Exhibit A
will do nothing, just as previous Congresses have—Nor will the federal government to "build a better future for all of America's children." If she were serious, she would back cuts in Social Security and Medicare. Political leaders believe that Social Security and Medicare are the center of the central problem. If he were serious, he, too, would propose cuts in Social Security and Medicare.

They are not serious, because few Americans—particularly prospective baby-boom retirees—want them to. There is a consensus among the punditocracy that only Social Security and Medicare are unmentionable, and they may be the only area of the federal budget that is not under attack. But hardly anyone wants to face the implications of the budget cuts.

By comparison, other budget issues, including the notorious earmarks, are trivial. In 2005, Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid (the main programs for the elderly) cost $2.04 trillion, or twice the amount of defense spending and more than twice the long-run cost of the federal budget. These programs are projected to equal about three-quarters of the budget by 2020, if it remains constant as a share of national income.

Preserving current retirement benefits are the biggest long-term costs, especially for the young—costs that are economically unimportant and socially unjust. The tax increases required by 2030 could hit 50 percent, if other savings are not found to address the deficit. Much or all of the rest of government (including defense) will have to be trimmed. Or budget deficits would balloon to quadruple today's level.

Social Security and Medicare benefits must be cut to keep down overall costs. Yes, some taxes will be raised and some other spending cut. But much of the adjustment should come from increasing eligibility ages (ultimately to 70) and curbing payments to wealthier retirees. Americans live longer and are healthier. They can work longer and save more for retirement.

Because I've written all this before, I can anticipate some of the furious responses from prospective retirees. First, will there be the "social compact" argument: We paid to support today's retirees; tomorrow's workers must make up for our lack of effort? Well, of course they will pay; the question is how much. The alleged compact is entirely artificial, acknowledged only by those who benefit from it. My taxes were 16 to 21 percent of income, while our parents' were 40 to 60 percent.

Second, will the Social Security and Medicare trust funds, intended to cover future benefits, have been "plundered." Blame Congress and the White House—not us. This is pure fiction. Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid are pay-as-you-go programs. Present taxes pay present benefits. In 2005, 60 percent of Social Security payroll taxes went to pay current retiree benefits. True, excess taxes created a "surplus" in the Social Security trust fund (it hasn't been "plundered") of $1.6 trillion in 2005; but that equaled less than four years' worth of present benefits. More important, Medicare and Medicaid remain solvent—three-quarters of the projected spending increases for retirees by 2020. All the misinformation bespeaks political savvy, not rhetorical skill. It is likely that these are only the consequences that might have raised public understanding. Instead, he lowered it by falsely dismissing the "Reagan solution" to "rescue" Medicare. The first refuge of good Democrats is to accuse the Republicans of conspiring against old folks by trying to dismantle Social Security and Medicare. As old as Medicine. Medicaid's credibility is shot, because he made the problem worse. His Medicare drug benefit increased spending, and though it could have been justified as a bargain that reduced other benefits, its isolated enactment was a political giveaway.

The failure to communicate also implicates another deeply rooted liberal and conservative. Pundits usually speak in bland generalities. They support "fiscal responsibility" and "entitlement reform" and oppose big bad Democrats; sometimes they say plainly that people need to work longer and that retirees need to lose some benefits. Think tanks endlessly publish technical reports on Social Security and Medicare, but most avoid the big issues. Are present benefits justified? How big can government become before the resulting taxes or deficits harm the economy?

Opportunities for gradual change have been squandered. Public fears are reflected in the polls and echoed in the Democratic platform. It is time to discuss the bigger issues. Now that the lobbyists have been silenced, there is a new opening for the administration to talk about the economy.

When you're almost $10 trillion in the hole, you can't call nobody right. Fortunately, GOP Rep. Frank Wolf has a suggestion to deliver us from the gates of budget hell. The Virginia legislator introduced legislation yesterday that would establish a bipartisan commission charged with presenting the choices required to balance the budget.

The panel would function like the commission that former Texas GOP Rep. Dick Armey launched to close down unnecessary military procurements. It would give Congress a budget package, which legislators would vote up or down on unless the House and Senate come up with better solutions.

