

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 Antoine, a memory that will burn brightly during these continuing days of conflict and grief.

Antoine was known for his dedication to his family and his love of country. Today and always, Antoine 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 Antoine's sacrifice, I am reminded of President Lincoln's remarks as he addressed the families of the fallen soldiers in Gettysburg: "We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here." This statement is just as true today as it was nearly 150 years ago, as I am certain that the impact of Antoine's actions will live on far longer than any record of these words.

It is my sad duty to enter the name of Antoine J. McKinzie in the official record of the U.S. Senate for his service to this country and for his profound commitment to freedom, democracy, and peace. When I think about this just cause in which we are engaged, and the unfortunate pain that comes with the loss of our heroes, I hope that families like Antoine's can find comfort in the words of the prophet Isaiah who said, "He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces."

May God grant strength and peace to those who mourn, and may God be with all of you, as I know He is with Antoine.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. GREGG. 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 2006 budget through April 4, 2006. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 2006 concurrent resolution on the budget, H. Con. Res. 95. Pursuant to section 402 of that resolution, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolu-

tion. As a result, the attached report excludes these amounts.

The estimates show that current level spending is under the budget resolution by \$11,785 billion in budget authority and by \$4,226 billion in outlays in 2006. Current level for revenues is \$17,288 billion above the budget resolution in 2006.

This is my first report for the second session of the 109th Congress.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying letter and material be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, April 5, 2006.

Hon. JUDD GREGG,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed tables show the effects of Congressional action on the 2006 budget and are current through April 4, 2006. 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 for fiscal year 2006 that underlie H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006. Pursuant to section 402 of that resolution, 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 2 on Table 2). This is my first report of the second session of the 109th Congress.

Sincerely,

DONALD B. MARRON,
Acting Director.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006, AS OF APRIL 4, 2006

[In billions of dollars]

| | Budget resolution ¹ | Current level ² | Current level over/under (-) resolution |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| ON-BUDGET | | | |
| Budget Authority | 2,094.4 | 2,082.6 | -11.8 |
| Outlays | 2,099.0 | 2,094.8 | -4.2 |
| Revenues | 1,589.9 | 1,607.2 | 17.3 |
| OFF-BUDGET | | | |
| Social Security Outlays ³ | 416.0 | 416.0 | 0 |
| Social Security Revenues | 604.8 | 604.8 | * |

¹ H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006, assumed \$50.0 billion in budget authority and \$62.4 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2006 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 the previous session and the emergency requirements in Public Law 109-176 and Public Law 109-208 (see footnote 2 on Table 2), the budget authority and outlays totals specified in the budget resolution have also been reduced (by the amounts assumed for emergency supplemental appropriations) for purposes of comparison.

² Current 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.

³ Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are also off-budget, but are appropriated annually.

ANote.—* = Less than \$50 million.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006, AS OF APRIL 4, 2006

| | Budget authority | Outlays | Revenues |
|---|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Enacted in Previous Sessions: | | | |
| Revenues | n.a. | n.a. | 1,607,180 |
| Permanent and other spending legislation ¹ | 1,296,134 | 1,248,957 | n.a. |
| Appropriation legislation | 1,333,823 | 1,323,802 | n.a. |
| Offsetting receipts | -479,868 | -479,868 | n.a. |
| Total, enacted in previous sessions | 2,150,089 | 2,092,891 | 1,607,180 |
| Enacted This Session: | | | |
| Katrina Emergency Assistance Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-176) | 250 | 250 | 0 |
| An act to make available funds included in the Deficit Reduction Act for the Low-income Energy Assistance Program for 2006 (P.L. 109-204) | 1,000 | 750 | 0 |
| Total, enacted this session: ... | 1,250 | 1,000 | 0 |
| Entitlements and mandatories: | | | |
| Difference between enacted levels and budget resolution estimates for appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs | -68,740 | 879 | n.a. |
| Total Current Level 1 2 3 4 | 2,082,599 | 2,094,770 | 1,607,180 |
| Total Budget Resolution Adjustment for budget resolution for emergency requirements⁴ | 2,144,384 | 2,161,420 | 1,589,892 |
| Adjusted Budget Resolution | -50,000 | -62,424 | n.a. |
| Current Level Over Adjusted Budget Resolution | 2,094,384 | 2,098,996 | n.a. |
| Current Level Under Adjusted Budget Resolution | n.a. | n.a. | 17,288 |
| Current Level Under Adjusted Budget Resolution | 11,785 | 4,226 | n.a. |

¹ P.L. 109-171 was enacted early in this session of Congress, but is shown under "enacted in previous sessions" as requested by the Budget Committee. Included in current level for P.L. 109-171 are \$980 million in budget authority and \$4,847 million in outlays.

² Pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the current level totals exclude the following amounts:

| | Budget authority | Outlays | Revenues |
|--|------------------|---------|----------|
| Emergency requirements enacted in previous session ... | | | |
| Katrina Emergency Assistance Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-176) | -250 | 0 | 0 |
| National Flood Insurance Enhanced Borrowing Authority Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-208) | 2,275 | 2,275 | 0 |
| Total, enacted emergency requirements | 77,006 | 114,698 | -7,111 |

³ Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget.

⁴ H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006, assumed \$50.0 million in budget authority and \$62,424 million in outlays in fiscal year 2006 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 the previous session and the emergency requirements in Public Law 109-176 and Public Law 109-208 (see footnote 2 above), the budget authority and outlays totals specified in the budget resolution have also been reduced (by the amounts assumed for emergency supplemental appropriations) for purposes of comparison.

Notes.—n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

EXPOSING RECKLESS GUN DEALERS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, in each of the last 4 years, amendments have been inserted in the Commerce, Justice,

Science, CJS, Appropriations Act by the House of Representatives which severely handicap the efforts of those working to stop the flow of guns from reckless gun dealers into the hands of criminals. These amendments prohibit the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, ATF, from disclosing important information from the Firearms Trace System Database to local law enforcement and government officials unless it is connected to a “bona fide criminal investigation or prosecution” and prohibiting release for purposes of civil lawsuits.

According to published reports, these amendments have directly impacted a lawsuit by the city of New York against several gun manufacturers and distributors who it alleges have adopted sales and marketing practices which facilitate the transfer of guns to criminals. The city received ATF firearms trace data from 1998 to 2003 but has been unable to attain data from subsequent years because of the prohibition inserted in the law on its release for the purposes of civil lawsuits.

Legislation has recently been introduced in the House of Representatives which would make the restrictions on ATF firearms trace data permanent. On March 28, 2006, New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg testified before the House Judiciary Committee against this bill and said that it “would make it immeasurably harder to stop the flow of illegal guns to criminals, and deprive[] local governments and their law enforcement agencies of the tools they need to hold dealers accountable. Specifically, these obstacles would take the form of severe restrictions on our use of ATF trace data, which is perhaps the most effective tool we have in combating illegal gun trafficking.”

Mayor Bloomberg also expressed concern regarding provisions in the bill and current law which limit the ATF firearms trace data available to local law enforcement officials to data regarding the local geographic data. Mayor Bloomberg testified that 82 percent of the guns used in crimes in New York City were purchased outside of New York State. As Mayor Bloomberg pointed out in his testimony, restricting the access of law enforcement officials to firearms trace data from other jurisdictions severely limits their ability to take action against reckless gun dealers in other States.

I am hopeful the House of Representatives will defeat efforts to continue restrictions on law enforcement and local government officials' access to important ATF firearms trace data. In addition, I am hopeful that the Senate will take up and pass legislation introduced last week by Senator MENENDEZ to repeal restrictions in current law. ATF firearms trace data related to reckless gun dealers should be made easily available to those who have a responsibility to protect our families and communities from the threat of gun violence.

NATIONAL AUTISM AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate National Autism Awareness Month and to urge my fellow Senators to continue to back efforts to fight this disorder and support the families affected by it.

Autism is a complex developmental disability that is the result of a neurological disorder that affects the normal functions and development of the brain, which affects social and communication skills. Autism is a spectrum disorder, making early diagnosis crucial to minimize the symptoms through specialized intervention programs.

Autism and its associated behaviors have been estimated to occur in as many as 2 to 6 in every 1,000 individuals. As many as 1.5 million Americans today are believed to have some form of autism. The Department of Education indicates that autism is growing at a rate of 10 to 17 percent per year. At these rates, the prevalence of autism could reach 4 million Americans in the next decade.

