

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003, AS OF SEPTEMBER 22, 2003

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	1,359,834
Permanents and other spending legislation	1,013,810	977,842	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	1,133,856	1,160,341	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	-369,104	-369,106	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous sessions:	1,778,562	1,769,077	1,359,834
Enacted this session:			
Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2003 (P.L. 108-11)	79,190	42,024	2
Postal Civil Service Retirement System Funding Reform Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-18)	3,479	3,479	0
Gila River Indian Community Judgment Fund Distribution Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-22)	1	1	0
Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 2003 (P.L. 108-26)	3,165	3,165	0
Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-27)	11,347	11,347	-49,489
Veterans' Memorial Preservation and Recognition Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-29)	0	0	*
Welfare Reform Extension Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-40)	64	26	0
Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act (P.L. 108-61)	0	0	-1
Family Farmer Bankruptcy Relief Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-73)	0	0	*
An Act to amend Title XXI of the Social Security Act (P.L. 108-74)	1,259	20	0
Chile Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 108-77)	0	0	**
Singapore Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 108-78)	0	0	**
Total	98,505	60,062	-49,488
Entitlements and mandatory programs:			
Difference between enacted levels and budget resolution estimates for appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	0	0	n.a.
Total Current Level ^{1, 2} ..	1,877,067	1,829,139	1,310,346
Total Budget Resolution ^{1, 2}	1,873,975	1,826,134	1,310,347
Current Level Over Budget Resolution ...	3,092	3,005	n.a.
Current Level Under Budget Resolution ...	n.a.	n.a.	1

¹ Per section 502 of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2004, provisions designated as an emergency are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the current level excludes budget authority of \$984 million from funds provided in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-69).

² Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget.

Notes.—n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law; * = less than \$500,000; ** = revenue effects begin in fiscal year 2004.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, every year since 1968, in the period be-

tween September 15 and October 15, our Nation observes Hispanic Heritage Month. This month-long celebration offers us a special opportunity to reflect on and pay tribute to the innumerable ways that Hispanic Americans, and Hispanic culture, enrich both our daily lives and the diverse heritage of the Nation.

According to the Census Bureau, some 38 million Hispanic Americans today live in the United States—and increasingly, in every corner of the United States. While many Hispanic Americans choose to live in parts of the country with proud and long-established Hispanic traditions; others are finding work, raising families and building vigorous Hispanic communities in places where, until recently, they did not exist or were little noticed. In politics, the arts, the media, sports, our colleges and universities, Hispanic Americans are a vital presence—architects of the American spirit. Even our taste in food reflects the degree to which Hispanic traditions are now woven into the fabric of our lives: tortillas are as much a staple of the national diet as pizza and bagels, and salsa has ended the reign of ketchup as the nation's most popular condiment.

Hispanic Americans bring to American life not one culture but many. Their roots reach to Central and South America and the Caribbean, and beyond, to Europe and Africa; every community enriches a great, underlying cultural foundation with its own distinctive variations. My own State of Maryland offers a brilliant example. There are some 228,000 Hispanic Americans in the State, a number that has increased by 82 percent since the 1990 census. Marylanders today are fortunate to have co-workers and neighbors from Europe, Africa, South and Central America and close cultural ties to the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal. From Puerto Ricans in New York to the Mexican communities of California, Hispanic Americans are changing the face of America and teaching us to celebrate the glory of the multi-faith, multi-cultural family that constitutes this great country. In my own State of Maryland, there are 228,000 Hispanic Americans, an increase of more than 82 percent since 1990, and they come from at least a dozen countries. In every county in Maryland, from the Eastern Shore to the western reaches of the State, Hispanic Americans have found a home.

Nonetheless, across the country Hispanic Americans face numerous challenges. Eager to work, too often they can find only low-paying jobs; the income level of Hispanic households is on average \$15,000 less than that of white households, and almost one-third of Hispanic Americans live below the official poverty line. While Hispanics make up about 13 percent of the U.S. population, a study by the Hispanic Association on Corporate Responsibility found that Hispanics account for only 4.6 percent of U.S. firms' company offi-

cial and managers. Despite a 10 percent increase in population in just the last two years, Hispanic voting participation remains worryingly static.

