, 2005.

DEAR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS: On behalf of the 195 local energy utility members of the American Gas Association, which deliver 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. It includes a provision 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 of one of our nation’s more urgent public policy issues, namely the imbalance between energy demand and available supply, and the resulting high and volatile energy prices that America is experiencing. Increasing our access to domestic energy supplies is critical to enhancing America’s energy security, sustaining American industry 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 its 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 marketplace, soaring energy prices have been a severe detriment to America’s quality of life.

Thanks to new technological developments energy needs can now be produced without undue harm to the surrounding environment. Hopefully, this vote will be the beginning of a trend that recognizes America’s energy needs can be met with adequate environmentally protections.

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

Sincerely,

DAVID N. PARKER
President and CEO.

AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION, Washington, DC, December 9, 2005.

DEAR AIRLINES: Air transport is one of the primary and most significant purchasers of refined crude oil. We anticipate that U.S. airlines alone will consume approximately 19 billion gallons of jet fuel this year.

The Air Transport Association believes that the time has come to open Area 1002 to environmentally responsible energy production. We ask for your support of legislation to accomplish this goal. While not a magic fix to the problem of high oil prices that have added billions of dollars of unbranch costs to an already struggling industry, opening Area 1002 is an important component in a comprehensive national energy policy that utilizes new technology 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.


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 applies only to all provisions in the bill that are beyond the authority of the conferees. These provisions include:

The Air Transport Association believes that the time has come to open Area 1002 to environmentally responsible energy production. We ask for your support of legislation to accomplish this goal. While not a magic fix to the problem of high oil prices that have added billions of dollars of unbranch costs to an already struggling industry, opening Area 1002 is an important component in a comprehensive national energy policy that utilizes new technology 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.

AVIAN FLU LIABILITY language included with funding that will encourage the vaccine industry to return to the U.S. and Florida, 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.

Increased spending for 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 23 does not allow us to strike 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 try to bring 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 revenue 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 recovery, 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 the House approved last week will have been lost," Lewis said. "Continuing resolutions will fund the government, but only at last year's level and with none of these programs that added previously.

"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 380-106 vote, with 106 Democrats supporting the bill and only 89 opposed, Lewis said. "President Bush is strongly supported by the American people, and many new Pentagon spending levels that would not be funded under a continuing resolution.

"The House has made it clear to being a party-line vote in the House, which should be a message to the Senate that it is time to finish the work, put in place the fund 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 really means we are putting aside those emergency programs that will be hearings on the individual items that may be raised here. The conference report is not subject to amendment, but it is possible to have almost undisturbed delay on the points of order. They are debatable and, therefore, the reason for the cloture motions. So the debate on these various points of order 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 billion 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 on 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 conference. 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 conference and the House has passed the act before. We have added 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. The Senator has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Gregg.

Mr. GREGG. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. DURBIN. 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, for our pay, for their training they need, the equipment 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 President said, "Finding new oil is a matter of national security.

Tony Snow 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, Jim DAVIS, 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 wounded, hundreds of thousands of 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 is 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 oil 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 Defense 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 the drilling 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 also being promised. There are many other elements that have been targeted 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 cut a deal to make 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. Refused by 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 controversial provisions is unknown 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 provision. Here is what it means: If the State of Alaska decides to sue to have the 50/50 split of ANWR revenues called for in this bill declared illegal, then money this bill seems to promise for Katrina relief and low-income heating energy assistance and many other worthy causes could simply disappear.

It is a bait and switch. The proponents of this amendment lured supporters by saying, come on along for the ride. We are going to drill in ANWR and you will get some money. We will give it to the Katrina victims and we will also give it to the poor people in America trying to heat their homes. So stick with us. Then they put in this provision. The money that would have gone primarily for those purposes could be removed almost entirely. How could it happen? It could happen by the State of Alaska asserting that instead of 50 percent, they want 90 percent of the revenues that could be made.

Think about that for a moment. The big oil companies make their profits, the State of Alaska takes away virtually all the money, and all these other good causes find themselves with little or nothing to show for it.

You see, the Alaska Statehood Act already provides that any revenue from Alaska oil sales must be split 90-10, 90 percent to Alaska and 10 percent to the Federal Government. And what did the lone Congressman from Alaska, Don Young, say today in the Anchorage Daily News?

As for the revenue split, Young said he thinks the Governor (of Alaska) would sue to get the 90:10 split promised by the Alaska Statehood Act.

So in order to get extra votes for this provision, the sponsors offered to others in Congress this lure of money from the drilling that they can use for their purposes. It turns out it is not so, because we have the State’s Alaskan Congressman saying the Governor is going to take away the money, virtually all of it.

In addition, Alaska State officials have made it clear that they intend to fight for 90 percent of the ANWR revenues. They passed a resolution signed by their Governor that said just that, they are not going to take anything less than 90 percent.

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 gain. And you can’t blame them for wanting this 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 wrong thing and you can’t learn from it. This could end up being one of the biggest bait-and-switch deals in the history of the Senate.

There is another reason to be skeptical about Katrina relief in this bill. You see, the Alaska Statehood Act guaranteed the 90/10 split promised by the Alaska legislature, projecting to come up with this money. 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 companies have to have the 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 predict the future, nor can they be 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 first 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, including drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

To think that we would in any way jeopardize this bill for our men and women in uniform for this political deal at the close of the session is just something that the Senate cannot be proud of.

I urge my colleagues, stand up for the men and women in uniform. But stand up for the integrity of the Senate. It is about time that we made it clear that political horse trading that goes on at the close of the session, for an issue that has been debated for years on Capitol Hill, has to come to an end. This bill, the Department of Defense bill, should be a bill that builds strong grounds or testing grounds for great political ideas. Let’s focus on the men and women in uniform.

I urge my colleagues to do two things. First, defeat cloture. Let the Senator from Alaska know that this is not appropriate on this bill.

Second, hold him to his word that once we defeat cloture, he will move to strike this provision from the bill on ANWR, and we can move forward to funding our troops. The senior Senator from Alaska has said, both in his State and on the Senate floor, that if he can’t clear this procedurally, that will be the end of the debate. We will then go to the Defense appropriations bill, as we should. Then let’s pass this with a strong bipartisan rolloca, having taken out this politically unacceptable provision on ANWR.

This is one of the biggest bait-and-switch deals we have seen on the floor of the Senate. Back-room promises have brought this today to the Senate for a vote which we will face in the morning. Enough is enough. The Senate should reject this. The Senate should demand that ANWR be voted on the merits and immediately pass a bill that does the right thing not only for our troops but for the Katrina victims and also to protect Americans from the threat of avian flu.

This Defense appropriations bill is a test. It is a test of whether this Senate has lost its way entirely: whether one Senator from one State can dominate a major piece of legislation, can put in a provision totally unrelated to our troops and their welfare, and can push a provision which provides greater profits for oil companies and great revenues for his 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 are at 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 I am now recognized 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. Mr. President, I yield to the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. CONRAD. At that point, that a quorum call will be entered and that the quorum call be equally charged.

Mrs. BOXER. I ask that a quorum call be entered and that the quorum call be equally charged.

Mrs. BOXER. I ask unanimous consent that following my remarks, Senator KYL be recognized for up to 15 minutes, followed by Senator FEINSTEIN for up to 20 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mr. President, folks are watching us so close to Christmas, so close to Hanukkah time and wondering why we are here so late in the year. It is very unusual for this to happen. I would like to say that we are here, in my view, because there is a disinclination on the part of the Republican leadership to sit down with the Democrats on the PATRIOT Act, fix two provisions of that act, fix it so our constituents don’t have to worry that their library records will be sought, if there is no reason to do that, or their bookstore records or their health records or their financial records without a check and balance on that power; and that if their home is searched they would be so advised within a 7-day period.

