

PAYING THE BILL

Mr. HOLLINGS. Somehow, Mr. President, we have to get a grip on ourselves. We ended, at just the end of September, September 30—October 1 was the beginning of the fiscal year—with a deficit of \$132 billion. No double-talk about on budget, off budget, or public debt and private debt, and all of that. We spent \$132 billion more than we took in. We have been in a deficit position most of the year, when everyone was talking surpluses.

In August we had a briefing from the Congressional Budget Office to the effect that we were going to have a deficit of \$104 billion for fiscal year 2002. And he updated that, some 10 days ago, and said: Rather than \$104 billion, I am going to have to add about \$120 billion to \$140 billion. So we are looking at a deficit of at least \$224 billion or \$244 billion, for starters. That is without the \$40 billion we passed in one stimulus measure; \$15 billion for the airline measure; so \$55 billion there.

There is on course—and everybody is agreed to—an amount, in general terms, on defense, in education, and emergency supplementals, and so forth, agriculture, of around \$25 billion. And now they are talking about \$75 billion; and that has been restudied, and rather than the President's \$75 billion, it comes out to around \$114 billion. So while we are talking about stimulus, we are going into an election next November with a deficit in excess of \$300 billion, at least.

I am for paying the bill. I cannot get any support for a value-added tax. But when we started other wars we put in a special tax. I was reminded, of course, that when President Nixon came into office, he put in a 10-percent surcharge on imports. And the distinguished majority leader, Mike Mansfield, took my dear wife Peatsy and myself on a honeymoon to about nine countries in Europe to consult and console the heads of state on why this was necessary. So we went to Finland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, France, England, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Morocco and we explained that.

We put on, in World War II, a tax. But we are going in two different dangerous directions. The right direction, of course, is to pursue the war; along with that pursuit, a coalition at the homefront of discipline, restraint, and sacrifice. When you go to war, you can't ask people to lay their lives on the line and then everybody else go to Disney World. We better sober up on our talk and particularly with respect to tax cuts. Further tax cuts is not going to stimulate but enhance the rich. So they are all getting together in a fine cabal about we are going to spend so much more and we are going to stimulate so much more with tax cuts. But they will have a motion to forgo and cancel out those tax increases in the outyears that they want

to move fast forward. I want to put them on notice.

HONORING U.S. CAPITOL POLICE

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I want to read this resolution to make sure it is now a formal part of the RECORD. It was adopted last night. I submitted this resolution on behalf of all Senators, but let's make sure it is a formal part of the RECORD:

Whereas the Capitol is an important symbol of freedom and democracy across the United States and throughout the world, and those who safeguard the Capitol safeguard that freedom and democracy;

Whereas millions of people visit the Capitol each year to observe and learn the workings of the democratic process;

Whereas the United States Capitol Police force was created by Congress in 1828 to provide security for the United States Capitol building;

Whereas, today the United States Capitol Police provide protection and support services throughout an array of congressional buildings, parks, and thoroughfares;

Whereas the United States Capitol police provide security for Members of Congress, their staffs, other government employees, and many others who live near, work on, and visit Capitol Hill;

Whereas the United States Capitol Police have successfully managed and coordinated major demonstrations, joint sessions of Congress, State of the Union Addresses, State funerals, and inaugurations;

Whereas the United States Capitol Police have bravely faced numerous emergencies, including three bombings and two shootings (the most recent of which in 1998 tragically took the lives of Private First Class Jacob 'J.J.' Chestnut and Detective John Michael Gibson);

Whereas the horrific events of September 11, 2001 have created a uniquely difficult environment, requiring heightened security, and prompting extra alertness and some strain among staff and visitors;

Whereas the U.S. Capitol Police force has responded to this challenge quickly and courageously, including by facilitating the evacuation of all of the buildings under their purview, as well as the perimeter thereof;

Whereas the United States Capitol Police Department has since instituted 12-hour, 6-day shifts, requiring that officers work 30 hours of overtime each week to ensure our continued protection;

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That—

(1) the Senate hereby honors and thanks the United States Capitol Police for their outstanding work and dedication, during a period of heightened security needs on the day of September 11, 2001 and thereafter;

(2) when the Senate adjourns on this date they shall do so knowing that they are protected and secure, thanks to the commitment of the United States Capitol Police.

I wanted that to be printed in the RECORD so we can get that to the officers who have provided us with this help. We owe a great debt to them.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH FUNCTIONING

Mr. BYRD. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter addressed to the Senate from the Vice

President, together with two appendices, on the subject of the interaction of the Vice President's staff with the General Accounting Office.

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

THE VICE PRESIDENT,
Washington, August 2, 2001.

To the Senate:

I am writing to inform you of certain actions undertaken by an agent of the Congress, Comptroller General David M. Walker, which exceed his lawful authority and which, if given effect, would unconstitutionally interfere with the functioning of the Executive Branch.

By memorandum of January 29, 2001, the President established the National Energy Policy Development Group ("Group"). The Group consists of six executive department heads (Treasury, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Transportation and Energy), two agency heads (Federal Emergency Management Agency and Environmental Protection Agency), three officers of the White House staff (Policy, Economic Policy, Intergovernmental), and the Vice President. The memorandum specified that the Group's "functions shall be to gather information, deliberate, and as specified in this memorandum, make recommendations to the President." It called for the Group to submit to the President a near-term assessment and then a report setting forth "a recommended national energy policy to help the private sector, and as necessary and appropriate State and local governments, promote dependable, affordable, and environmentally sound production and distribution of energy for the future." The Group issued its report on May 16, 2001. The President approved the report's recommendations, now commonly called the National Energy Policy.

The Comptroller General proposed to investigate the workings of the Group and sought certain information from the Vice President's staff. The first appendix to this Message is a chronology of the interaction between the Comptroller General and my staff on this matter. As a matter of comity, my staff furnished substantial information regarding the Group, providing written answers dated May 4, 2001 to questions concerning the Group, a copy of the Presidential Memorandum establishing the Group, and documents responsive to the Comptroller General's inquiry concerning costs associated with the Group's work. In response to separate requests from the General Accounting Office, executive agencies also have provided substantial responses concerning the roles of their agency heads on the Group.

On July 18, 2001, the Comptroller General sent to me a letter which stated that he was reviewing "the process by which the National Energy Policy was developed" and that the purpose of the letter was to "demand" certain documents. With regard to documents not already provided that the Comptroller General has demanded, statutory and constitutional reasons for not providing them are set forth in the second appendix to this Message. I am furnishing a copy of this Message, including its appendices, to the Comptroller General so that the copy will serve as the response to his letter of July 18, 2001 that he would receive under Section 716(b)(1) of Title 31 of the U.S. Code if that provision were applicable in this matter.

RICHARD B. CHENEY.