In the great tradition of newcomers to the United States, Hispanic Americans come in search of better lives, decent jobs, and a chance to raise their families in peace and prosperity. Many of us in the Congress, whose families came here in an earlier time for just those reasons, know full well what that means. As public servants we have an opportunity, and indeed I would say an obligation, to ensure that every generation of Americans has access to the opportunities that were given to us. In doing so we keep our Nation on course to achieving the principles set out in the founding documents of our Nation.

We must not let language or economic or social status stand in the way of the full participation of all our people in our community life, and we must not permit these factors to become a barrier to our public institutions and services. In the history of this country no opportunity has been more important than the chance to go to school—important to the individual, with incalculable benefits to the society as a whole. That is why I have cosponsored S. 1545, the Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act, which would make it easier for States to provide in-state tuition status to students without regard to immigration status, and allow some immigrant students who have been in this country for five years or more to apply for legal status. It is my hope that for thousands of our newest Americans the DREAM Act will prove to be an important step along the way to living a rewarding and productive life.

As Hispanic Americans move proudly into the mainstream of American life, Hispanic Heritage Month is our time to celebrate all their accomplishments and contributions and to commit us anew to ensuring that all Americans have access to the wondrous opportunities our Nation offers.

MATTHEW J. RYAN VETERINARY HOSPITAL

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition regarding the renaming of the Veterinary Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania in memory of the former Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, Matthew J. Ryan.

Matt Ryan, whom I knew for many years, cared deeply for the people of Pennsylvania. He loved the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and made service his calling. Elected in 1962, he was one of its longest serving members and one of its longest serving Speakers, presiding for six terms.

As much as Speaker Ryan loved Pennsylvania, the people of Pennsylvania and his colleagues from both parties loved him. Known on both sides of the aisle for the fair manner in which he presided over the House, Matt was a

committed leader, tough debater, parliamentary tactician, and Pennsylvania booster. He spoke with great passion, and often was praised for his statesmanship, compassion, openness, Irish wit, and intelligence.

Upon his death earlier this year, he became the first person whose body lay in state in the Capitol Rotunda in Harrisburg since Abraham Lincoln.

A true friend of animals—especially his black Labrador, Magic—Matt Ryan was very proud of the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine. It is in no small part because of his decades of support that the school today is one of the finest in the world.

Founded in 1884, the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine was established at the urging of Penn's School of Medicine. It was recognized that prevention and control of animal diseases had important implications for human health. This is as true today as it was then—perhaps even more so—as we face a future in which advances in veterinary medicine's ability to understand biological threats will be critical in our ability to fight bioterrorism.

In February 2003, the month before Matt's untimely death, the University decided to honor his support by renaming the Veterinary Hospital after him. Benjamin Franklin is the only other State politician for whom a building on the University's campus has been named.

The renaming ceremony took place on Friday, September 19, 2003, and so I ask my colleagues to join me in reflecting on the legacy of Speaker Matthew J. Ryan, one of the truest Pennsylvanians and a champion of people.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent from the Senate earlier this week and missed rollcall votes Nos. 358 through 363. There were two reasons for my absence. First, I hosted a ceremony at the University of Connecticut honoring Bertie Ahern, Taoiseach of Ireland, and Tony Blair, Prime Minister of Great Britain. Second, I attended memorial services yesterday and today for Jack Bailey, the former Connecticut Chief State's Attorney and a close friend to both me and my family. Had I been present, I would have cast my votes as follows: on rollcall vote 358: aye; on rollcall vote 359: nay; on rollcall vote 360: nay; on rollcall vote 361: aye; on rollcall vote 362: aye; and on rollcall vote 363: aye.

TRIBUTE TO RALPH RAY MITOLA

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I take time today to tell the Senate about a hero who made the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of his Nation—a young man who died in the Korean war. His name is Ralph Ray Mitola.

He came from Broad Channel, NY. For those Senators who are not famil-

iar with Broad Channel, it is a populated island in Jamaica Bay. It is part of Queens County, which is one of the boroughs of the City of New York. Cross Bay Boulevard connects Broad Channel to the Rockaways, which are a magnificent gateway to the Atlantic Ocean.

