

allow peacekeepers and participate in the peace talks.

Early statements by the Government of Sudan said that it would “contribute positively to secure the environment for the negotiations” and “facilitate the timely deployment” of the 26,000 member peacekeeping force. But we have heard these commitments before and then watched as President Bashir has continued fostering violence.

I, therefore, think it is critical that we maintain pressure on the Sudanese Government to honor its commitments. The administration should continue its diplomatic efforts, and at the same time the Congress should advance bipartisan legislation that I and others have introduced to increase economic pressure on the regime.

I commend Chairman DODD and the Banking Committee for holding a hearing yesterday that focused on how best to apply such pressure, and I look forward to working with my colleagues to prepare legislation that would impose sanctions on, bar Federal contracting with, and authorize divestment from organizations that support the regime.

It is critical that the Sudanese Government understand that a lack of cooperation with the peacekeepers or the upcoming peace negotiations will increase the possibility of such legislation being enacted.

Sadly, we have every reason to be skeptical of the regime’s intentions.

For example, after agreeing to the peace talks, the Government of Sudan brazenly appointed former Interior Minister Ahmad Harun one of two Sudanese officials wanted by the International Criminal Court for war crimes—to lead a committee to investigate human rights abuses. As Interior Minister, Mr. Harun helped fund, recruit, and arm the jingawit militia which was directly involved in perpetuating the genocide in Darfur. Mr. Harun’s place is on trial in The Hague, not investigating violence he helped perpetuate.

Equally troubling are continued attacks on international aid workers as well as recent indications that Sudan

has started placing restrictions on early efforts to deploy U.N. forces.

Mr. President, the stakes are too high and the humanitarian crisis has dragged on too long to allow any further backsliding by the Sudanese Government. We must see the immediate deployment of the peacekeeping force and a concerted global effort at supporting a long-term political settlement.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I wish to submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report for fiscal year 2007 prepared by the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This is my final report for fiscal year 2007.

This report shows the effects of Congressional action through October 1, 2007. Since my last report, dated July 26, 2007, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed Public Law 110-84, the Higher Education Access Act of 2007. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues used in this report are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of S. Con. Res. 21, the 2008 budget resolution.

The estimates show that current level spending equals the budget resolution for both budget authority and outlays while current level revenues exceed the budget resolution by \$4.2 billion. I want to commend the Congress for not exceeding the limits set in the 2008 budget resolution for fiscal year 2007.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter and accompanying tables from CBO be printed in the RECORD.

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

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
U.S. CONGRESS,
Washington, DC, October 3, 2007.

HON. KENT CONRAD,
Chairman Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on

the fiscal year 2007 budget and is current through October 1, 2007. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of S. Con. Res. 21, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2008, as approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Pursuant to section 204(a) of S. Con. Res. 21, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the enclosed current level report excludes these amounts (see footnote 1 of Table 2 of the report).

Since my last letter, dated July 26, 2007, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the Higher Education Access Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-84), which affects budget authority and outlays.

The effects of that action are detailed on Table 2.

Sincerely,
PETER R. ORSZAG,
Director.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007, AS OF OCTOBER 1, 2007

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget Resolution ¹	Current Level ²	Current level over/under (–) resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget Authority	2,250.7	2,250.7	0.0
Outlays	2,263.7	2,263.7	0.0
Revenues	1,900.3	1,904.5	4.2
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays ³	441.7	441.7	0.0
Social Security Revenues	637.6	637.6	0.0

Source: Congressional Budget Office.
¹S. Con. Res. 21, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2008, as adjusted pursuant to section 207(f), assumed approximately \$120.8 billion in budget authority and \$31.1 billion in outlays from emergency supplemental appropriations. Such emergency amounts are exempt from the enforcement of the budget resolution. Since current level totals exclude the emergency requirements enacted in P.L. 110-28 (see footnote 1 of table 2), budget authority and outlay totals specified in the budget resolution have also been reduced (by the amounts assumed for emergency supplemental appropriations) for purposes of comparison.
²Current level is the estimated effect on revenue and spending of all legislation that the Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations, even if the appropriations have not been made.
³Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget, but are appropriated annually.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007, AS OF OCTOBER 1, 2007