But Senator Feinst, at this point, seems to keep this issue alive. I hope we can resolve that by a short-term extension of the act.

Every single Member who voted to stop the final vote voted with the understanding that we would, in fact, extend the PATRIOT Act for 30 months. I am hoping that will happen so we can get done with that without a vote, as far as I understand it. Everyone wants to continue the PATRIOT Act, but there is a majority, I believe, who wants to fix these two provisions out of the many provisions.

We are also here because one Senator has gotten drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in the conference report on the military bill, on the Defense appropriations bill. That bill funds our troops. It is very important. Instead of allowing that to just go forward—and again that would go...
forward probably without even a minute’s debate, and we could finish that up quickly—instead, this Senator wants to give a very special gift this Christmas season to the oil companies. We know, if anything, they don’t deserve a gift. They are laughing all the way to the bank. But this one Senator wants to give them another gift, a really special one with an enormous bow on top.

I hope that will happen. But that is another reason we are here.

We are here because this is a budget-cutting bill that is so onerous—it is on top of everything on the floor right now—that the Republicans aren’t even sure they have the votes to pass it because of what it does to student loans, to Medicare, to things that our people need. They have to fly the Vice President back in order to have him in the Chair because it might be that close. And he may have to cast the deciding vote to cut student loans, to cut Medicare, to cut Medicaid, to cut help to elderly and middle-class families, as well as our working poor families. If that happens, that will be an image all American families will see, the Vice President in the Chair. They couldn’t even get their own party to vote for this—and it will say more than I ever could on the subject.

IRAQ

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today, I had hoped to be in California working in the State. I had a very important speech to give in Iraq to a very important group in Los Angeles. Instead, I am going to give that talk here for the moment.

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 leaders out—not tomorrow, not in 2 weeks. Estimates are that it will take 6 months to a year—while maintaining a quick-reaction 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 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 battlefield 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 laèt put out at those who dare disagree with them.

Recently, the Republican National Committee issued a video news release attacking Democrats, including me. I want to quote 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. We are doing the job that we were elected to do. We have a right and a responsibility to tell the truth, whether the topic is Iraq or any other policy. We have a right—and a responsibility—to wave a warning flag about a war that is making our Nation less secure.

Regardless of how many times I am attacked, I will continue to speak out just as I am doing today.

I have four points to make: First, we must restore our credibility. Our credibility is at almost an all-time low in the world.

If we want the American people to be optimistic, and if we want the nations of the world to consider us a leader to be trusted, our motives must be clear, always; our justifications must be sound; and our policies must reflect our ideals. Our policies must reflect our ideals.

During the Cuban missile crisis, Secretary of State Dean Acheson refused to show Charles de Gaulle of France satellite images of Soviet missiles in Cuba as proof of their existence. President de Gaulle responded by saying:

The word of the President of the United States is good enough for France.

Today, the word of this President and his administration has been called into question. Frankly, it is hard to believe those words myself when the President or the Secretary of State or the Vice President start to tell their expectations about Iraq. It is very hard for me to believe them. Why is that? I want to believe them. I have served with four Presidents, three of them Republican Presidents. I have never felt like this. I never felt I had to doubt what they were saying when it came to foreign policy.

Here is the reason. Remember all the false expectations the Bush administration pedals? Remember when Secretary Rumsfeld said that the war "could last six days, six weeks, I doubt six months"? . . . Or that we knew exactly where to find the weapons of mass destruction.

I was sitting 10 feet from the Secretary of Defense when he said: I know exactly where those weapons are. I know the streets they are on. They are right there in Baghdad.

Remember when Vice President CHENEY predicted: . . . my belief is we will, in fact, be greeted as liberators.

Remember when White House Budget Director Mitch Daniels said Iraq will be “an affordable endeavor” and it “will not require sustained aid”? Remember when the case for weapons of mass destruction was called a “slam dunk”? Remember Vice President CHENEY’s now famous assessment that the insurgency was in its “last throes”? Remember when the President told us about the yellow cake from Niger in a State of the Union Address? Remember when we were told “mission accomplished”? We weren’t told it; it was screwed on a banner behind the President of the United States as he stood in
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 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 not only was it a false statement to say 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. Senate REID actually put the Senate into closed session to insist the Senate Intelligence Committee complete their investigation into whether the President actually misused intelligence or cherry-picked intelligence.

It is important we complete this investigation. It is not about politics. If 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 freedom 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. I went to that room to look at those pictures to bear witness. It was one of the most painful experiences I have ever had.

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.

Let me tell you what hurts our military: sending men and women to war without a plan for victory and without the necessary armor and equipment. What hurts our military is stretching our troops beyond their capabilities, deploying our soldiers for third and fourth tours of duty. What hurts our military is a lack of candor.

Our men and women in the military serve bravely and skillfully in Iraq. They have sacrificed so much since this war began. We need to honor their sacrifices, not with words but with actions. That means treating their caskets and their families with the respect they deserve.

I want to publicly thank my staff in San Diego who stopped a horrible situation from happening, when a military man in a coffin, slain in Iraq, arrived in San Diego aboard a civilian aircraft, a commercial aircraft. When the plane landed, he was not greeted at all. Honored by his unit. No one was going to be there. And the airline was going to keep him with the cargo, off-loaded with no ceremony, no greeting.

Thank God, his parents—military people—saw this and called us. We stopped it from happening, and we made sure that casket was greeted by his unit.

That is what we need to do. We need to honor our military. It means opening up our eyes to their injuries and getting them the help they need. Medical studies reveal that 17 percent of soldiers returning from Iraq are suffering from mental health problems, including depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress. The VA says that 17,000 Iraq and Afghanistan vets have been diagnosed with mental disorders through February

I have heard from military people who tell me their loved ones were sent back on to the field of battle when they were diagnosed with post-traumatic stress, and the doctor said: Don’t send them back.

Now, 17,000 Iraqi and Afghanistan vets have been diagnosed with mental disorders just through last February. But despite this huge problem, the American Legion—the American Legion—says that mental health programs are being underfunded by $500 million a year.

I offered an amendment to provide those critical resources by canceling future tax cuts for millionaires who have already gotten back tens of thousands of dollars in tax cuts. It sounds reasonable that we would ask a millionaire to help give a veteran the assistance she needs because of mental problems.

Well, my amendment failed. The President says he loves our military,
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but he loves tax cuts for millionaires as much or more. They did not weigh in. They did not help us. We could not get it passed.

Let’s be clear. To finance a war that has already cost $251 billion, this administration did not ask the wealthiest to do their part to sacrifice. Under the Bush tax cuts, millionaires got—and listen to this number—$242 billion back. They have gotten it back over the past 5 years.

In the first 5 years of the Iraq war, the average millionaire received $112,000 in tax cuts. And we cannot afford to give a soldier treatment when he comes home, and he is so sick that he might even turn on his own family and hurt them?

This makes me sick, Mr. President. This makes me sick.

The President did not secure enough real financial commitments from other countries. Instead, our needs are being sacrificed and our children and seniors are paying the price.

Talk about waving the white flag of surrender. I want to talk about it. The Republican Congress and this administration are waving a white flag over our children, cutting their after-school programs. The White House and the Department of Defense. They have underfunded their own program by $13 billion.

