funds. They said they had $20 million ready to throw behind the President's nominee. Another group had an equal amount of money to throw behind such opposition as to mount against the nominee. They have a perfect right under freedom of speech, the magnificence of this country, but it would be my hope that they will play a constructive role and not look at this great moment in history of the selection of a Justice to the Court as something likened to a Super Bowl where the sides get in and start the clash. Rather, they should view themselves as being in consultation with the Senate—Senators individually and collectively—and do it in a constructive way.

I remember so well the role of the outside groups in that extraordinary chapter of Senate history with regard to the Schiavo case. History will record the viewpoints of many as to how it was done. I myself will forever be concerned about the role, in particular, of the Congress and, most specifically, the Senate. I remember Palm Sunday when only three Senators, myself and two others, were on this floor, at which time we didn't have time to speak. We could only include a written statement which is in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. And I did so, expressing my disagreement with having the Senate go on record as supporting a greater role of the Federal judiciary.

I felt the tenth amendment clearly established the prerogatives of the several States to handle matters of this type. I was the sole ''no'' vote that day. But only three Senators acted. The news broadcast said the Senate of the United States has decided. I will often reflect on that moment as to whether it did. Although accurate, three Senators can act on behalf of the body, but that was an example of where the outside interested parties became quite overbearing and in some ways distorted the important issue. I don't disagree with those who felt different than I. But they obfuscated and overdramatized the issue.

There is nothing more important than trying to save a life. I understand that. I respect that. But I use that as an example to say, we cannot, in my judgment, in these troubled times in our history experience another chapter such as that.

This nominee, I am confident, will be one who, first, with the selection by the President and then, in the course of review by the Judiciary Committee and the full Senate must be viewed as one committed to uphold and support the Constitution of the United States. The term ''activist'' jurist is one that troubles me and, indeed, many people, because it is the Congress of the United States with regard to Federal legislation and the respective 50 State legislatures. They are the bodies to write the law, not the State/Federal judiciary.

We have seen a tendency recently for opinions to reflect a decision that doesn't necessarily rest on the core values of the Constitution but, rather, the core values of the writers of the opinion.

I hope we see that this process moves forward and reflects great credit on our President and credit on this institution. As I say, the gang of 14 played a constructive role in the history of this body. The question was the use or nonuse of what was termed ''the nuclear option'' to set aside the 60-vote rule of the Senate. It is my fervent hope we don't reach that option—that option is still on the table; the record is clear—that we don't have any tendency or recourse to go to that because in these troubled times, when this country needs to be united, we would not want to send to the Supreme Court, by virtue of a vote under the doctrine of the nuclear option, that individual who would be tattooed for life. That is not what we need.

We want that individual to go up there with the full confidence and trust of the American people, the widest margin of people that could possibly be drawn together, and to represent them and to make decisions which they will perceive were done by that individual and the other members of the Justices of the Court that are in the best interest of the country and each individual American.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

THE RETIREMENT OF ROBERT ABBEY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today on the occasion of his retirement, to honor the 27 years of public service of Robert V. Abbey of Reno, NV. Bob hails originally from Mississippi. He was born in Clarksdale and earned his bachelor's degree in Resource Management at the University of Southern Mississippi. Over the past 8 years, I am proud to say he has become a Nevadan.

Bob began his public service working for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Later he moved to the Bureau of Land Management where he has distinguished himself as a dedicated land manager, visionary leader, and exceptional citizen.

Bob's early career at BLM included tours of duty as a budget analyst in Washington, DC; assistant district manager in Yuma, AZ; district manager in Jackson, MS; and associate and acting State director in Colorado. Since the fall of 1997, Bob has served as the Nevada State diretor of the BLM. His job may very well be the toughest in Nevada and perhaps in the ranks of the BLM; in any case, it is among the most important for both.

Although his address has changed many times during his career, his commitment to public lands and public service has never wavered. The West and Nevada are better for it.

Today, Bob Abbey leads a staff of 750 employees who manage 48 million acres of public land in Nevada. He has led the Nevada BLM during an exciting and historic time. Increased public land use, record population growth, evolving management mandates and shrinking budgets represent just a few of the challenges facing the Nevada BLM. Bob Abbey has handled every difficulty with grace and vision.

During his tenure, Bob directed the implementation of the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act. This is no small task given that Clark County, NV leads the Nation in sustained growth and development and ever increasing recreational use of public lands.

