South Dakota have done such a fine job. Lori Forman’s efforts make me proud, America stronger and the world better.

TRIBUTE TO COY SHORT

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, whether as an officer in the United States Army or as a dedicated public servant at the Social Security Administration, Coy A. Short has served his Nation with honor and integrity. After two and a half decades of devoted service, Coy will retire from the Social Security Administration, and I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has made countless contributions to the welfare of America.

Coy has a rich history of public service which began when he volunteered to serve as an officer in the United States Army. Recognized as a leader with a solid work ethic and uncompromising character, Coy eventually rose to the rank of Captain. After departing the Army, he has continued to support our Armed Forces. He served as Chairman of the Georgia Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve for over ten years, and continues to work with this committee and other organizations dedicated to assisting our men and women in uniform.

Coy’s selfless involvement with these associations has resulted in his receipt of numerous awards and recognitions, including the Sam Nunn Award, the Oglethorpe Distinguished Service Medal for Outstanding Support of the Georgia Guard, and the Patrick Henry Award from the National Guard Association both in 1997 and 1999. Also, in 1998, he was appointed to the prestigious position of Ambassador for the U.S. Army Reserve.

Though a successful businessman, Coy’s devotion to his country eventually lure him back to the realm of public service. In 1977, he began his career at the Social Security Administration—an agency on which many livelihoods depend.

During Coy’s tenure with the Social Security Administration, his workhorse attitude and proficient managerial skills enabled him to quickly ascend through the ranks. He held several management positions at both district and branch offices throughout the Atlanta region and served as Director of the Office of Congressional, Governmental and External Affairs prior to his selection as Deputy Regional Commissioner. Though a humble man, whose greatest reward is assisting others, he was recognized for his dedication to the Social Security Administration with their highest award, the “Commissioner’s Citation.”

It has been a privilege to know Coy for the last thirty years. He is a true patriot, and I commend him for his service to our Nation. Though the Administration will be losing one of their finest, they will no doubt continue to benefit from his contributions for years to come. I wish him, his wife Judy, and their two children, Greg and Karen, health, happiness, and success in all of their future endeavors.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the 2001 budget through July 10, 2001. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the assumptions of H. Con. Res. 83, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002, which replaced H. Con. Res. 290, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001.

The estimates show that current level spending in 2001 is below the budget resolution by $12.1 billion in budget authority and by $8 billion in outlays. The current level is $1 million above the revenue floor in 2001.

I ask unanimous consent that a letter to me from Dan L. Crippen, Director, BCA, and an accompanying report be printed in the RECORD.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2001 SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES, AS OF JULY 10, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>928,957</td>
<td>879,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislation</td>
<td>29,112</td>
<td>942,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation</td>
<td>314,754</td>
<td>314,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, enacted in previous sessions</td>
<td>1,556,315</td>
<td>1,507,226</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enacted this session:

- An act to provide reimbursement authority to the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior from wildland fire management funds (P.L. 107–13).......................... 0 0
- Fallen Hero Survivor Benefit Fairness Act of 2001 (P.L. 107–15).......................... 0 0
- Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (P.L. 107–16).................. 0 0
- Economic Growth and Job Creation Act of 2001 (P.L. 107–18).......................... 6 7

Total, enacted this session | 6 7

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

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,

Hon. KENT CONRAD, Chair, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed tables show the effects of congressional action on the 2001 budget and are current through July 10, 2001. 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 H. Con. Res. 83, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2002, which replaced H. Con. Res. 290, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2001.

Since my last report, dated March 27, 2001, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that changed budget authority, outlays, or revenues for 2001: an act to provide reimbursement authority to the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior from wildland fire management funds (P.L. 107–13), the Fallen Hero Survivor Benefit Fairness Act of 2001 (P.L. 107–15), the Economic Growth and Job Creation Act of 2001 (P.L. 107–16), and an act to clarify the authority of the Department of Housing and Urban Development with respect to the use of fees during fiscal year 2001 (P.L. 107–18). The effects of these new laws are identified in Table 2.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).
Enclosures.
LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred October 25, 1996 in Trevose, PA. A gay man, James Rebuck, 55, was stabbed to death at his residence after he allegedly made a pass at a man at a bar. David Alan Elliott, 23, and Scott Stocklin were charged with first-degree murder, burglary, criminal conspiracy and possession of deadly instruments.

I believe that Government’s first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

VA LEADS THE NATION IN QUALITY OF CARE

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, the Department of Veterans Affairs has made great strides in becoming a leader within the health care profession. Too often, we dwell only on what is going wrong or what else can be done. However, as Chairman of the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, I would like to instead draw attention to what VA has done to bring a high quality of care to our nation’s veterans. While there is no doubt that VA go even further in this area, we know that they have made great strides in delivering the standard of care veterans deserve.

A few years ago, the Democratic staff of the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs issued a report examining the standards of quality within the VA Health Care system. VA spends considerable effort and resources aimed at providing veterans with the highest quality health care in its hospitals and clinics. Over the years, VA has developed dozens of programs devoted exclusively to quality of care issues, yet public attention continues to be focused on exam-