They are waving a white flag of surrender over our seniors, causing them anxiety and threatening their Social Security programs.

They are waving a white flag over fiscal responsibility, by creating a debt that is more than $8 trillion. That means that approximately $92 billion is leaving this country every year to pay off the interest on the debt that foreign countries own.

And they are waving a white flag over our homeland security. The administration says all the right things about the terror threat. But they shortchange our homeland defense.

It has been 4 years since 9/11. We are getting falling grades. We need $555 million this year to better secure our ports, $14 billion so that our first responders can communicate with one another. It is a disgrace that fire-fighters cannot talk to police officers and health care providers in our communities. Oh, no, oh, we couldn’t ask the people who make over $1 million a year to help us.

And we are waving the white flag— we are—this Congress and this administration.

Fourth, and finally, we need to change course in Iraq. The President presents a false choice between leaving immediately and staying indefinitely. He says: Stay the course, stay the course. The course has to be changed. Frankly, the President, in every speech, connects this war in Iraq to 9/11, even though the 9/11 Commission said there was no connection and the Presidents of both parties say there is no connection. As a matter of fact, it was a diversion from our fight against al-Qaida and bin Laden.

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 leave Iraq experienced in and focused on 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 their right to run their own country. Their running their own country is a sign of success, not failure. Our long-term perspective 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 defeat. That is success, when we can redeploy our troops, so if the government replaces 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. Our own Ambassador in Egypt lamented the fact that no single troop has been trained in Iraq. We have 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 policy. 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 need. That is what success is. 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 can’t have a strong world if we don’t take care of 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 Iraq 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. But 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 reconvened and came to Washington, DC. In fact, I believe 44 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 it. We thought there was a good chance we could make it. So they decided to filibuster the bill. When we took a vote on it, it had majority support. There were over 50 Senators who wanted to reauthorize 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 practice of the Senate to do that. 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 the vote past 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 then introduce those changes you 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 in.

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 put into delaying the PATRIOT Act expire, and then everyone 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. If 51 more 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 the 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 the bill to pass, the House will 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 the 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 we have to make changes, some kind of balance between the power to 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 notifed in 30 days. By the way, why aren’t you notified if you are in a library? There are some cases where you are not notified of a warrant that has been issued. Why is that so? Suppose you are a couple of gangsters and the prosecutor wants to tap your telephone to find out if you are making illegal deals about drug running. He goes to the court and gets a warrant to tap your phone. Are you told about that? No, of course not. Sometimes a warrant is obtained and you are not told about it. You are searched. You are not notified of a warrant. Why is that so? Suppose you are a couple of gangsters and the prosecutor wants to tap your telephone. The bottom line is there are circumstances in which you want business records, and in those cases you should have a warrant. If you are a library, you are a bookstore. You want the books on the law today. If you are in a library, you have a standard 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 you are not notified 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 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-Mihdar 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 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 reservations 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, and in those cases you should have a warrant. But there is always a limit on that timeframe.

In the PATRIOT Act, the House had something like, I believe, 150 days or 180 days. The compromise was 30 days, which is exactly what the Senator from California said we needed. I don’t understand what the problem is there. 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 in business, if you are not telling the authorities that you have somebody 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 administrative subpoenas to request 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 going into an international 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 that in. 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 you are not notified 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.

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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 PATRIOT Act expire? We don't want to remove 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-Qaïda members—and we did. But the 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 of Osama bin Laden and al-Qaïda. We could not learn 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 that the one I cited in which Khalid al-Midhar and Nawaf al-Hazmi, hijackers of Flight 93, were 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, could barely 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 if the PATRIOT Act is not reauthorized. So those people who have filibustered the PATRIOT Act and prevented us from enacting this legislation, prevented the will of the majority from prevailing in this body. Since a majority of both House of Representatives and the Senate favors reauthorization of the PATRIOT Act, those people will have 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 find out 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? They have any effect? Those who filibuster 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 what 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 the Florida. These 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. Senate leaders stated that 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 remarks 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 the equipment 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-Qaïda abroad. That is a vitally important area that has been substantially 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.
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 security, our 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, that we are using a war tool to restrict a peace tool. 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 to link those 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 PATRIOT Act 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, 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 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.

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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.

President, 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 ASEAN partners 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 that they were key players in 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 Islamic 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 valiant commitment 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 over 700 percent 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 faced economic problems 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 in AAN. In the future the Philippines must get 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 the waiver of military sanctions by the President, our standing in the United States is increasing.

Reviving military to military relations will pay more dividends than support for the United States. The reform-minded President of Indonesia is a key player 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 participation.

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 educational system on a curriculum that may be exploited by the paeans that are Saudi funded and teach an extreme version of Islam.

President Bush has identified an important goal, improving the education system in Indonesia, and 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 have 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 15, 2005, in Indonesia, Indonesian police tracked down and killed Dr. Azahari bin Hussein, 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 process of planning a string of terrorist attacks when police located 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 one 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 this 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 as a key 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, JSOTF-P, 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 Muslim 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 Abdurajak Abubakar Janjalani, who was killed in a clash with Philippine police in December 1998. His younger brother, Khadaffy Janjalani, replaced him as the nominal 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 say that the ASG had a role in the bombing near a Philippine military base in Zamboanga in October 2002 that killed a U.S. serviceman. In February 2004, Khadaffy Janjalani’s faction bombed SuperFerry...
Mr. President, on a number of occasions this session, I have addressed my colleagues about the critical importance of engagement and maintaining strong relationships with our allies in Southeast Asia. As I have described, an active presence is essential for a number of vital economic, security and strategic reasons. The United States has a number of strong allies in the region and these relationships are very important for promoting our policies pursuing peace, stability and prosperity in Southeast Asia. I remind my colleagues that the United States and the Kingdom of Thailand will soon celebrate 175 years of formal relations between the two countries, which makes Thailand our foremost and longest standing ally in Asia. It is in this context that I rise to address the significance of the Rajadamri Diplomatic Compound occupied by the U.S. Embassy in Thailand.

After the end of World War II, the U.S. Government intervened with the Government of the United Kingdom on behalf of the Kingdom of Thailand. The United Kingdom was demanding war reparations from the Kingdom of Thailand, and the U.S. Government, along with the United States, was in effect demanding war reparations from Japan during the war. However, the United States argued that during the war the Allies received very meaningful assistance from the Free Thai movement, which was composed of a significant number of the Thai leadership. In 1949, in acknowledgment of the U.S. role in assisting the Free Thai movement and in persuading the United Kingdom to forego pursuit of war reparations, the Royal Thai Government sold Rajadamri to the United States for a nominal sum and transferred title to the 17 acre compound.

Rajadamri is a beautiful piece of property. Located in the heart of bustling Bangkok, around the corner from the U.S. Embassy and across from the famous Peace Park, Rajadamri is a magnificent setting where a visitor can simultaneously admire the imposing modern towers of downtown Bangkok and feel the good-natured Chihuahua that lives on the grounds. The tranquil compound also houses three historic Thai homes that were built by the king for favored members of the royal family. Rajadamri represents an expression of friendship from the Thai Government and the people of Thailand. The granting of these royal residences to the U.S. Government is unprecedented and emphasizes even more so that this gift is a true symbol of the gratitude of the Thai people.

This compound has played a significant role in the long relationship with our stalwart Thai allies. In addition to the close cooperation between U.S. Forces and the Free Thai during WWII, the compound was given to the United States during Korean, Vietnam, Gulf, Afghanistan and Iraq wars. The Thais remain a very close friend in Southeast Asia and provide a variety of assistance beyond military, including delivery of humanitarian aid to Indonesia, Sri Lanka and other countries affected by the tsunami of 2004; and serving as the strategic center for our efforts to deal with Avian influenza and other pandemic risks. During the terrorist attacks of September 11, the United States was initially located on this compound. Rajadamri has served as a base for regional U.S. financial operations. Rajadamri also continues to house numerous embassy support elements, along with other facilities supporting assistance programs, our war against terrorism, operations to eliminate trafficking in humans and drugs, and our operations to promote peace and stability in the region.

As the Rajadamri compound was essentially a gift to the United States by a grateful Royal Thai Government, I believe it is our obligation to continue to use the compound in a manner that is consistent with the spirit in which it was given to the United States. The Kingdom of Thailand is one of the United States true friends in the world. In honor of that friendship, in an effort to strengthen our warm relations and in hopes that the relationship will grow as we continue to meet challenges in the region and the world, we must maintain Rajadamri as a centerpiece of our mission to Thailand. I urge my colleagues to support me on this point.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. COBURN). The Senator from New York is recognized.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that I be recognized for up to 10 minutes as in morning business and that Senator LEVIN be recognized for up to 10 minutes and that the time not be charged against the bill.

The PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WIRETAP

Mr. SCHUMER. 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 things such 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, changed, by the way. So when we’re talking about chasing down terrorists, we’re talking about getting a court order. If it’s important for our fellow citizens to understand, when you think Patriot Act, constitutional guarantees are in place when it comes to doing what is necessary to protect our homeland, because we value the Constitution.

Now, that sounds like something that would come from somebody saying, of course, we ought to have court orders before we wiretap our citizens. Well, let me tell you what Senator Kennedy wrote in this statement. It was President Bush in 2004, April 20, in my home State of New York, in the great city of Buffalo.

Let me read what the President said while we are talking about this new revelation about wiretaps. He says again, this is a quote from President Bush, April 20, 2004:

... any time you hear the United States government talking about wiretap, it requires—a wiretap requires a court order. Nothing has changed, by the way. When we’re talking about chasing down terrorists, we’re talking about getting a court order before we wiretap our fellow citizens to understand, when you think Patriot Act, constitutional guarantees are in place when it comes to doing what is necessary to protect our homeland, because we value the Constitution.

So I have a question for the President: Sir, with all due respect, what has changed? If, on April 20, 2004, you said we needed a court order to do wiretaps when we are talking about terrorists, why is it now that you are out there busy saying we do not need a court order; that the law does not require it?

On April 20, 2004, I would say to the President, you obviously knew that this program of wiretapping citizens was in effect. Why did you say we always need a court order, that that is what the Constitution says, because we value the Constitution, constitutional guarantees, your words?

I think this shows the speciousness of the argument that has been made by those in the White House, including the President, that the roving wiretapping of citizens without a court order is perfectly allowed by the law. The President himself stated something that you learn in law school, that you probably even learn in a civics class in high school, that a constitutional guarantee, in college, that a wiretap for an American citizen requires a court order.

The President of the United States stated:

... any time you hear the United States government talking about wiretap, it requires—a wiretap requires a court order. . . .

I could not have stated it any better myself. That is the law. That has been
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, they put into place 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 liberty and, in fact, in the Pan-American realization that we need security as well as liberty.

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 believe 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 flick of a pen.

So I ask my colleagues, as we consider possibly renewing the PATRIOT Act, to read what the President has said. The view that we have had on this side of the aisle, that it was sort of beyond discussion; that if one is going to wiretap an American citizen, they need court permission—in emergencies, of course, it is allowed 72 hours after it is done—that that was more or less the consensus in this country, and it was a consensus the President was part of at least as of a year ago and a half.

What made the President change his views? What made him reverse the universally accepted view that a wiretap requires a court order is beyond me. But let us move forward here. Let us come together, realize that we must protect ourselves but that we can protect ourselves and protect our liberties at the same time.

I urge the President to explain why he said what he did on April 20 and why what he is saying now is so different and to return to the position that most Americans accept, the position he had on April 20 but has since vanished, and that is that to wiretap an American citizen requires a court order.

I yield my remaining time and yield to the Senator from Michigan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan is recognized for 10 minutes for minority remarks.

Mr. LEVIN. I ask unanimous consent that Senator CANTWELL be recognized immediately after I conclude, for 10 minutes under the same conditions as I am speaking under Senate Rule 28’s provision. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEFESE APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, a totally extraneous provision allowing for oil 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:

‘When the Senate 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 Rule 28 that the Presiding Officer 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’s effectiveness. That provision states:

‘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 committees 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. 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 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 extraneous 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 committees. 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 anything 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 conferees. 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 it is to the peace and the liberty, 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, to-morrow, and so long as this great institution lives.”

December 20, 2005

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S14141
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.

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:

important this issue is. We have been to get over our over dependence on foss-
enough energy independence and need the Arctic Refuge, particularly when think is a nexus to that is drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, particularly when I think we are hearing the complaint, as I am from many parts of the country about this legisla-
tion and the way it has been put to-

I heard my colleagues talk about the vote tomorrow and the process. I just wish to emphasize that while there will be point of order relating 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 here that I believe is outside this legislation and should not be allowed.

I hope my colleagues understand that 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 Sen-
ate 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 coun-
try 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 report.

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 this provision, 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 we carry this newspaper in Oregon and also in 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 something 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 supporting 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 legisla-
tion was thrown in at the eleventh hour. I believe we should pull it out and get on about our business of pass-
ing a Defense appropriations bill.

Let me mention another issue that I am sorry is in this legislation.

I have for the RECORD several editorials that I would like to submit for the RECORD on this issue of immu-

nity for drug and vaccine manufactur-

ers. There are several here that deserve being a part of the RECORD. I ask unan-
imous consent that they be printed in the RECORD.

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


THE STRAIGHT LIABILITY PROVISION

Republicans are using the last days of this Congressional session to try to grant extra-
orinary liability protection to the drug companies that will make the vaccines and other medicines to combat a possible influ-
enza 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 por-
trayed 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 a way to reward drug companies, which help bankroll Republicans, and punish the trial lawyers, who help bankroll Demo-
crats.

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 na-
tional 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 lead-
ers would allow suits only if there was will-
ful misconduct. The companies could be re-
ckless or grossly negligent and escape re-
ponsibility. As for victims’ compensation, the Republicans have been vague and secre-
tive, but claim that they will produce a fair and robust compensation system. Their pro-
posal is expected to be in the Defense appropriations bill that is now before a con-
ference committee and, once approved, cannot be amended on the floor.

Some senators actually think that provision and leave the complexities to fuller discus-
sion early next year.
President Bush and Congress are trying to give a Christmas present to one of their favorite industries—the drugmakers. Senate legislation to create a new government health contingency division within the Department of Health and Human Services with the power to shield drug companies from lawsuits.

They 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 believe it. The motivation appears to be based on an untruth repeated recently by President Bush.

Last month, when he outlined a prevention plan for bird flu, 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.

An independent review of jury verdicts and judicial decisions for cases involving flu vaccine, two government health bodies 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.

The vaccine shield was part of that plan; another potential stealth insert is a plan to create a biomedical research agency that would walling off vaccine makers from lawsuits or drug companies from lawsuits.