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous session:			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	1,904,706
Permanents and other spending legislation	1,347,423	1,297,059	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	1,480,453	1,343,072	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	–571,507	–571,507	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous session	2,256,369	2,268,624	1,904,706
Enacted this session:			
Appropriation Acts:			
U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans’ Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007 (P.L. 110-28) ¹	–794	9	–166
An act to extend the authorities of the Andean Trade Preference Act until February 29, 2008 (P.L. 110-42)	0	0	–24
A bill to provide for the extension of Transitional Medical Assistance (TMA) and the Abstinence Education Program through the end of fiscal year 2007, and for other purposes (P.L. 110-48)	12	3	0
Higher Education Access Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-84)	–4,890	–4,890	0
Total, enacted this session	–5,672	–4,878	–190
Entitlements and mandates:			
Budget resolution estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	–30	0	0
Total Current Level ²	2,250,667	2,263,746	1,904,516
Total Budget Resolutions ³	2,371,470	2,294,862	1,900,340
Adjustment to the budget resolution for emergency requirements ⁴	–120,803	–31,116	0
Adjusted Budget Resolution	2,250,667	2,263,746	1,900,340
Current Level Over Adjusted Budget Resolution	0	0	4,176
Current Level Under Adjusted Budget Resolution	0	0	n.a.

¹Pursuant to section 204(a) of S. Con. Res. 21, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2008, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. The amounts so designated for fiscal year 2007, which are not included in the current level total, are as follows:

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007 (P.L. 110–28)	120,803	31,116	n.a.
<i>2 Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget.</i>			
<i>3 Periodically, the Senate Committee on the Budget revises the totals in S. Con. Res. 21, pursuant to various provisions of the resolution:</i>			
Original Budget Resolution	2,380,535	2,300,572	1,900,340
Revisions:			
To reflect the difference between the assumed and actual nonemergency supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2007 (section 207(f))	-4,187	-823	0
For extension of the Transitional Medical Assistance (TMA) program (section 320c)	12	3	0
For the Higher Education Access Act (section 306)	-4,890	-4,890	0
Revised Budget Resolution	2,371,470	2,294,862	1,900,340

⁴ S. Con. Res. 21, as adjusted pursuant to section 207(f), assumed \$120,803 million in budget authority and \$31,116 million in outlays from emergency supplemental appropriations. Such emergency amounts are exempt from the enforcement of the budget resolution. Since current level totals exclude the emergency requirements enacted in P.L. 110–28 (see footnote 1), budget authority and outlay totals specified in the budget resolution have also been reduced (by the amounts assumed for emergency supplemental appropriations) for purposes of comparison.
 Note: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law.
 Source: Congressional Budget Office.

SCHIP

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to talk about a program that is important to me and to the low-income children in this country: the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

I am a strong supporter of the State Children's Health Insurance Program, and want the program to cover all uninsured, lower income children. I fully support a reauthorization of this program, but I also support the President's decision to veto the flawed SCHIP bill sent to him by Congress.

The SCHIP legislation that was vetoed by the President yesterday includes frivolous spending, expands coverage to children already covered by private insurance and neglects the original intent of the program—to provide health coverage for low-income children. While I support the reauthorization of SCHIP, I do not support legislation that expands the program and serves as an initial step towards government-run health care.

The State Children's Health Insurance Program works! It has enrolled low-income eligible children in a health coverage program to ensure that they have adequate access to coverage and services. While the program is certainly a success, there are some oversights that need to be addressed. Congress has been given the opportunity to tackle these issues with the reauthorization of the program. In Colorado we have yet to enroll all of the currently eligible children of low-income families into the SCHIP program. We should focus our attention on enrolling these children instead of fighting over an expansion of the program. Expanding eligibility requirements would only make it harder for the neediest children in Colorado, and the Nation, to receive coverage.