Bob and his staff also helped me and the other members of the Nevada congressional delegation in the development of the Clark and Lincoln County land bills. These bills were among the most significant public lands legislation in the 107th and 108th Congresses, respectively, and Bob's leadership helped make them possible.

Bob's motto that we have more in common than our differences has set the tone for the best working relationships between Federal land managers and Nevadans in my memory. He has inspired his employees to solve problems, take pride in their work, and serve the public with distinction. The results serve as testament to his character, courage, and conviction.

At the end of next week, Bob Abbey will retire from Federal service with a remarkable record of achievements. But perhaps his greatest contribution as a land manager will come to fruition while he is enjoying his retirement with his wife Linda.

After wildfires devastated vast swaths of rangeland in Nevada and other Western States in 1999 and 2000, Bob played a key role in crafting a blueprint for rangeland and ecosystem restoration in the West. The so-called Great Basin Restoration Initiative is a grand vision and roadmap for healing the landscape in Nevada. Unfortunately, to date, the BLM and Department of Interior have yet to match Bob's vision with appropriate funding. It is my hope that this is a temporary delay and that one day soon, a thriving Great Basin ecosystem will serve as the enduring legacy of Bob Abbey's public service.

Although I regret that Bob Abbey is retiring, I know I speak for thousands of Nevadans when I thank him for his exemplary public service and wish him well with his future endeavors. We know Bob has made Nevada and our Nation a better place.

ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 2005

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, the United States has a long history of creativity and innovation when it comes to energy. But, somehow we cannot seem to break away from our dependency on foreign oil as the dominant energy source. It is clear that we must

begin a new chapter for energy use as we begin the 21st century through new sources and new means of both generating and saving energy, in particular, for the energy security of our Nation. I am pleased that the Energy Policy Act of 2005 at least starts us down this path.

The bipartisan bill passed by the Senate this week attempts to look broadly at our energy needs and at new technologies. Innovation has been the bedrock of this nation's economic growth and it will be essential once again in transforming the way energy is produced and consumed, not only in the United States but around the world.

Fuel cell technology is just one example of this ingenuity—offering a clean, secure, efficient, distributed and dependable source of energy. I am pleased that the Lieberman-Snowe fuel cell bill is part of the overall bill as it should be part of our national energy strategy. New sources of energy and energy efficiencies can and must be developed and launched in the marketplace for the benefit of both our own national security as well as the American consumer. At the same time, conservation, and decreased energy consumption through greater energy efficiencies are also a necessity.

I am particularly pleased that the bill contains a number of energy efficiency tax incentives I have championed that will benefit my state of Maine as well as the rest of the nation. Specifically, this bill provides important tax incentives for the construction of energy efficient commercial buildings, and renovation of old existing buildings—including schools and other public buildings—as well as residential buildings that produce a 50 percent reduction in energy costs to the owner or tenant—as compared to a national model code that was part of S. 680, Efficient Energy Through Certified Technologies and Electricity Reliability, or EFFECTER, Act that I have introduced with Senators FEINSTEIN, MCCAIN, and DURBIN.

The bill also contains a tax credit for new energy-efficient homes that save as much as 30 to 50 percent of the heating and cooling energy costs, as well as tax credits for efficient heating, cooling and water heating equipment—including air conditioners—that reduce consumer energy costs.

Notably, these incentives are based on performance, not cost, in order to foster competition between suppliers of different technologies to produce products that meet the proposed target and conserve the most energy. And we know that competition will not only improve these technologies, but help make them more widely available.

The bill also extends the section 45 tax credit for electricity production from renewable sources. In the JOBS bill enacted last fall, this credit was modified to allow categories of waste materials from forest-related activities—biomass, which is a critical industry in Maine—to qualify. This has been a boost to the struggling forest products industry and will take a step towards smart energy production. It was vital that we extended this effective tax credit.

I believe our task is to help make it more attractive, through the tax code, for our U.S. manufacturers to get the most promising and cost-effective technologies to the U.S. and global marketplace as quickly as possible. Through the tax code, we can also incentives great energy savings though energy efficiencies. We should help increase the American public's awareness of the benefits to our health and our national security of encouraging the shift away from foreign oil and toward domestic renewable and alternative energy sources that help curb our voracious thirst for fossil fuels.

My performance-based targeted incentives included in the bill will reduce natural gas prices and electricity prices by cutting the demand for natural gas and electricity in the near term, as well as in the longer term. The bottom line is, we have the opportunity to raise the bar for our future domestic energy systems and energy efficiencies. Solutions do exist in the entrepreneurial spirit of the American people.