President Bush proposed a version of this approach earlier this year when he called for a bipartisan commission to recommend how Washington can control runaway spending on Social Security, Medicare and other big programs. But Mr. Wolf understands that the budget challenges are not all about spending. They also involve taxes and how much revenue the Treasury needs to pay for the services Americans demand.

In an encouraging sign, White House economic advisor Alan Krueger recently acknowledged that any bipartisan panel probably would look at taxes. He wasn't saying the White House is backing off the 2001 tax cut. But it was the Washington way of saying, "Let's look at the whole range of choices."

We encourage North Texas representatives to come up with new tax-reform plans. Mr. Wolf's legislation and help get it through the House this summer. (The delegation's chief deficit fighter, Rep. Pete Sessions, of Dallas, told us last week that he's going to look at the proposal.)

It's time Washington reaches out for help. By the numbers: $3.9 trillion: The amount of 2005 Congress recently authorized the Treasury to borrow (the limit was $4.3 trillion four summers ago); $2.8 trillion: The July 2007 federal budget; $600 billion: Next year's interest expense on the federal debt; $37,800: What every man, woman and child would owe to eliminate the federal debt; $74.4 percent: How much of the gross domestic product the federal debt consumes.

FROM THE ORLANDO SENTINEL, JUNE 12, 2006

NOW OR NEVER?

Our position: A panel on Medicare and other issues would get needed talks started. Finally, someone in Congress has taken up President Bush's call for a bipartisan commission on the looming financial crisis if no changes are made to Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security.

Unchecked growth in the cost of these programs in coming decades will devastate the economy by forcing some combination of higher taxes, lower spending cuts or massive borrowing.

This past week, Republican Rep. Frank Wolf introduced a panel that would come up with a recommendation to Congress. The panel, which he dubbed "EAPF," to secure America's future economy. Its bipartisan experts would deliver a package of recommendations to Congress in an up-or-down vote. That way, Mr. Wolf says he is open to suggestions on his proposal. Members unwilling to support the package would have to come forward with something they deem better.

INTRODUCTION OF THE VALERIE
PLAME WILSON COMPENSATION ACT

HON. JAY INSLEE
OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 16, 2007

MR. INSLEE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of Congress one of the human impacts caused by the indiscipline of government officials regarding the covert identity of Central Intelligence Agency operatives, specifically Valerie Plame Wilson.

As nearly every American knows, and as most of the world has heard, the covert CIA identity of Valerie Plame Wilson was exposed to the public as part of an Administration response to a critical op-ed published in the New York Times by Mrs. Plame Wilson's husband, Joe Wilson.

The national security ramifications for this act have been discussed thoroughly on this floor, in the news media, and I am quite certain behind CIA's closed doors. Today I intend to call my colleagues' attention to the human toll that this "cutting" has had on one, often overlooked, individual. That person is Valerie Plame Wilson.

While the media, Congress, and the judiciary have gone to great lengths to discuss the impact of this unfortunate act on politicians, bureaucrats, agents in the field, and the suspected perpetrators of the cutting, few have discussed how this act has had a direct impact on Mrs. Plame Wilson and her family.

On July 4, 2003, Mrs. Plame Wilson's professional life was forever altered, and her CIA career irrevocably ruined by the syndicated publication of a column, which revealed Mrs. Plame Wilson's identity as a covert CIA officer. Since this time, numerous reports on Mrs. Plame Wilson's personal history have suffered
TRIBUTE TO THE REVEREND JAMES D. PETERS

HON. DIANE DEGETTE
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, January 16, 2007

Mr. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the extraordinary life and exceptional accomplishments of the Reverend James D. Peters, Pastor of New Hope Baptist Church. This remarkable gentleman merits both our recognition and esteem as his spiritual leadership, service and lifelong devotion to civil rights have done much to advance the lives of our people.