I am a strong supporter of the State Children's Health Insurance Program, and want the program to cover all uninsured, lower income children. I support giving Americans the opportunity to access health care, and giving them the ability to purchase affordable suitable private coverage. I support the effort by many Members of this body to spend in a fiscally responsible way,

without increasing taxes or using budget gimmicks. More importantly, I support putting children first.

The State Children's Health Insurance Program was put in place to cover low-income children who would otherwise not have access to health coverage. The SCHIP agreement that passed the House and Senate not only disregards the original intent of the program, but also reauthorizes the program in a fiscally irresponsible manner that will end up costing the taxpayers \$12.5 billion in the final year of the authorization. For example, the revenue source for the reauthorization is being sold as a tax increase on cigarettes which is expected to reduce the number of people smoking, but this is an unstable revenue source. I don't agree with paying for a program as important as the State Children's Health Insurance Program with an unsustainable income.

The State Children's Health Insurance Program can be reauthorized in a way that increases the number of enrolled children who are currently eligible for the program. While I oppose the expansion of the program, I do not oppose reauthorization and therefore I am cosponsoring the SCHIP Extension Act of 2007, S. 2086, which will fully fund the current program for 18 months, and give Congress more time to discuss the best way to reauthorize the program. SCHIP was scheduled to expire on September 30 and it is imperative that Congress reauthorize the current program to ensure that children of lower income families still receive health coverage. I will also be cosponsoring the Kids First Act, as an alternative proposal for the reauthorization of the SCHIP program.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

SERGEANT GERALD J. CASSIDY

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I rise today with a heavy heart and deep sense of gratitude to honor the life of a brave soldier from Carmel, IN. Gerald Cassidy, 31 years old, died September 21 in Fort Knox, KY. Gerald was on medical hold after sustaining injuries in Iraq from a roadside bomb. With an optimistic future before him, Gerald

risked everything to fight for the values Americans hold close to our hearts, in a land halfway around the world.

Gerald was a dedicated and longtime member of the Army. In 1992, Gerald enlisted in the Army Reserve after spending his summers at Culver Military Academy in northern Indiana, where he was named an adjutant commander in charge of 85 other academy goers and was a member of the Black Horse Troop, an elite equestrian group. In 2003, Gerald joined the Indiana National Guard where he was assigned to the 152nd Mechanized Infantry. He served in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 2004 and in Hurricane Katrina Operation Vigilant Relief in 2005. Sgt. Cassidy received the Humanitarian Service Medal for his stateside service.

Known at "G.J." to his family, Gerald was a natural leader. He volunteered to serve in Iraq with the Minnesota National Guard, who had an opening in their team. He was assigned to Battery C, 2nd Battalion, 150th Field Artillery in Lebanon. For his great service and sacrifice, Gerald's family was presented with the Purple Heart, the Combat Action Badge and the Indiana Distinguished Service Award. Gerald is survived by his wife Melissa Castillo Cassidy; his daughter Abbey, 5 years old; his son Isaac, 3 years old; his mother and stepfather John and Kay McMullen; his father Gerald J. Cassidy; his sister Lisa Hignite; and his brother Darrin Cassidy.

Today, I join Gerald's family and friends in mourning his death. While we struggle to bear our sorrow over this loss, we can also take pride in the example he set, bravely fighting to make the world a safer place. It is his courage and strength of character that people will remember when they think of Gerald, a memory that will burn brightly during these continuing days of conflict and grief. Today and always, Gerald will be remembered by family members, friends and fellow Hoosiers as a true American hero, and we honor the sacrifice he made while dutifully serving his country.

As I search for words to do justice in honoring Gerald's sacrifice, I am reminded of President Lincoln's remarks as he addressed the families of the fallen soldiers in Gettysburg: "We cannot