

visited the United States, and civil war broke out in her native country. Due to security concerns, she was not allowed to return to her homeland to be with her children. After his father fled the war-torn region in 1990, Prince stayed with an aunt and eventually found refuge in neighboring Sierra Leone.

One by one, his mother managed to find ways for her eldest sons to join her in the United States. Prince was finally reunited with his parents when he moved to Durham, NC, in 1998 to live with friends and relatives. Shortly after his return, his parents moved to Delaware in the hopes of finding better paying employment. Prince stayed behind in North Carolina with the hopes of furthering his education and to enroll in classes at North Carolina Central University.

Prince Teewia had always wanted to join the military of his adopted homeland and, in 2004, he signed up for the 101st Airborne Division, based out of Fort Campbell, KY. He had been deployed in Iraq for less than a month when he was killed on December 29, 2005, by a roadside bomb that detonated next to the humvee he was riding in.

Specialist Teewia was granted full status as a U.S. citizen shortly after his death. This distinction was bestowed upon him because of his honorable service in the Armed Forces and his willingness to pay the ultimate cost while performing his duty in Iraq.

Prince was laid to rest with full military honors in Delaware Veterans Memorial Cemetery in Bear, DE, on January 13, 2006. He is survived by his parents John and Rebecca, his maternal grandparents, as well as eight brothers and six sisters.

I rise today to commemorate Prince, to celebrate his life, and to offer his family our support and our deepest sympathy on their tragic loss.

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 January 25, 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 resolution. As a result, the attached report excludes these amounts.

The estimates show that current level spending is under the budget resolution by \$14.015 billion in budget authority and by \$379 million in outlays in 2006. Current level for revenues is \$17.286 billion above the budget resolution in 2006.

Since my last report, dated November 18, 2005, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that changed budget authority, outlays, or revenues: Military Quality of Life and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2006, P.L. 109-114; Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-115);

Since my last letter, dated November 17, 2006, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that changed budget authority, outlays, or revenues:

Military Quality of Life and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-114);

Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-115);

Valles Caldera Preservation Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-132);

Naval Vessels Transfer Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-134);

An act to provide certain authorities to the Department of State (Public Law 109-140);

Terrorism Risk Insurance Extension Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-144);

Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-148);

Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-149);

Second Higher Education Extension Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-150);

Employee Retirement Preservation Act (Public Law 109-151);

TANF and Child Care Continuation Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-161);

National Defense Authorization Act for 2006 (Public Law 109-163); and

United States-Bahrain Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 109-169).

The effects of the actions listed above are detailed in the enclosed tables.

Sincerely,

DONALD B. MARRON,
Acting Director.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006, AS OF JANUARY 25, 2006
(In billions of dollars)

	Budget Resolution ¹	Current Level ²	Current Level Over/Under (-) Resolution
On-budget			
Budget Authority	2,094.4	2,080.4	-14.0
Outlays	2,099.0	2,098.6	-0.4
Revenues	1,589.9	1,607.2	17.3
Off-budget			
Social Security Outlays ³	416.0	416.0	0
Social Security Revenues ⁴	604.8	604.8	*

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Note: * = Less than \$50 million.

¹ H. Con. Res. 95. The Current Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006, assumed the enactment of emergency supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2006, in the amount of \$50 billion in budget authority and approximately \$62.4 billion in outlays, which would be exempt from the enforcement of the budget resolution. Since the current level totals exclude the emergency appropriations in Public Laws 109-13, 109-61, 109-62, 109-68, 109-73, 109-77, 109-88, 109-106, 109-114, 109-135, and 109-148 (see footnote 1 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 off-budget.