While many have made notable contributions to our community, few have left a legacy of progress as has Reverend Peters. He is a powerful champion of social justice and has led with those who fought for civil liberty and whose deeds changed the very fabric of our nation. Reverend Peters’ tireless work on behalf of those who are voiceless and who have built a ministry that joins faith with equality. He is a dynamic pastor whose teaching and counseling is infused with a spiritual fervor that constantly edifies us and moves us to do what is right.

Reverend Peters’ journey began in Washington D.C., the son of a baseball player. He grew up poor but he grew up in church. He was a gifted student and grew to become Longfellow, Koons, and Macon, Georgia. He worked full time at the Navy Annex near the Pentagon and struggled to get an education, attending night school for ten years. Reverend Peters recently noted that “I couldn’t eat in restaurants, I couldn’t sleep at a hotel or go to the movies. I couldn’t go to school with white children. All the way through high school, I never sat in a classroom with white people, not until I went to college.” Many of us in this country forget how far we’ve come. Although civil liberties have been restored in our republic, there was a time when fundamental decency and equality for all people were not a part of our shared experience. The courage and the work of Reverend Peters during the dark days of the Civil Rights Movement helped make fairness and equal rights part of our shared values. Reverend Peters was at the founding meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and he worked directly with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. He faced guns and dogs during the march, and civil rights demonstrations in Albany, Georgia, in Selma and in Birmingham, Alabama. He was part of the March on Washington that led to the steps of the Lincoln Memorial where Dr. King gave his unparalleled “I Have a Dream speech.”

Reverend Peters’ work ethic and his service to the Civil Rights Movement melded a life of enduring accomplishment and a vocation that included ministering to congregations in Connecticut and Virginia. He became pastor of Denver’s New Hope Baptist Church in February of 1979 and during his twenty-eight year tenure, he led his congregation through construction of a new church home and the expansion of services for an ever growing congregation. As a spiritual leader, he has built-up a reputation as a powerful advocate for inclusion and expanding opportunity for all people. He was a volunteer member of the Denver Housing Advising Board for approximately ten years assisting the twenty-two thousand public housing residents in changing the quality and image of public housing.

He served as a member of the Colorado Civil Rights Commission for nine years, serving as its Chairman from 1987 to 1989, during which time he traveled throughout Colorado and held countless civil rights hearings to secure justice and equality for all citizens.

Reverend Peters has received service recognitions from numerous organizations including the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Martin Luther King Jr., the Anti-Discrimination League, the Denver Post and the NAACP. He is also the recipient of the Carle Whitehead Award, the highest award given by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Reverend James Peters is an unrelenting advocate for the causes that elevate the human condition and his immeasurable contributions to the spiritual life of our community merit our gratitude. He has led in the struggle for freedom, justice and equality for all people. But Reverend Peters’ leadership goes to the heart of what he means to be a leader, “Nathalia Young, a pastor at New Hope Baptist Church . . . remembers how he helped homeless people himself, not delegating it to a deacon. (He) would get into his own car, and use his own money to get someone a hotel room. And there was a Christmas season one year, when a woman and her children were suddenly homeless. ‘He didn’t just get her connected with housing but also supplied her with gifts and food.’” Reverend Peters leads by example.

In a recent Denver Post article, Reverend Peters expressed “concern that young people don’t understand what it was like before the Civil Rights Act and that some believe King’s message is now irrelevant.” At some level, I think we all share his concern. But I would suggest that Reverend Peters’ legacy provides a powerful example that not only will mean Dr. King’s undertaking, but inspires all of us to remember the struggle and keep faith with those who have gone before.

Reverend Peters is currently as pastor of New Hope Baptist Church is quickly drawing to a close. His leadership has been exemplary and his contributions are rich in consequence. On behalf of the citizens of the 1st Congressional District of Colorado, I wish to express our gratitude and look forward to his continued involvement in the life of our community.

Please join me in paying tribute to Reverend James D. Peters, a distinguished spiritual and civil leader. The values, leadership and compassion he exhibits set the mark and compel us to continue the work that distinguishes us as Americans.
INTRODUCTION OF THE VALERIE PLAME WILSON COMPENSATION ACT --
(Extensions of Remarks - January 16, 2007)

SPEECH OF
HON. JAY INSLEE
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 2007

- Mr. INSLEE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of Congress one of the human impacts caused by the indiscretion of government officials regarding the covert identity of Central Intelligence Agency operative Valerie Plame Wilson.