In that context, how to handle a rush vaccine production is understandable. In today’s lightning pace when it comes to helping public health goals an effective vaccine creation program seeks to promote. Case in point: the Bush administration’s 2005 effort to have health professionals and first-responders immunized against smallpox.

But it’s inexorable to exploit public fears of a flu pandemic as a means to grant the drug industry “unjustifiable 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 just as unbelievable to concoct such a blatant Christmas giveaway for the pharmaceutical industry. Barring injured patients from seeking compensation undermines the public health goals an effective vaccination program seeks to promote. 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 vaccine have reported heart attacks and neurological disorders. When other first-responders were told there would be no compensation for anyone who experienced adverse effects the backlash stopped the program in its tracks.

President Bush would have Americans believe that greedy trial lawyers and runaway jury verdicts 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 Future of Vaccine Development” by two Harvard University School of Public Health professors found only 10 lawsuits against the manufacturers of flu vaccine during the past 25 years. Pharmaceutical companies have been making heavy recent investment in vaccine R&D without any additional liability protection.

This 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 by patients who can prove they were injured by a vaccine.

All Congress needs to do is extend the VIC plan to any new federal flu pandemic vaccine, that some say doesn’t create the first blanket industry product liability immunity in the nation’s history.
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 are 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 before lawmakers leave town for 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. Particularly, 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 Dept. of America’s Health and Human Services, 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 equipment, drugs and vaccines would be shielded from public awareness or exposure.

We have editorialized before about the penchant for the Bush administration, which backs S.B. 1373, 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 program. It works fine, so why tamper with it?

Most analysts say that recent reductions in the number of lawsuits 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, P.A. 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:

(From the Times-Tribune, Dec. 12, 2005)

Mr. Frist’s bill 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 pointy heads.”

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)

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 $8.3 billion emergency preparedness bill introduced by Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist, R-Tenn. The bill would create a new bureaucracy, the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Agency (BARDA), 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 biological threat agents such as bioterrorism. 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 compensation 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 what it terms “bioterrorism” 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 program. It works fine, so why tamper with it?

Most analysts say that recent reductions in the number of lawsuits 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.
and accountability required to acknowledge, to repel that peril, and you specter of bio-terrorists preying on a vulnerable patience for transparency, then raise the peculiarity for domestic security and stymie the civil justice system in the event of malpractice and negligence, such as failing to follow normal safety protocols.

Yet, under the president’s eager support, a squadron of Republican senators has been shoving 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 faced 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 has not seriously obscured a new law that recanted 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 product, according to a recent report on National Public Radio.

And the question for the White House and congressional leadership in this effort to invoke official secrecy while ensuring the new agency to shield from any accountability from manufacturers of drugs that are intended to safeguard the whole country, if not the whole world? We believe the 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.

These points are all worthy of congressional approval. We do have reservations, however, about another part of the plan. He is asking Congress to absolve the manufacturers of vaccines from all legal liability, meaning they couldn’t be sued if people who pay for their vaccines were harmed by 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, if not the whole world? We believe the 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.

No, the Black Drug Act has precious little to do with much of anything other than securing an expanded sphere of official secrecy in which the administration and its favored corporate benefactors can exploit the fruits of fear.

Santa’s still making his list, and he’s not amused.

—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, T.2.5 million vaccine 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 death or serious injury. That standard is much too permissive; it would shield manufacturers in cases of gross negligence, such as failing to follow normal safety protocols.

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 lawsuit protections to childhood-vaccine manufacturers in 1986, but Mr. Frist wants to extend such protection 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 a review and the kind of measures Mr. Weldon advocates, lawsuit protection for flu-vaccine manufacturers could backfire.

—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 by them has come under wide criticism because of its intended formation of a new bureaucracy wrapped in secrecy and its lack of accountability to the American people. Witness is the fact that with the measure stalled in the Senate, the sponsors appear intent on trying to pass it as a rider to the defense appropriation 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 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 report said, but because of low profit margins and unpredictable demand.

These are two factors that clearly should be monitored. Any legislation to spur the production of vaccines, for instance, for an avian-flu pandemic.

There is another major question hanging over Burr’s bill: Is it desirable to form within the Department of Health and Human Services a new supersecret agency? Already in place are the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of Homeland Security and the National Institutes of Health. Sanofi-Pasteur ought to provide more than enough federal firepower to encourage and monitor the steps being taken to prevent or counter pandemics or bioterror attacks. The forming of a new agency that would be all shielded from public and even congressional scrutiny could hardly be the right answer for America.

—From the Las Vegas Sun, Nov. 2, 2005

VACCINES AND ACCOUNTABILITY: PROPOSAL TO SHIELD AVIAN-FLU VACCINE MAKERS FROM LIABILITY INVITES HEA...
troops. It should be about protecting our country. It is about giving them resources. It should not be about backdoor 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 and trust we 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 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 an 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 face of the war, the face of the war facing us, 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 gave an 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 we offset that because that is the responsible way 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 and energy.

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 overwhelmingly 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 other.

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 recoverable gas.

I will never understand why the people who are 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, undersea. Because we have new technologies, you can now drill for miles underground without ever marring 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 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 this is the right thing to do for our country.

So I hope, as we start voting on these very important bills and finish the business of this year—I hope very soon because so many of our Members want to be with their families at this time of year, just like everyone in America does—I hope we 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. We are supposed to deliver to the American people a reconciliation bill that sets the budget on a path to lower our deficit by half, as the President has asked us to do, over the next 5 years; a Defense appropriations bill that will deliver to the victims Katrina and Rita 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 produce for us. This is important 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 the misplaced priorities of the Republican leadership 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. Especially 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
December 20, 2005

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

S14147

Senator 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 serving nothing pharmaceutical companies and HMOs. In fact, this bill was a victory for big business.

This conference report allows States to increase the Medicaid copayments that many beneficiaries must pay in order to receive health care services and medications. The original Senate bill included no increases in copayments or premiums.

This conference report, however, reflects the House cuts, which overwhelmingly impact beneficiaries.

The Senate and House conferees also chose to lower 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 $9,000 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, 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 HMOs and pharmaceutical companies?

A budget is more than a collection of numbers; it is a reflection of values. We should allow home 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 cuts $1.5 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 2005 compared to 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 credit worthy, 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 $598 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 that 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. Let me summarize 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 increases 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 will likely to continue to go up. 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.

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.

9.5 percent loans: Eliminates the recycling of 9.5 loans and extends the limitations already in effect under the Taxpayer-Teacher Protection Act. Provides additional competitive grants to create additional opportunities for students with access to postsecondary education, make it more affordable for students to get to college, and provide them with new opportunities.

Lender payment cap: Requires lenders to rebate to the Federal Government the difference between the borrower rate and the lender rate when the borrower rate exceeds the lender rate.

Reduction of work penalty: Reduces the work penalty by increasing the income protection allowance for students and encourages saving for college by reducing the percent of savings that are assessed.

Simplified needs analysis: Simplifies the application process for student aid by permitting students and families who are receiving means-tested assistance to file a shorter form and raises the "auto-zero" amount to $20,000 so that families with income levels below that amount are automatically determined to have zero expected family contribution.

Reduction of origination fees: Reduces origination fees charged to borrowers by 1 percentage point immediately and by half of a percentage point for each year beginning July 1, 2007, and continuing through July 1, 2010.

Distance learning: Eliminates the "50 percent" rule for institutions offering distance education programs. One 50 percent rule limits the percentage of courses offered through distance learning and the other rule limits the 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, schools would be making loan payments to or of 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.

Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 2005. While the conference report is less 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 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 added several 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 for the reduction of these fees, 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. But they did not realize that low 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. This bill provides for the reduction of these fees, so 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 capped at 6 percent. At the current rate of increase, 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 interest rate structure the same. This 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 met 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 2000, many students 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 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 one that clarified 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 or have earned a baccalaureate degree 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 that the Senate will take action 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 for the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. I hope that this process can continue in a bipartisan way, because ultimately, it is about students, it is about the economy, and it is about our national security.

With respect to pensions, the conference report also adjusted premiums payable to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, PBGC, and will save a total of $3.6 billion. These savings will be achieved by a series of increases to pension insurance premiums.

The per-person premium for single employer plans will rise from $19 to $30 and will be indexed; the per-person premium for single-employer plans will rise from $2.60 to $8 and will be indexed; and a new premium will be charged against underfunded, terminated plans of $1.250 per person and will be payable for the first 3 years after the sponsor emerges from bankruptcy. This “termination premium” will apply to plans of sponsors whose parent company filed for protection under Chapter 11 after October 18, 2005. This increase in premiums payable by plan sponsors to the PBGC is long overdue. Single-employer premiums have not been increased since the early 1990s.

This conference report marks the first instance in which multiemployer plan premiums have been increased since 1980. Now, all of the language in the pension part of this bill will be superceded when the full pension bills passed by the House and by the Senate are conferenced to one bill to provide for pension reform to protect taxpayers and the pensions of all hard-working Americans who were promised a defined benefit plan.

This bill meets the goal of deficit reduction, and it does so by taking the money from corporate windfalls, not students. It protects current student programs. It adds a new student grant program to the tune of $3.75 billion. Much of what is in the rhetoric but not part of 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 they had before. We have had to put all the limitations—but limitations that will improve 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. We hear so much about fiscal responsibility 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 $3 trillion and keeps rising.

Debt, not discipline, has been the hallmark of the Republican 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 deficit reduction. 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 $127.7 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 assuring even more difficulty 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, it 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 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 will fail to include 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 provision in the Senate bill, 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 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 $3 billion that will directly impact Medicaid beneficiaries.

What is going to happen to these families once they are required to pay prescription drugs 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, and 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 their services and incur additional bills there is 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, home 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 services into a 1915(c) Medicaid waiver which the State of California estimates will result in a 40 percent of currently eligible participants in 1915(c) 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. The administration is countering this 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.

This 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.

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 education.

The conference report reauthorizes the TANF Program for 5 years despite overwhelming opposition in the Senate to including TANF reauthorizations 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 caregivers 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 in California.

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:


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. 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 while permitting the individual to retain important community and familial contacts. The provision of these services is 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. ADHC services have been offered in California and 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 stated the 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 within the 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 in Medicaid and encouraging the use of community-based services. Further, it occurs as CMS is launching a new demonstration program in Medicare to allow beneficiaries access to ADHC services as a Serious Medical Condition (SMC) benefit.

At a time when both your Administration and the National Governors’ Association have identified Medicaid’s institutional bias as a serious policy problem and are examining options for enhancing home and community-based care, it is puzzling that CMS’s Medicaid program is moving in the opposite direction by dismantling existing ADHC programs and force them into waivers, thereby undermining their effectiveness. Maintaining ADHC services as an optional Medicaid benefit would be consistent with 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 stop what is currently the only uninterrupted access to ADHC services in California and other affected states. We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Dianne Feinstein,
Barbara Boxer,

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE
S14151

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Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, July 29, 2005.

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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-earning workers hit hardest by sluggish wage gains and more recently by declining real wages. The inaction of 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 large 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 achieved at the expense of 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.

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 individuals with disabilities who have languished for months waiting for the Social Security Supplemental Income, and approve their applications for Social Security Supplemental Income, or SSA, 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, SSA beneficiaries will receive back benefits in installments that could stretch out over the course of a year.

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, or 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, SSA beneficiaries will receive back benefits in installments that could stretch out over the course of a year.

This provision means many poor SSA 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 cuts that would make 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 child care 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 value of the program, and the importance of helping paying for childcare and that high quality early care is the key to the healthy development of our children. Rhode Island has made a commitment to help all low-income families pay for childcare. This treatment of families on welfare and those who are working but cannot afford the high cost of childcare. In Rhode Island, we have seen childcare budgets rise as Federal investments have remained stagnant. The new TANF work requirements, coupled with inadequate funding for childcare, jeopardizes my State’s commitment to assure that all children have safe, nurturing, and enriching 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 amount to a higher cost to States than even the controversial House-passed bill.

I wish I had the 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 conferences 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 a $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. 1990, 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 a bill with 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 been a windfall 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 ever, need-based financial aid under the Pell grant program is tied to curriculum, essentially mandating debt and economic freedom for low-income students.

Again, I remind my colleagues that last week Senator KENNEDY introduced and this Chamber passed by 83 to 8 a motion to instruct conferences to insist that the Senate provisions increasing need-based financial aid, which were fully offset by savings in S. 1990, 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, talk money from important Federal programs in order to pave the way for billions in other priorities 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 responded 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. 1990, 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 draconian 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, there is this is not 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 recipients are employed, receive job 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 will have to increase its work participation rate by 16 percent or bring another 1,600 families into work from 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 financed by 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 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 clearly among the lowest priorities. The better 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 cuts are provided for certain students who are eligible for Pell grants, but the most needy students are not prioritized and additional hurdles make it difficult to apply for aid in the first place. The general Pell population—including about 14,000 students in my state of Hawaii—have been waiting for an increase in the base grant for several years now, but will have to wait longer because this conference report does not include that additional help for them to stay in school.

For these and other reasons, I strongly oppose the conference report before us. I cannot vote in favor of a package with these cuts—particularly not this close to Christmas, and particularly not to impact those that need our help the most. Human kindness should abide throughout the year, but particularly at this time of year. This conference report simply embodies the opposite message.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, there are many provisions within this reconciliation conference report that are deeply troubling to me, but at this point, I want to focus my concerns on provisions that undermine the historic 1996 welfare reform bill. That bill changed the old broken welfare system into a new program called Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, TANF.

The new rules encouraged and required parents to move from welfare to work, but there were incentives to help parents, and billions of new dollars in childcare support. So, the knowledge that their child had childcare. Such supports are essential so that parents can make a successful transition.

The historic reform of 1996 also made changes in the child support enforcement programs, and further enhancements were made in 1998 to improve child support enforcement. While progress has been made on both programs, the child support enforcement has been a story in 1996, a child support enforcement collected $12 billion. Thanks to the changes in welfare reform, child support enforcement is now collecting $23.9 billion. In the President’s fiscal year 2006 budget, the Office of Management and Budget, OMB, rated the Federal child support enforcement programs among the highest, most efficient programs in all of the Federal Government.

Despite this record of success, the reconciliation conference cuts child support enforcement by $1.5 billion over the next 5 years and a $4.9 billion cut over the next 10 years. These cuts are outrageous because States use this funding to track down absent parents, establish legally enforceable child support orders, and collect and distribute child support owed to families. CBO has estimated that this loss in Federal child support funding will result in $2.9 billion in child support going uncollected over the next 5 years and $8.4 billion going uncollected over the next 10 years. The reality is that children and families will be shortchanged. How, in any way, does this lack of investment promote personal responsibility? The answer is that it does not, in fact, this provision actually undermines past reforms.

I want to express my appreciation to Chairman GRASSLEY for his efforts in forging a bipartisan welfare reform reauthorization bill during recent debates. In March, the Senate Finance Committee secured such consensus that it was able to move the TANF reauthorization package on a voice vote.