⁴ The Employee Retirement Preservation Act (Public Law 109-151) has a loss of revenue of \$1 million.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006, AS OF JANUARY 25, 2005
[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in Previous Sessions:			
Revenues	n.a.		1,607,650
Permanents and other spending legislation	1,293,035	1,250,308	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	0	382,272	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	-479,872	-479,872	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous sessions:	813,163	1,152,708	1,607,650
Enacted This Session:			
Authorizing Legislation:			
TANF Extension Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–19)	148	165	0
An act approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–39)	0	0	-1
Dominican Republic–Central America–United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 109–53)	27	27	-3
Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–58)	141	231	-588
Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (P.L. 109–59)	3,444	36	9
National Flood Insurance Program Enhanced Borrowing Authority Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–65)	2,000	2,000	0
Pell Grant Hurricane and Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 109–66)	2	2	0
TANF Emergency Response and Recovery Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–68)	-4,965	105	0
Natural Disaster Student Aid Fairness Act (P.L. 109–86)	36	18	0
Community Disaster Loan Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–88)	751	376	0
Medicare Cost Sharing and Welfare Extension Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–91)	354	341	0
An act to extend the special postage stamp for breast cancer research for two years (P.L. 109–100)	-1	-1	0
Valles Caldera Preservation Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–132)	0	2	0
Naval Vessels Transfer Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–134)	-26	-26	0
An act to provide certain authorities to the Department of State (P.L. 109–140)	1	1	0
Terrorism Risk Insurance Extension Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–144)	210	210	0
Second Higher Education Extension Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–150)	-50	-45	0
Employee Retirement Preservation Act (P.L. 109–151)	0	0	-2
TANF and Child Care Continuation Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–161)	73	81	0
National Defense Authorization Act for 2006 (P.L. 109–163)	-23	-24	0
United States–Bahrain Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 109–169)	1	1	-20
Appropriation Acts:			
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005 (P.L. 109–13)	-39	-21	11
Interior Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109–54)	26,211	17,301	122
Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109–55)	3,804	3,185	0
Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109–90)	31,860	19,306	0
Agriculture Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109–97)	99,262	57,294	0
Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109–102)	20,979	8,164	0
Energy and Water Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109–103)	30,459	19,604	0
Science, State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109–108)	58,210	35,763	0
Military Quality of Life and VA Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109–114)	83,519	67,294	0
Transportation, Treasury and HUD Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109–115)	81,149	69,465	0
Defense Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109–148)	393,349	273,692	0
Labor, HHS, and Education Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109–149)	505,060	370,483	0
Total, enacted this session:	1,335,946	945,030	-472
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}	2,080,369	2,098,617	1,607,178
Total Budget Resolution	2,144,384	2,161,420	1,589,892
Adjustment to budget resolution for emergency requirements ³	-50,000	-62,424	n.a.
Adjusted Budget Resolution	2,094,384	2,098,996	n.a.
Current Level Over Adjusted Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a	17,286
Current Level Under Adjusted Budget Resolution	14,015	379	n.a.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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

¹ 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 Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005 (P.L. 109–13)			
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act to Meet Immediate Needs Arising From Hurricane Katrina, 2005 (P.L. 109–61)	0	30,757	0
Second Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act to Meet Immediate Needs Arising From Hurricane Katrina, 2005 (P.L. 109–62)	0	7,750	0
TANF Emergency Response and Recovery Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–68)	0	21,841	0
Katrina Emergency Tax Relief Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–73)	200	245	0
Community Disaster Loan Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–88)	128	128	-3,191
National Flood Insurance Program Further Enhanced Borrowing Authority Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–106)	-751	0	0
Military Quality of Life and VA Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109–114)	15,000	14,000	0
Gulf Opportunity Zone Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–135)	1,225	1,103	0
Defense Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109–148)	27	27	-3,920
Total, enacted emergency requirements	59,152	36,572	0

² Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget.³ H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006, assumed the enactment of emergency supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2006, in the amount of \$50,000 million in budget authority and \$62,424 million in outlays, which would be exempt from the enforcement of the budget resolution. Since the current level totals exclude the emergency appropriations in P.L. 109–13, P.L. 109–61, P.L. 109–62, P.L. 109–68, P.L. 109–73, P.L. 109–77, P.L. 109–88, P.L. 109–106, P.L. 109–114, P.L. 109–135, and P.L. 109–148 (see footnote 1 above), the budget authority and outlay totals specified in the budget resolution have also been reduced (by the amounts assumed for emergency supplemental appropriations) for purposes of comparison.

IMPROVING THE PATRIOT ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, those of us working constructively and in a bipartisan way to extend the USA PATRIOT Act with improvements have repeatedly offered to meet to work out the remaining differences. Sadly, the Senate leadership has not made the effort to work through the remaining concerns or brought us together.

I have continued meeting and talking with interested Republican and Democratic Senators. Senate staff has finally gotten together this week in a bipartisan meeting. I urge the majority leader to bring together key interested Senators to work out a bipartisan compromise that improves the failed conference report.

A majority of Senators—Republicans and Democrats, those who voted against cloture on the conference report that failed to pass the Senate and those who voted for it urged the Republican leader to act on a short-term, 3-month extension before the end of the last session. Instead, he chose to proceed with a 6-month extension that Republicans in the House found objectionable. That led to the short extension that is about to expire this week. The President had said that he would not approve a short-term extension. House Republicans had said that they would not allow a short-term extension. But just before Christmas they demanded and enacted a shorter extension than anyone else had proposed.

As soon as it became apparent that the conference report filed by the Republican leadership would be unacceptable to the Senate, I joined on Thursday, December 8, in urging a 3-month extension to work out a better bill. On the first day the Senate was next in session, Monday, December 12, Senator SUNUNU and I introduced such a bill, S.2082. We sent out a “Dear Colleague” letter to other Senators on December 13 and that bipartisan bill was cosponsored by 46 other Senators. That bill would have extended the PATRIOT Act until March 31, 2006, to allow us all to work out the remaining differences and