

CHANGES TO S. CON. RES. 21

Mr. CONRAD. Madam President, section 301 of S. Con. Res. 21, the 2008 budget resolution, permits the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels for legislation that reauthorizes the State Children's Health Insurance Program, SCHIP. Section 301 authorizes the revisions provided that certain conditions are met, including that the legislation not result in more than \$50 billion in outlays over the period of fiscal years 2007 through 2012 and that the legislation not worsen the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2007 through 2012 or the period of fiscal years 2007 through 2017.

I find that S. 1893, which was reported to the Senate on July 27, 2007, and will be offered as a complete substitute to H.R. 976, satisfies the conditions of the deficit-neutral reserve fund for SCHIP legislation. Therefore, pursuant to section 301, I am adjusting the aggregates in the 2008 budget resolution, as well as the allocation provided to the Senate Finance Committee.

I ask unanimous consent to have the following revisions to S. Con. Res. 21 printed in the RECORD.

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

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008—S. CON. RES. 21; REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 301 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SCHIP LEGISLATION

(In billions of dollars)

SECTION 101	
(1)(A) Federal Revenues:	
FY 2007	1,900.340
FY 2008	2,022.084
FY 2009	2,121.502
FY 2010	2,176.951
FY 2011	2,357.680
FY 2012	2,494.753
(1)(B) Change in Federal Revenues:	
FY 2007	-4.366
FY 2008	-28.712
FY 2009	14.576
FY 2010	13.230
FY 2011	-36.870
FY 2012	-102.343
(2) New Budget Authority:	
FY 2007	2,376.360
FY 2008	2,503.290
FY 2009	2,524.710
FY 2010	2,577.981
FY 2011	2,695.425
FY 2012	2,732.230
(3) Budget Outlays:	
FY 2007	2,299.752
FY 2008	2,470.369
FY 2009	2,570.622
FY 2010	2,607.048
FY 2011	2,701.083
FY 2012	2,713.960

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(In millions of dollars)

Current Allocation to Senate Finance Committee:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	1,011,527
FY 2007 Outlays	1,017,808
FY 2008 Budget Authority	1,078,905
FY 2008 Outlays	1,079,914

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(In millions of dollars)

FY 2008—2012 Budget Authority	6,017,379
FY 2008—2012 Outlays	6,021,710
Adjustments:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	0
FY 2007 Outlays	0
FY 2008 Budget Authority	7,237
FY 2008 Outlays	2,055
FY 2008—2012 Budget Authority	47,405
FY 2008—2012 Outlays	35,191
Revised Allocation to Senate Finance Committee:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	1,011,527
FY 2007 Outlays	1,017,808
FY 2008 Budget Authority	1,086,142
FY 2008 Outlays	1,081,969
FY 2008—2012 Budget Authority	6,064,784
FY 2008—2012 Outlays	6,056,901

HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. BAUCUS. Madam President, last week when the Senate considered the Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, I offered an amendment, numbered 2406, with my good friend and partner from Montana, JON TESTER. Our amendment would bar funds appropriated in the Homeland Security appropriations bill from being used to establish a national ID card.

Benjamin Franklin once said, "They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."

Generations of Americans have fought for both our liberty and safety.

America's Founders sought the freedom to lead their lives as they chose—freedom of religion, speech, and assembly. Freedom, above all other motives, led them to cross the ocean find a new home in America.

Whether defending our liberty from British colonial governors, Nazi aggression, or today's Islamic radicals, Americans have never tired in their effort to stand up in defense of our liberty.

But sometimes the threat to liberty is not as obvious as a red-coated army or a German panzer division. Sometimes, the threat is much harder to see but just as dangerous.

The threat I speak of today is a national ID card.

A national ID card may sound harmless to some. Indeed, a number of politicians have called for giving every citizen a national ID card. They argue that a national identification card would make it harder for terrorists to use fake identification to enter the country.

But a national ID card has the potential to be abused. Such a card could become a system of identity papers, databases, status and identity checks, and Federal surveillance used to track and control individuals' movements and activities. It could, in effect, create an internal U.S. passport.

Some have argued that a national ID is essential to protecting Americans from terrorism. I strongly disagree.

In response to the 9/11 Commission's recommendations, Congress passed the

Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004. This act provided a number of improvements to our Nation's driver's licenses.

I support these reasonable efforts to secure our State driver's licenses from terrorists. However, a national ID card would just give Government bureaucrats another chance to meddle in the private lives of regular law-abiding Americans.

Just to get on a plane, go in a Federal building, or drive down the road, you would have to have the permission of some bureaucrat in Washington.

If a national ID card were established, we would be right back here on the Senate floor debating whether citizens would be required to carry them at all times or pondering what citizens are allowed to do without a national ID card.

A National ID card would be a terrible loss of freedom in this country.

Foreign countries with the worst civil liberties records in the world require their citizens to carry a national ID at all times. They have legal punishments for people caught without their IDs.

Take Zimbabwe, for example. They passed a law in November which required all citizens to carry a national ID. Citizens face a fine or imprisonment if they refuse to carry the ID.

History has taught us that national ID cards can lead to dangerous and destructive government policies. National ID cards played important roles in the genocides of both Nazi Germany and Rwanda.

The apartheid-era Government of South Africa used national identification documents as internal passports to oppress the country's native population.

Clearly, a national ID would be wrong for the United States. I am proud to say my home State of Montana would be the first to reject any effort to impose this sort of system.

Montana's leadership has spoken, and I have heard them loud and clear; get the Federal Government out of the business of telling the States how to produce driver's licenses and ID cards.

My friend, Montana's Governor Brian Schweitzer, signed a law in April that bans Montana's Department of Motor Vehicles from enforcing the requirements of the Real ID act. Republicans and Democrats alike in Montana's Legislature have voted unanimously to reject Real ID. I am proud of Montana's vigilant stand against the Federal Government's encroachment.

It is wrong for politicians in Washington to burden State authorities with excessive regulations. We must allow our States to take initiatives as well. We should never try to micro-manage them. They know how to do their job.

Mr. President this is not a partisan issue. Organizations from the left, the ACLU, join hands with groups from the right, the NRA, and raise serious concerns about the establishment of a national ID card.