

support in the Senate, such as the opening of ANWR. They should put those away in favor of proposals that will command broad bipartisan support.

In the end, that may be the strongest indication of whether the administration wants to pursue a consensus bipartisan energy policy which will serve the interests of the country.

COMMEMORATION OF TAX FREEDOM DAY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I rise today to apprise the Senate of a very distressing development. Today marks Tax Freedom Day, the day when Americans will finally have earned enough money to pay off their tax bills for the year.

This year's Tax Freedom Day marks the longest period Americans have ever had to work to pay their taxes. It is astounding that every hour worked since the beginning of this year will go solely to pay America's tax bills.

The average American is shouldering a heavier tax burden than ever before. This year, Americans will work longer to pay for Government than they will to pay for food, clothing and shelter combined.

Congress has got to put a stop to this. I am pleased to report that Senator BAUCUS and I, and the other members of the Senate Finance Committee, are right now working on a tax cut bill that will provide a real reduction in income taxes. With \$1.35 trillion, we can now produce income tax cuts large enough that working Americans will actually see a difference in their paychecks.

So what has caused the lengthiest Tax Freedom Day in our Nation's history? It was the Federal individual income tax increases enacted in 1993. And here is the proof.

The Tax Foundation is the non-partisan, nonprofit policy group that calculated today's Tax Freedom Day. The Tax Foundation's analysis shows that the Federal tax burden grew by 14 days' pay between 1992 and 2001. That means that because of the 1993 tax increases, Americans now have to work an additional 2 weeks just to meet their Federal tax burden. That is equal to some Americans' vacation pay.

In stark contrast, the Tax Foundation says State and local tax burdens remained virtually unchanged during this period. So the culprit in creating the longest Tax Freedom Day in history is the Federal Government.

The biggest source of Federal revenue is the individual income tax. Over the past decade Federal tax collection levels for payroll taxes, corporate taxes, and all other taxes have been relatively stable. Collections of individual income taxes, however, have soared.

In 1992, tax collections from individual income taxes were 7.7 percent of

our gross domestic product. That percentage has risen steadily each year, and as of the year 2000, it was an astounding 10.2 percent of GDP. Individual income taxes now take up the largest share of GDP in history. Even during World War II, collections from individuals were 9.4 percent of GDP, nearly a full percentage point below the current level.

The source of the current and projected tax surpluses is from the huge runups in individual tax collections. And that has given us the lengthiest Tax Freedom Day in our Nation's history.

Yesterday, the members of the Finance Committee met informally to discuss what everyone thinks should be in the tax cut package. I think there was a nearly unanimous agreement that individual income tax rates are simply too high.

Senator BAUCUS and I are working hard to put together a bipartisan tax cut package. I ask Members of the Senate and the American public to support our efforts. Our quest for real tax rate reduction is sincere and urgent. With an uncertain economy and excessive Federal tax collections, America needs action and it needs it now. American taxpayers expect us to deliver tax relief and we must not fail them.

As I stand here today, I pledge to you that as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, I will do everything in my power to ensure that next year's Tax Freedom Day will not mark the longest period Americans have to work to pay their taxes. And I am confident that my Democratic colleagues will join us in supporting this goal.

SCHOOL VIOLENCE PREVENTION HOT LINE

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, the Michigan State Police recently introduced a 24-hour school violence prevention hot line to allow students, parents, teachers and others, to report school violence or suspicious criminal conduct to the State Police. The hot line, 800-815 TIPS, offers young people and others in Michigan a way to reach out to law enforcement anonymously, if desired, and in a non-confrontational environment.

In the past month, students and citizens from across the state have given the State Police approximately 60 tips, including tips about bullying, harassment, sexual assault, as well as tips about knives and guns in school. The State Police then passed these tips on to the appropriate local law enforcement agency for investigation. Michigan is the thirteenth state to implement such a hotline and we hope it will help keep our schools safer for students and teachers.

We also hope that other preventative measures will be taken to keep our schools safer, such as legislative initiatives to keep firearms out of the hands

of juveniles and prohibited persons. Together, we can work toward preventing the disturbing number of violent acts in school that we have seen far too much of in the last few years.

U.S.-JORDAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today in the Senate to offer a way out of the stalemate we have on trade policy.

The trade agenda facing our nation is a long and important one: Approval of the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement and the U.S.-Vietnam Bilateral Trade Agreement; renewal of the Generalized System of Preferences and the Andean Trade Preferences Act; a fully revised and improved Trade Adjustment Assistance program; completion of negotiations on bilateral free trade agreements with Chile and Singapore; active negotiations on the Free Trade Area of the Americas.

But, despite a strong feeling in the Congress that we need to continue the aggressive pursuit of trade liberalization and market opening around the world, we have made no progress at all this year. There are several hold-ups.

First, we need to determine how to deal with the issues of trade-related environmental standards and internationally recognized core labor principles in trade agreements. Second, we need to reach agreement on America's trade priorities and our trade negotiating objectives. And, third, we have to determine how we will deal with the numerous elements of the trade agenda.

The key to breaking loose this logjam and allowing us to start to build a consensus on trade lies with the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement. This was negotiated during the Clinton Administration, although it was completed too late to secure Congressional action last year. This agreement has wide support in the Congress, in the Administration, and throughout the country. I am confident that, once formally endorsed by the Administration, it will sail through easily. Yet the delay in approval continues because it has been linked to the rest of the trade agenda and the unresolved issues I mentioned a moment ago.

We need to delink Jordan from the rest of our trade agenda. It is a good, solid trade agreement. Jordan is a key partner of the United States in the search for peace in the Middle East. This agreement will strengthen our relationship with Jordan, demonstrate how important we considered King Hussein, and now consider King Abdullah, in the peace process, and complete the set of free trade agreements that already apply to Israel and the Palestinian Authority.

Majority Leader LOTT summarized this eloquently when he wrote to President Bush: