

Homeland Security shall revise DHS MD [Management Directive] 11056 to provide for the following:

(1) that when a lawful request is made to publicly release a document containing information designated as SSI, the document shall be reviewed in a timely manner to determine whether any information contained in the document meets the criteria for continued SSI protection under applicable law and regulation and shall further provide that all portions that no longer require SSI designation be released, subject to applicable law, including sections 552 and 552a of title 5, United States Code;

(2) that sensitive security information that is four years old shall be subject to release upon request unless:

(A) the Secretary or his designee makes a written determination that identifies a rational basis why the information must remain SSI;

(B) the information is covered by a current sensitive security information application guide approved by the Secretary or his designee in writing; or

(C) such information is otherwise exempt from disclosure under applicable law.

Any determination made by the Secretary under clause (a)(2)(A) shall be provided to the party making a request to release such information and to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives as part of the annual reporting requirement pursuant to section 537 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2006 (Pub. L. 109-90; 119 Stat. 2088);

(3) common and extensive examples of the individual categories of SSI information cited under 49 CFR 1520(b) (1) through (16) in order to minimize and standardize judgment by covered persons in the application of SSI marking; and

(b) Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the progress that the Department has made in implementing the remaining requirements of section 537 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2006 (Pub. L. 109-90; 119 Stat. 2088), including information on the current procedures regarding access to sensitive security information (SSI) by civil litigants and the security risks and benefits of any proposed changes to these procedures.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 4579) was agreed to.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

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 June 30, 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 \$11.873 billion in budget authority and by \$4,060 billion in outlays in 2006. Current level for revenues is \$6,589 billion above the budget resolution in 2006.

Since my last report dated May 19, 2006, Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts which have changed budget authority, outlays, or revenues: the Native Amer-

ican Technical Corrections Act of 2006, Public Law 109-221; the Heroes Earned Retirement Opportunities Act Public Law 109-227; the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Relief, 2006, Public Law 109-234; and the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006 Public Law 109-236.

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, July 10, 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 June 30, 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).

Since my last letter dated May 18, 2006, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts which have changed budget authority, outlays, or revenues: the Native American Corrections Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-221); the Heroes Earned Retirement Opportunities Act (Public Law 109-227); the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Relief, 2006 (Public Law 109-234); and the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006 Public Law 109-236.

Sincerely,
DONALD B. MARRON,
Acting Director.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006, AS OF JUNE 30, 2006

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget Resolution ¹	Current Level ²	Current level over/under (—) resolution
On-Budget:			
Budget Authority	2,094.4	2,082.5	-11.9
Outlays	2,099.0	2,094.9	-4.1
Revenues	1,589.9	1,596.5	6.6
Off-Budget:			
Social Security Outlays ³	416.0	416.0	0
Social Security Revenues	604.8	604.8	*

Note: * = Less than \$50 million.

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, Public Law 109-208, and Public Law 109-234 (see footnote 2 on Table 2), 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.

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.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES OF FISCAL YEAR 2006, AS OF JUNE 30, 2006

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in Previous Sessions:			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	1,607,180
Permanents and other spending legislation ¹	1,296,134	1,248,957	n.a.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES OF FISCAL YEAR 2006, AS OF JUNE 30, 2006—Continued
[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Appropriation legislation	1,333,823	1,323,802	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	—479,868	—479,828	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
Native American Corrections Act of 2006 (P.L. 109–221)	23	23	3
Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2006 (P.L. 109–222)	0	0	—10,757
Heroes Earned Retirement Opportunities Act (P.L. 109–227)	0	0	—1
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (P.L. 109–234)	—111	143	55
Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006 (P.L. 109–236)	0	0	1
Total, enacted this session:	1,162	1,166	—10,699
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}	2,082,511	2,909,936	1,596,481
Total Budget Resolution	2,144,384	2,161,420	1,589,892
Adjustment to budget resolution for emergency requirement ⁴	—50,000	—62,424	n.a.
Adjusted Budget Resolution	2,909,384	1,098,996	n.a.
Current Level Over Adjusted Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	6,589
Current Level Under Adjusted Budget Resolution	11,873	4,060	n.a.

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

¹P.L. 109–171 was enacted early in this session of Congress, but is shown under “enacted in previous sessions” as requested by the Committee on the Budget. Included in current-level totals for P.L. 109–171 are \$980 million in budget authority and —\$4,847 million in outlays.²Pursuant 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. 109–1 E6)	—250	0	0
National Flood Insurance Enhanced Borrowing Authority Act of 2006 (P.L. 109–208)	2,275	2,275	0
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (P.L. 109–284)	94,541	24,184	0
Total, enacted emergency requirements	174,547	138,882	—7,111

³Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget.⁴H. 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, Public Law 109–208, and Public Law 109–234 (see footnote 2 above) 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.

THE HIGHWAY WATCH® PROGRAM

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, I rise today to offer my strong support for the Highway Watch® program.

Highway Watch® is a national program to enhance the security and overall preparedness on our Nation's highways through training highway professionals to be the “eyes and ears” of our highways. The Highway Watch® program, managed by the American Trucking Associations, recruits and trains professional truck drivers to identify and report security and safety situations on our Nation's roads.

Highway Watch® has enrolled more than 330,000 highway professionals and expects to enroll more than 1,000,000 by March, 2007. In my State of Georgia, the training is mandatory for the more than 300,000 commercial drivers licensed in Georgia. To date, the State of Georgia has enrolled more than 18,000 participants.

I share with you two of the successes of the program. An instructor at a Michigan truck-driving school grew suspicious when ten students showed up to verify their safety and driving skills. The individuals had little knowledge about driving a commercial vehicle and could not verify their commercial driver's licenses. It turned out that the individuals were illegal immigrants and some were on a terrorist watch list.

In another example, Highway Watch® members reported a man photographing and videotaping fuel tanker trucks and asking questions. Forty-eight hours after a “Be On the

Look Out” (BOLO) notice was issued by Highway Watch®, the man was in custody.

This program has fostered a good working relationship between the public and private sector, and is a model for how corporations can teach vigilance to their employees. I encourage the Department of Homeland Security to place the requisite monies for this important program in the Department of Homeland Security annual budget, and encourage the appropriators to continue their commitment to the program.

I look forward to working with my colleagues and ask for continued support of the Highway Watch® program to help ensure that our Nation's highways are safe and secure.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS**125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF MITCHELL, SOUTH DAKOTA**

• Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the 125th anniversary of the founding of one of South Dakota's great cities, Mitchell. Located along I-90, Mitchell serves as the county seat of Davison County and is one of the State's most thriving communities. Mitchell is home to a strong economy, first-rate hospital, a 4-year university and a technical institute, as well as numerous tourist destinations, art, culture, shopping, and outdoor recreation.

The site of Mitchell was originally platted in 1879 and then incorporated in 1881. Mitchell may be best known as the home of the Corn Palace. Built in 1897 to showcase South Dakota's healthy agriculture climate, the Corn Palace attracts over a half million visitors annually. Each year a new theme and new murals are chosen and the Corn Palace is redecorated with corn, other grains, and native grasses. It is a great venue for displaying the variety of South Dakota agriculture. Additionally, the Corn Palace is more than a visitor's attraction; it serves as a host for state basketball tournaments, dances, meetings, banquets, and other civic events.

Also in Mitchell are historical and cultural attractions such as the Prehistoric Indian Village, Enchanted Doll Museum, and the Dakota Discovery Museum. Mitchell's economy is also boosted by the hunting and fishing industries. The community is served by the Mitchell Republic newspaper. Perhaps Mitchell's most famous resident is George McGovern, former Representative and Senator of South Dakota and 1972 Democratic nominee for President.

Mitchell boasts one of South Dakota's oldest and finest educational institutions, Dakota Wesleyan University. DWU is a 4-year university with 26 majors and 30 minors available. The latest addition to the campus, the George and Eleanor McGovern Library and Center for Leadership and Public Service, is expected to be completed in August of 2006. Mitchell is also home to Mitchell Technical Institute, a post-secondary