The American Legion Broad Channel Memorial Post 1404 recently honored the memory of Ralph Mitola, and four other young men from Broad Channel who died in the Korean war. The occasion for the ceremony was the 50th anniversary of the armistice in Korea, which was observed by American Legion Post 1404 as part of the 85th Annual Queens County Convention Parade. Mr. President, July 27, 1953 is the day in history when negotiators signed the armistice agreement at Panmunjom. The armistice led to a North Korean withdrawal across the 38th parallel, and the Republic of South Korea regained its status as a free and democratic nation. Korea was a critical battleground in the defense of liberty against the totalitarian ideologies of the 20th century. Ralph Mitola left his home and traveled half a world away to the Korean Peninsula to defend freedom.

Corporal Mitola was a member of Company C, 1st Battalion, 23d Infantry Regiment, 2d Infantry Division. On August 1, 1952, during a night attack on "Old Baldy" in North Korea, he was killed by small arms fire. Corporal Mitola was awarded the Purple Heart, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Korean Service Medal, the United Nations Service Medal, the National Defense Service Medal and the Korean War Service Medal.

As our Nation's soldiers are once again fighting for the cause of freedom overseas, it is all the more important to remember those who helped protect America on the Korean Peninsula a half century ago.

Ralph Mitola, born April 10, 1931, killed in action, August 1, 1952.

Mr. President, his loved ones and comrades in arms are eternally proud of him. I honor his memory.

TRIBUTE TO WALTER FRANCIS GROSS

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I take time today to tell the Senate about a hero who made the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of his Nation—a young man who died in the Korean war. His name is Walter Francis Gross.

He came from Broad Channel, NY. For those Senators who are not familiar with Broad Channel, it is a populated island in Jamaica Bay. It is part of Queens County, which is one of the boroughs of the City of New York. Cross Bay Boulevard connects Broad Channel to the Rockaways, which are a magnificent gateway to the Atlantic Ocean.

The American Legion Broad Channel Memorial Post 1404 recently honored the memory of Walter Gross, and four

other young men from Broad Channel who died in the Korean War. The occasion for the ceremony was the 50th anniversary of the armistice in Korea, which was observed by American Legion Post 1404 as part of the 85th Annual Queens County Convention Parade. Mr. President, July 27, 1953 is the day in history when negotiators signed the armistice agreement at Panmunjom. The armistice led to a North Korean withdrawal across the 38th parallel, and the Republic of South Korea regained its status as a free and democratic nation. Korea was a critical battleground in the defense of liberty against the totalitarian ideologies of the 20th century. Walter Gross left his home and traveled half a world away to the Korean Peninsula to defend freedom.

Private First Class Gross was a member of Company C, 1st Battalion, 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division. He was taken Prisoner of War while fighting the enemy in South Korea on January 1, 1951 and died while a prisoner on July 31, 1951 at POW Camp 12 near Pyektong, North Korea. Private First Class Gross was awarded the Prisoner of War Medal, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Korean Service Medal, the United Nations Service Medal, the National Defense Service Medal and the Korean War Service Medal.

As our Nation's soldiers are once again fighting for the cause of freedom overseas, it is all the more important to remember those who helped protect America on the Korean Peninsula a half century ago.

Walter Gross, born May 13, 1928, died while a prisoner of war, July 31, 1951.

Mr. President, his loved ones and comrades in arms are eternally proud of him. I honor his memory.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS W. AUGUST

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I would like to take some time today to tell the Senate about a hero who made the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of his Nation—a young man who died in the Korean war. His name is Thomas W. August.

He came from Broad Channel, NY. For those Senators who are not familiar with Broad Channel, it is a populated island in Jamaica Bay. It is part of Queens County, which is one of the boroughs of the City of New York. Cross Bay Boulevard connects Broad Channel to the Rockaways, which are a magnificent gateway to the Atlantic Ocean.

The American Legion Broad Channel Memorial Post 1404 recently honored the memory of Thomas August, and four other young men from Broad Channel who died in the Korean war. The occasion for the ceremony was the 50th anniversary of the armistice in Korea, which was observed by American Legion Post 1404 as part of the 85th Annual Queens County Convention