- As nearly every American knows, and as most of the world has heard, the covert CIA identity of Valerie Plame Wilson was exposed to the public as part of an Administration response to a critical op-ed published in the New York Times by Mrs. Plame Wilson's husband, Joe Wilson.

- The national security ramifications for this act have been discussed thoroughly on this floor, in the news media, and I am quite certain behind CIA's closed doors. Today I intend to call my colleagues' attention to the human toll that this "outing" has had on one, often overlooked, individual. That person is Valerie Plame Wilson.

- While the media, Congress, and the judiciary have gone to great lengths to discuss the impact of this unfortunate act on politicians, bureaucrats, agents in the field, and the suspected perpetrators of the outing, few have looked at the impact that the outing has had on Mrs. Plame Wilson and her family.

- On July 14, 2003, Mrs. Plame Wilson's professional life was forever altered, and her CIA career irrevocably ruined by the syndicated publication of a column, which revealed Mrs. Plame Wilson's identity as a covert CIA officer. Since this time, numerous reports on Mrs. Plame Wilson's personal history have surfaced in the press, official government documents, and by government officials.

- Following the initial outing in the media, Mrs. Plame Wilson's future as a covert CIA operative ceased to exist and her career of two decades was destroyed. On January 9, 2006, Mrs. Plame Wilson resigned from the CIA, recognizing that any future with the Agency would not include any work for which she had been highly trained. For these reasons, and under these distressing conditions, Mrs. Plame Wilson voluntarily resigned from the Agency.
• Despite Mrs. Plame Wilson's 20 years of federal service, she does not meet the minimum age requirement to receive her retirement annuity. She has been left without a career.

• I am introducing legislation to allow Mrs. Plame Wilson to qualify for her annuity, as one who has served her country for two decades, and waive the age requirement for collecting it. To best demonstrate the annuity for which Mrs. Plame Wilson may qualify if this legislation were to pass, I am submitting for the record a document sent to Mrs. Plame Wilson by the CIA. It outlines her deferred annuity and testifies to 20 years of service. The document bears no indications of classified material as required by CIA procedures, and was sent via regular postal mail after Mrs. Plame Wilson was no longer in the employ of the CIA. Legal experts have assured me that this is not a classified document.

• I believe that this is one small measure to help send a message that we must stand up for public service officers, such as Mrs. Plame Wilson, who have been treated wrongly despite their loyalty and sacrifice to country. For those who have been, for all practicable purposes, pushed out of public service for reasons unrelated to performance, but instead seeded in politics, we should not turn our backs.

Central Intelligence Agency,

Mrs. VALERIE WILSON

DEAR MRS. WILSON, This letter is in response to your recent telephone conversation with regarding when you would be eligible to receive your deferred annuity. Per federal statute, employees participating under the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) Special Category, who have acquired a minimum of 20 years of service, are eligible to receive their deferred annuity at their Minimum Retirement Age (MRA). Your MRA is age 56, at which time you'll be eligible to receive a deferred annuity.

Your deferred annuity will be based on the regular FERS computation rate, one percent for every year of service plus the FERS Special rate of 1.7% for every year of service. You will receive 1.7% for each year of overseas service, prorated on a monthly basis, after January 1, 1987 in the calculation of your annuity. Our records show that since January 1, 1987, you have acquired 6 years, 1 month and 29 days of overseas service.

Following is a list of your federal service:

Dates of Service: CIA, CIA (LWOP), CIA D(P/T 40), from 11/9/1985 to 1/9/2006—total 20 years, 7 days.
Based on the above service and your resignation on January 9, 2006, your estimated deferred annuity is $21,541.00 per year, or $1795 per month, beginning at age 56.

The above figures are estimates for your planning purposes. The Office of Personnel Management, as the final adjudicator of creditable service and annuity computations, determines final annuity amounts. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

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END