

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006, AS OF MAY 17, 2006

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in Previous Sessions:			
Revenues	*	*	1,607,180
Permanents and other spending legislation ¹	1,296,134	1,248,957	*
Appropriation legislation	1,333,823	1,323,802	*
Offsetting receipts	-479,868	-479,868	*
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
Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-222)	0	0	-10,757
Total, enacted this session	1,250	1,000	-10,757
Entitlements and mandates:			
Difference between enacted levels and budget resolution estimates for appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	-68,740	879	*
Total Current Level ^{1,2,3,4}	2,082,599	2,094,770	1,596,423
Total Budget Resolution	2,144,384	2,161,420	1,589,892
Adjustment to budget resolution for emergency requirements ⁴	-50,000	-62,424	*
Adjusted Budget Resolution	2,094,384	2,098,996	*
Current Level Over Adjusted Budget Resolution			6,531
Current Level Under Adjusted Budget Resolution	11,785	4,226	*

Notes: * = not applicable. P.L. = Public Law.

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	74,981	112,423	-7,111
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 \$50,000 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 outlay totals specified in the budget resolution have also been reduced (by the amounts assumed for emergency supplemental appropriations) for purposes of comparison.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK 2006

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, many of our Nation's law enforcement officers have come to Washington, DC, to commemorate National Police Week. I would like to take this opportunity to recognize all Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials for their outstanding service and their vital contributions to the safety of our communities. I would also like to honor the memory of those who gave their lives in the line of duty. These officers, and their families, have paid the ultimate sacrifice for the safety of others.

The first National Police Week was celebrated in 1962 when President John F. Kennedy signed an Executive order designating May 15 as Peace Officers Memorial Day and the week in which that date falls as "Police Week." The weeklong tribute to our Nation's local, State and Federal police officers honors those who died in the line of duty and those who continue to serve and protect us every day at great personal risk. According to the National Law Enforcement Memorial Fund, 1,635 law enforcement officers have been killed in the line of duty in the last 10 years. In 2005 alone, 155 officers lost their lives, including 5 from Michigan. The names of these officers have been permanently engraved on the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial along side more than 17,000 others.

Sadly, more police officers have lost their lives to guns than to any other cause over the last 10 years. In 2005, 59 officers were shot to death while in the line of duty. This year's Police Week activities occur shortly after the horrific shooting of Detective Vicky

Armel and Officer Michael Garbarino at a police station in nearby Fairfax County, VA. Last Monday afternoon, Detective Armel and Officer Garbarino were ambushed in the parking lot of the police station by an 18-year-old reportedly armed with an AK-47 military-style assault rifle, a high-powered hunting rifle, and five handguns. During the course of the shootout with Detective Armel, Officer Garbarino, and other officers, the gunman fired more than 70 times. Tragically, Detective Armel died later that day and Officer Garbarino passed away early Wednesday morning.

It is not enough to simply mention those, like Detective Armel and Officer Garbarino, who have given their lives protecting our communities. In order to truly honor their service and sacrifice, we should take up and pass commonsense gun safety legislation to help protect law enforcement officials from the threat posed by military style firearms.

The sale of assault rifles like the AK-47 used in last week's shooting were prohibited under the 1994 assault weapons ban. Unfortunately, the President and the Republican congressional leadership allowed this legislation to expire on September 13, 2004, allowing 19 previously banned types of assault weapons and other firearms with military style features to once again be legally sold. Recognizing the especially lethal nature of these military style firearms, I have cosponsored legislation to restore and strengthen the assault weapons ban.

I am also a cosponsor of legislation to prohibit the sale of the Five-Seven

armor-piercing handgun and its ammunition in the United States. A number of national law enforcement organizations have publicly called for a ban on these firearms because of the threat they pose to police officers, even those wearing body armor. According to the manufacturer's Web site, the Five-Seven weighs less than 2 pounds fully loaded and measures only 8.2 inches in length, making it easily concealable. A statement which previously appeared on the Web site boasted "Enemy personnel, even wearing body armor can be effectively engaged up to 200 meters. Kevlar helmets and vests as well as the CRISAT protection will be penetrated." These military style pistols clearly have no sporting purpose and pose a great threat to the lives of our law enforcement officers.

We can and should do more to support and protect those who are working to ensure the safety of our communities. The names of law enforcement officers from Michigan who were added to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial this year are:

Detective Lavern Steven Brann of Battle Creek, Died May 9, 2005
 Officer Owen David Fisher of Flint, Died July 16, 2005
 Commander Dale Francis Bernock of Dearborn, Died October 3, 2005
 Officer Scot Andrew Beyerstedt of Mattawan, Died July 26, 2005
 Sergeant Michael Allen Scarbrough of Wayne County, Died February 9, 2005
 Deputy Sheriff Paul Lee Mickel of Wayne County, Died November 18, 1973

Chief Benjamin Lewis Carpenter of Newaygo,
Died July 23, 1963

Night Watchman William A. Daniels of
Cassopolis, Died January 26, 1903

OIL INDUSTRY MERGER ANTI-TRUST ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2006

Mr. DEWINE. Madam President, I join Senator KOHL as sponsor of the Oil Industry Merger Antitrust Enforcement Act. This bill will make it significantly more difficult for oil companies to merge, and should help put an end to the record energy prices that continue to burden America's consumers and businesses.