The prevalence of autism has increased astronomically in the past decade, and in certain areas of New Jersey, the rates are higher still. We know far too little about this disorder, and the work of the Centers for Disease Control, CDC, and the National Institutes of Health, NIH, is vital to our efforts to learn more about the nature and incidence of autism.

I am a proud cosponsor of S. 843, the Combating Autism Act of 2005, which authorizes \$860 million over 5 years to combat autism through research, screening, intervention, and education. I urge my fellow Senators to support the passage of this bill so that we can continue efforts to eliminate autism.

Congress approved the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, IDEA, in 1975, requiring States to provide an appropriate education to students with special needs. While it committed to providing 40 percent of the additional costs for educating such students, today the Federal Government funds only 17.8 percent of the cost. In the fiscal year 2006 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill, the Federal Government cut back on its share of the cost of providing special education. This leaves State governments and local school districts to choose between paying the extra cost or cutting programs. It is vital that Congress fund IDEA at the fully authorized level. I urge my fellow Senators to support IDEA and pass S. 2185, the IDEA Full Funding Act.

Congress must remain committed to supporting efforts by medical researchers, doctors, schools, State and local governments, and families to learn more about autism and to treat it. This disorder affects too many already. We must do what we can to eliminate future cases while we treat people who currently have autism. I hope we can all join together in this important

fight and recognize the importance of National Autism Awareness Month.

BOB NEWHART

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, recently The New York Times ran another profile of Bob Newhart. I say “another” because it is one of so many glowing articles written about him over the years.

Marcelle and I are fortunate to know Bob and his wife Virginia, known by everyone as Ginnie. Bob is a wonderful family person who enjoys being with his wife, children, and grandchildren, but still has time to bring joy to everyone who comes in contact with him. As many times as I have heard some of his comedy routines, I still find myself convulsed in laughter, though nothing can equal the quiet times Marcelle and I have been able to spend with the Newharts.

Bob is extraordinarily well read and well informed and brings a wry and insightful view to whatever is happening. I can think of no one who is his equal, and I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From The New York Times, Mar. 25, 2006]
THE BUTTON-DOWN COMIC, STILL STANDING UP
AT 76

(By Ben Sisario)

LOS ANGELES, MARCH 24: Hidden behind a wide black gate, with a fountain in front and a big pool in back that the grandchildren love to dive into, and with the bookcases inside cluttered with the likes of David McCulloch and Joseph J. Ellis, Bob Newhart's house in Bel Air would seem a perfectly comfortable spot for a man of 76 to cocoon and write his memoirs.

But a comedian craves the sound of laughter, and Mr. Newhart, though happily deep into his golf-playing years, cannot stay away from the stand-up circuit. He does about 30 dates a year, mostly on short weekend trips. (He will perform tonight at the Brooklyn Center for the Performing Arts.)

“I can’t imagine not doing it,” he said, sitting on an overstuffed sofa in his living room, in crisp gray slacks and a fuzzy blue sweater, with his narrow reading glasses resting at a steep angle almost at the tip of his nose. “It’s something I’ve done for 46 years, and at 5 o’clock I’ll start pacing up and down to get the adrenaline going. It’s like Russian roulette—you’re out there and it’s working and you’re saying, ‘Thank God the bullet’s not in the chamber.’”

Mr. Newhart built his career on a persona that would avoid tension and thrills at all cost. He emerged in the early 1960’s as a former accountant and copywriter who acted out the mundane and ridiculous details of great moments in history through brilliantly minimalistic one-sided telephone calls, like a gigglingly skeptical Englishman talking to Sir Walter Raleigh about his discovery of tobacco. (“You take a pinch of tobacco and you stuff it up your nose and it makes you sneeze? Yeah, I imagine it would, Walt!”) And on two long-running sitcoms, he played versions of the same character, a slightly grouchy pragmatist always just a breath away from losing his cool over the neurotic foibles of his supporting cast.

“The Bob Newhart Show” ran from 1972 to 1978 and is now finding a second life on DVD; its third season is being reissued April 11.