On December 14, the Senate voted 64 to 27 on a motion by Senator CARPER not to include TANF in reconciliation. This amendment was a clear sense of the Senate about the importance of investing in childcare as an essential support for families during the transition from welfare to work.

Despite this bipartisan discussion in the Senate, the welfare reform authorization has been sandwiched into a reconciliation conference report that we have been given only 10 hours to debate. We have 10 hours to debate on a whole host of issues, many of which, including welfare reforms, have serious problems that were not part of the original Senate bill. Previous Republican proposals were designed to pressure the States to have at least 50 percent of their TANF families in work activities, but, under these earlier discussions, States would have 5 years to achieve these new, tougher standards. 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 new rules, 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 of 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 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 and 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 are trying to get 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 affected are those who 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 reconcile conference report of the 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 time for us to tell 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. As Medicare premiums, co-payments, and deductibles rise, many Medicare beneficiaries are having to choose between eating and paying their premiums.

Among the Medicare provisions in the House-passed bill that will 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 in the Record a letter from AARP 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 and other third-party spending, that there are billions more in cuts to eligibility and services to Medicaid beneficiaries. Additionally, the conference report provisions in this section will callously undermine the health care options of the Nation's most vulnerable citizens, which includes children.

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. As Medicare premiums, co-payments, and deductibles rise, many Medicare beneficiaries are having to choose between eating and paying their premiums.

CBO adds additional restrictions so that those enrollees would be children.

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-passed bill and consistent with 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 by 2015, and that about half of those enrollees would be children."

CBO estimates 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 states that expanded Medicaid, including 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 these 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.

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Unfortunately, the conference report fell mighty in this regard. In fact, there is not even a Native American or Indian health program 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 the payment levels that even higher than those allowed under the SCHIP program, with the stated policy objective of achieving more appropriate utilization of core services. This objective, however, would not be achieved at 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 a lower 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 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 benefits 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 would allow States to reduce 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.

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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 diary 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. The dairy farmers see this as a 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 Dairy Cooperative Union, American 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 over the conference’s approval of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

We urge the Senate to oppose the 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

December 20, 2005

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 to 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 people with disabilities and others low-income 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 waivers are a key way for Medicaid beneficiaries to purposefully divest assets to qualify for Medicaid.

CCD is also very concerned about the negative impact of the TANF provisions on people with disabilities and oppose the inclusion of these provisions in the conference report.

In addition to the letter from AARP expressing major concerns 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 H. -leader 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:

AARP

December 19, 2005

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 bill, the conference agreement is irresponsible policy.

The final conference agreement does not ask for shared sacrifice to achieve budgetary savings. Rather it protects the pharmaceutical industry, the managed care industry, and other providers at the expense of low-income Medicaid beneficiaries and Medi- care beneficiaries. It 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. Under current 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 improper impact 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,

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
Dear Senator:

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 communities faced economic challenges, 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 by cutting a host of essential services, increasing costs to beneficiaries, or severely compromising program structure.

Today there are more than 41 million Hispanics in the United States and more than 20 million 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 (60%) of registered 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 both critical, the current proposal may diverge from otherwise sound strategies to raise revenues. Tax cuts increased the budget deficit; low-income families should not now 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 seriously about enhancing life opportunities for working families. This budget reconciliation package fails to send that message. Thus, NCLR urges you to VOTE "NO" on the reconciliation package. NCLR will recommend that the National Hispanic Leadership Agenda include votes associated with this legislation in its Congressional Scorecard.

Sincerely,

Janet Murguía
President and CEO

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

Washington, DC
December 19, 2005

Dear Senator:

On behalf of the 3,500 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, and victimizers of violence who constitute the anticrime group, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, we urge you to support investments in law enforcement, reject 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, strong families, and high-quality early childhood education, and comprehensive screenings and therapies help children fight crime and lead productive lives.

We thus urge you to reject the House/Senate Conference Report on Reconciliation (S. 1932), which is expected to be considered 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 both chambers of Congress in the next day or two—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 bill would cut many low-income children from the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) program that can help prevent serious or disabling health issues, and provide comprehensive early screening and treatment to help identify and treat behavioral and emotional problems and mental illnesses while children’s problems are more correctable and less costly. It also would limit kids’ access to care and child care assistance.

The House/Senate conference report would limit low-income children’s access to the Medicaid program. Therefore, we ask that you support provisions that maximize programmatic savings by increasing efficiency, fraud, waste, and abuse, and by reducing drug prices and other payments— savings which are less likely to hurt beneficiaries.

The Medicaid program, in addition to providing low-income children access to care, provides safety net care, and follows 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 administering the Medicaid program, we believe that reforms must be achieved while continuing quality coverage for low-income children. We support proposals that increase cost sharing, shockingly, reduce drug prices, and reduce drug prices and other payments— savings which are less likely to hurt beneficiaries.

The reconciliation report would apply to all families, including low-income families while failing to protect the economic security of troubled, delinquent youths to change their behavior and break the peer connections that lead to crime. FCP reaps 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 would allow 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 kids with Medicaid should be the care 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 100% to 133% of poverty level) and those children subject to new and sometimes unfathomable 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 in the foster care system are even more likely to receive lower-quality care than low-income children with private insurance. To have a child in foster care is a severe insult to the ability of relatives to care for abused and neglected children, increasing pressure on the already inadequate number of non-relative foster care homes and potentially leaving more children in dangerous homes. Reversing the Rosales court decision would limit federally IV-E foster care reimbursement to some relatives who can now receive these reimbursements. The proposal would also limit federal Title IV-E funds for case management and other services for children living with relatives and other circumstances. This would in federal foster care support will decrease the likelihood of safe foster care homes being available for all of the abused and neglected children in need of them, resulting in re-abuse and later crime.

The Reconciliation Conference Report would put new limits on funding that would restrict case management and other prevention services for kids “at imminent risk of removal from the home” and limit case-workers’ ability to perform crucial case management and other services. Limiting the ability to perform crucial case management services will increase child abuse and neglect and foster care placements, as well as later crime. Restricting caseworkers’ ability to help with family reunification and other case management when children are transitioning between foster care and juvenile institutional placements would place an additional burden on the already underfunded juvenile justice system. It would also support in states (under certain circumstances) to support prevention services for kids at high risk of entering the foster care system would increase child abuse and neglect and foster care placements, as well as later crime. Restricting caseworkers’ ability to help with family reunification and other case management when children are transitioning between foster care and juvenile institutional placements would place an additional burden on the already underfunded juvenile justice system.

Early Care and Education

Unlike the original S. 1932, the Reconciliation Conference Report would limit the ability of relatives to care for abused and neglected children in health care settings. When children enter the foster care system, their health and medical needs are often ignored. The insurer’s legal ability to perform crucial case management and other services will decrease, the likelihood of safe foster care homes being available for all of the abused and neglected children in need of them, resulting in re-abuse and later crime. The Reconciliation Conference Report would put new limits on funding that would restrict case management and other prevention services for kids “at imminent risk of removal from the home” and limit case-workers’ ability to perform crucial case management services. Limiting the ability to perform crucial case management services will increase child abuse and neglect and foster care placements, as well as later crime.

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Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, I would like to raise an issue of clarification regarding section 5107, Revisions to Payments for Therapy Services. It is my understanding that this provision retains the therapy limitation of $1,740 for outpatient physical therapy and $1,740 for outpatient occupational therapy but does not allow an exception for therapy services that are needed by a beneficiary over this amount. This exception process is expressly to permit services above the cap that are medically necessary. Mr. President, I ask the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee whether this interpretation is correct.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, this is correct.