As we all know, these high fuel costs are affecting every family, and they show no sign of coming back down. We must continue our efforts to do something about it. As Chairman of the Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights, I have been working for years to combat the problem of higher energy prices. Along with Senator KOHL, I have championed legislation to make it clear that the Department of Justice has the legal authority to prosecute OPEC for its price fixing of crude oil prices. As we all know, the biggest part of our gas prices is the price of crude oil, and the only way we can restore competition in the market for crude oil is to fight against OPEC's blatantly illegal and anticompetitive conspiracy to fix prices of this crucial commodity.

I have also asked the Federal Trade Commission to monitor gasoline prices to make sure that consumers are not subject to price gouging or illegal price manipulation, and in response to that request the FTC has instituted an ongoing project to monitor gasoline prices in 360 markets across the Nation, including 12 in my home State of Ohio.

Further, the Judiciary Committee has held two hearings addressing the causes of higher fuel prices in recent months, and last month I joined with Chairman SPECTER and Senators KOHL, LEAHY, FEINSTEIN, and DURBIN, to sponsor legislation which prevents oil companies from unfairly manipulating the supply of oil in order to artificially raise prices, and also calls for investigations into how effective enforcement of oil mergers has been, whether past mergers need to be revisited, and whether the enforcement agencies need new standards for reviewing oil industry mergers. That legislation also creates a Joint Federal and State Task force to investigate information sharing in the oil industry that may lead to artificially high prices for gasoline, electricity, and heating oil. Perhaps most important, it provides a "NOPEC" provision like the one that Senator KOHL and I have sponsored in the past, which enables Justice to prosecute the illegal OPEC cartel.

While all these efforts are steps in the right direction, we continue to see increasing fuel costs, and one likely

reason is the ongoing consolidation in the oil industry. And, as our energy needs increase and as oil gets harder and more expensive to find and produce, it seems likely that this consolidation will continue. Therefore, we need to continue our efforts to maintain competition in this industry, and by making it more difficult for oil companies to merge, this legislation provides a different and useful approach for keeping these companies independent and maintaining the competition that still exists.

Specifically, this bill changes the burden of proof in cases alleging illegal mergers, so that oil companies that want to merge must prove that their merger will not harm consumers. In addition, this bill requires the antitrust agencies to specifically consider the unique conditions of the petroleum market when evaluating these mergers, in order to assure that when reviewing proposed mergers the agencies are focusing on the potential dangers of oil industry mergers. These changes, taken together, will make sure that only pro-competitive mergers are allowed, and will help protect consumers and businesses from higher energy prices.

We still have many challenges to face in our ongoing efforts to combat high energy prices, but this bill will make a difference and I strongly encourage my colleagues to join in support of its passage.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF CLARK, SOUTH DAKOTA

• Mr. JOHNSON. Madam President, today I rise in order to pay tribute to the 125th anniversary of the founding of the city of Clark, SD. As the county seat of Clark County, this vibrant, progressive community has been a center of commercial and civic activity since its inception.

The site which Clark is built on was chosen by GEN S.J. Conklin, who would later become known as the Father of Clark County. The prospects of the town increased greatly when the railroad was complete in early 1882. With the arrival of the trains came a flurry of economic activity. The first businesses opened in Clark were the Clark House operated by Mattie Greenslet and a general store operated by COL W.H. Lamb. Later there would be a land office and the Big Store, known as the largest department store west of Minneapolis.

Now Clark is home to seven churches, a thriving business community, excellent hunting and fishing, and the high school's Clark Comets, among various other attractions. Each year, Clark hosts both Potato Day and the Halloween Spooktacular. Additionally, there are over two dozen civic organizations doing good work in the community.

I am pleased to announce that Clark will be celebrating its 125th anniversary with a community celebration on June 10 to 11. There are numerous events scheduled, including a parade, street dance, ecumenical church service, community potluck, and baseball games. This celebration is a fitting way to recognize Clark's long and productive history.

Even 125 years after its founding, Clark continues to be a vital community and a great asset to South Dakota. I am proud to publicly honor Clark on this memorable occasion. The citizens of Clark are continuing to live up their motto: Clark is indeed "a nice place to visit . . . a great place to call home."•

THE PASSING OF ANN WEBSTER SMITH

• Mr. CHAFEE. Madam President, I take this opportunity to recognize Anne Webster Smith, a world-renowned preservationist, who died in Washington, DC on April 20, 2006.

Like Rhode Island's grand dame of historic preservation, Antionette Downing, Anne Webster Smith exhibited a tireless and infectious dedication to the preservation of our cultural heritage. Just last year, Ms. Smith was awarded the Piero Gazzola Prize, given once every 3 years by the International Council on Monuments and Sites, for her lifelong efforts to protect the world's historic and cultural sites. This tribute, seconded by scores of ICOMOS leaders from throughout the world, is a statement that leadership is as much about cultivation, persistence and persuasion as it is bold initiative.

In addition to her 30 years of service to ICOMOS, Ms. Smith served as New York's Deputy Commissioner for Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, and as a professional staff member at the USDOT and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation. She was most active in those critical years when she and her colleagues created the modern institutional foundation for preservation in the U.S.

In her service to ICOMOS, Ms. Smith was dedicated to recognizing the world's greatest cultural and natural sites through the United Nations World Heritage Program. At the same time, as an American she had greater ambitions for her own country. In a letter she sent me just last January, she lamented: "I have long been concerned by the fact that the United States, the first nation to ratify the Convention after its passage in 1972, has been so slow to recognize the importance of implementing the Convention. In my view the Convention has the potential for increasing community pride, for expanding educational awareness and interest in our Nation's heritage and history, for developing concern about the importance of distinguished architecture and planning, especially in urban areas, and for serving as an important tool for the expansion of development