Mr. ENSIGN. In addition, there should be no delay in implementing the exception process. CMS should work diligently to develop a process to determine whether a service is medically necessary. This process could include a “code modifier” and standard audit review of medical necessity and reflect significant service improvements. It is my understanding, based on the language, that if CMS does not develop a process, a request for therapy services will be deemed medically necessary if CMS does not act within 10 business days. Further, the language also appears to permit a beneficiary to request medically necessary coverage outside the cap at the
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 with respect 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 opportunity 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 the 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 teachers to 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.

The Senate bill proposed 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 proposed 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 rates.

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 to encourage our students to go to college.

Those are the wrong priorities, Mr. President, and I very much regret that our Republican colleagues have insisted on turning a good Senate bill into a shameful retreat on aid to college education.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

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—this bill. I ask unanimous consent that the time be 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 make a motion to waive the Budget Act 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 this motion 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 Senate amendments 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 in the Senate. 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 in order 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 1:00 tomorrow. Thereafter, 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. We will start bright and early. I will have more to say on this later.

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 of the Senate and described one aspect of this conference report, 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 in 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 to domestic disasters 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 FA-18 fighter aircraft because our pilots deserve the best equipment there is. This conference report also includes $29 billion for Katrina disaster relief. It is important to note that not one dime of this $29 billion is new money; $5.1 billion is from the 1-percent across-the-board cuts in this bill as well as other rescissions. The rest, $23.4 of the $29 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 response programs by $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 cronynism and incompetence at the top. But does anyone seriously believe the President can out-maneuver 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 range up 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 the same sad story for the next hurricane, the people of New Orleans and the people of New Orleans’ surrounding areas need 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 passed four times—I have sponsored this bill and it passed in the Senate four different times—is one of the measures that should be in this bill but always gets stripped out in conference. The same Senators who stand and talk proudly for it can’t wait to get behind closed doors and strip it out. Four straight years. What is it about? When Guard and Reserve members of top companies such as Sears, GM, and Home Depot are called to active duty, companies they work for often fail to pay, or pay too little. They can worry about defeating terrorism and don’t have to worry about missing mortgage payments.

Thirty State governments do the same thing. They believe their workers who sacrifice to defend America are worth a helping hand. I introduced the Reservist Pay Security Act with a bipartisan team of Republicans and Democrats in the Senate, my lead cosponsors Senator BARBARA MIKULSKI of Maryland, Senator GEORGE ALLEN of Virginia, LINDSEY GRAHAM of South Carolina, and others who believe the Federal Government should make the same commitment to our troops and other employers make. One out of every ten Guard and Reserve members is a Federal employee. Yet they don’t have the same salary and income protection as those in the private sector. How can you possibly explain that? How can we say, as a Federal Government, we won’t stand behind our troops when the private sector does, when State governments do, when local governments do?

Again and again that is passed on the Senate floor. We pat ourselves on the back and it heads to the conference committee and disappears. Think about this: The Department of Defense hands out awards to companies that stand behind the Guard and Reserve. The Federal Government hands out a demotion to those in the Senate who consistently vote for this on the floor with a big smile on their faces, head to the conference committee and kill it every time. If they think they are getting even with me, that isn’t what it is about. It is about helping our troops.

On a bipartisan basis, Members of the Senate have said it is time to get this done. This bill doesn’t do it. The Department of Defense claims that it would cause disparity and discard an activated reservist is being paid more than an Active-Duty soldier. Active-Duty soldiers don’t stand around comparing pay stubs and what they are getting back home. The Uniformed Services Disparity Act doesn’t create disparities, it reduces them, by ensuring fewer soldiers have to sacrifice a substantial part of their income to serve the Nation. We talk all the time about supporting our troops. It is interesting, we support it when there is a rollcall on the floor. When it gets to the darkness of a conference committee, that support has been taken out time and time again.

I hope we will have a chance to pass this in the next session. I will offer it again. This time I hope the conference committee 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 2005 was a tough year for farmers from coast to coast. Hurrican Katrina and Rita, the drought 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 reprogramming of the State Department to support the new Afghan Army in Darfur. I will quote from Secretary Powell; and now it is Condoleezza Rice. They were able to say the word about genocide, but at the least we should be supporting the African Union troops who 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 work of the African Union Mission in Sudan in this bill. The United States provides approximately $5 million a month in support of the African Union Mission in Sudan. That amounts to one-third of their total funding. These funds are critical to the work of 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 $2 billion to support the new Afghan Army and use those funds to train the new Afghan Army and use these funds are critical. She requested that they be included in this Defense appropriation bill. The Secretary 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 going to worship 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, is 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 Darfur in Sudan. The Clinton administration would not say about Rwanda. They said we are dealing with a “genocide.” That is a word you have to use very carefully. It has happened rarely in the history of the world, but when it has, it has had catastrophic consequences. So our administration, our Government, our country has declared that a genocide is occurring in Darfur in Sudan. The obvious question to us and those people around the world who care is: What are we going to do? We have not committed any American troops. Maybe we will never will, but at the least we should be supporting the African Union troops who are trying to bring order there on the ground.

This bill we are going to consider tomorrow took out the money for these African Union troops, despite the pleas of Secretary of State Rice, despite the knowledge that we are dealing with a genuine genocide where innocent people are being killed, raped, and displaced every day. We could not find $50 million in a multibillion dollar budget to keep these troops there to protect these poor people in this region. It is unthinkable, yet it is a fact.

Earlier this year, the Senate unanimously approved the Darfur Peace and Accountability Act, calling for the rapid expansion of the African Union force. That legislation stated that if the AU Mission fails to stop the ongoing genocide, “‘the international community should take additional . . . measures to prevent and suppress acts of genocide in the Darfur region...’”

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The conference report contains 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 said 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 voting, Senators Lautenberg, Dukakis, and Dole led the fight here and we won. 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 breakup 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 conference, they have decided: Let's save some money here. It is a false savings if this pandemic strikes--the States and challengers 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 conference, 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 Vioxx.

The Republican proposal would shield the drug industry from legal account-
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 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 vision, I believe 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 will see 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 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 from 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 2005 adjusted for inflation. That is the budgetary baseline of the Congressional Budget Office.

When we look at the funding levels we have already appropriated and in some cases already cut for each program 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 this was lost ground in special education in recent memory. We will have less money to educate the children who are born with special needs and disabilities. In my State of Illinois, we will lose $49 million for those kids.

A 1-percent cut in child and family services means $350 million less for Head Start, less for services for abused and neglected kids, less for adoption-related services, less for abstinence education services for homeless children and other programs. Funding for early education and health care through Head Start will be cut by $195 million, and that means 25,000 more children will not be included in Head Start next year. Childcare development block grants helping lower and moderate-income families afford childcare face a 1-percent cut, meaning 11,000 fewer children from low-income families, working families, trying to make a living in a tough environment, will not be helped because of this 1-percent cut. In my State of Illinois, we will lose $16 million.

In housing, the section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program is the Federal Government’s main rental assistance program for low-income families. A 1-percent across-the-board means approximately 65,000 fewer low-income households receive rental assistance through this program. This program 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 3,300 vouchers.

Community development block grants—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 across-the-board, that means 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 a budget deficit 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 responsibilities 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 want to 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. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum be rescinded.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

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.