I must admit to disappointment that we did not address, at the very least, closing the SUV CAFE Standards loophole that would have rectified an unacceptable inequity when it comes to obtaining greater fuel economy for the vehicles we choose to drive. We did not take this road currently less traveled towards decreasing our nation's need to import greater and greater amounts of foreign oil from the most volatile area of the globe, and at the same time, decrease polluting vehicle emissions that affect both the public's and the planet's health.

I am also concerned that the United States is not moving ahead to take actions to address climate change, although, for the first time, the U.S. Senate passed a sense of the Senate resolution on climate change that officially recognizes that there is no doubt that greenhouse gases are irrevocably impacting our climate and that mandatory caps on greenhouse gas emissions are necessary.

This truly global problem requires solutions based on cooperation and consensus, and I hope that, as the G8 countries, the world's economic leaders and largest emitters of greenhouse gases, meet this next week in Glenagles, Scotland, they will use the summit as a forum to reach agreement on practical and reasoned solutions to confront climate change, setting the stage to bring the developing world to the table.

This is what the International Climate Change Taskforce, for which I am the Cochair, set out to do well over a year ago. This group of international leaders came up with a blueprint to set out a pathway to engage all countries in concerted action on climate change, including those not bound by the Kyoto Protocol.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the ICCT ''Meeting the Climate Challenge'' Summary of Main Recommendations and Appendix B: Taskforce members. We should bequeath to all our children a world as rich in life and opportunity as the one we inherited. And, we need to start pursuing economically and environmentally sound ways to meet this challenge now.

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

SUMMARY OF MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A long-term objective be established to prevent global average temperature from rising more than 2°C (3.6°F) above the pre-industrial level, to limit the extent and magnitude of climate-change impacts.

2. A global framework be adopted that builds on the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, and enables all countries to be part of concerted action on climate change at the global level in the post-2012 period, on the basis of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities.

3. G8 governments establish national renewable portfolio standards to generate at least 25% of electricity from renewable energy sources by 2025, with higher targets needed for some G8 governments.

4. G8 governments increase their spending on research, development, and demonstration of advanced technologies for energy-efficient and low- and zero-carbon energy supply by two-fold or more by 2010, at the same time as adopting near-term strategies for the large-scale deployment of existing low- and no-carbon technologies.

5. The G8 and other major economies, including from the developing world, form a G8+ Climate Group to pursue technology agreements and related initiatives that will lead to large emissions reductions.

6. The G8+ Climate Group agree to shift their agricultural subsidies from food crops to biofuels, especially those derived from cellulosic materials, while implementing appropriate safeguards to ensure sustainable farming methods are encouraged, culturally and ecologically sensitive land preserved, and biodiversity protected.

7. All developed countries introduce national mandatory cap-and-trade systems for carbon emissions, and construct them to allow for their future integration into a single global market.

8. Governments remove barriers to and increase investment in renewable energy and energy efficient technologies and practices through such measures as the phase-out of fossil fuel subsidies and requiring Export Credit Agencies and Multilateral Development Banks to adopt minimum efficiency or carbon intensity standards for projects they support.

9. Developed countries honour existing commitments to provide greater financial and technical assistance to help vulnerable countries adapt to climate change including the commitments made at the seventh conference of the parties to the UNFCCC IN 2001, and pursue the establishment of an international compensation fund to support disaster mitigation and preparedness.

10. Governments committed to action on climate change raise public awareness of the problem and build public support for climate policies by pledging to provide substantial long-term investment in effective climate communication activities.

APPENDIX B: TASKFORCE MEMBERS

Co-chairs

Rt Hon. Stephen Byers MP (UK)—Stephen Byers is a Labour Member of Parliament for North Tyneside and a former Cabinet Minister in the Blair Government. In 1997 he was made Minister of State for School Standards. In July 1998 he entered the Cabinet as Chief Secretary to the Treasury and in December 1998 he was appointed as Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. He held this post until the 2001 General Election after which he was made Secretary of State for Transport, Local Government and the Regions. He resigned from the government in May 2002.

Senator Olympia J. Snowe (USA)—Olympia J. Snowe is a two-term Republican U.S. Senator from the state of Maine. Olympia chairs the Senate Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committee and is on the Senate Finance Committee; the Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee; and the Select Committee on Intelligence. She is an active cosponsor of the McCain-Leiberman Climate Stewardship Act for mandatory emissions reductions and a market cap and trade system, and a leader for abrupt climate change research. Olympia was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1978 to 1994.

Taskforce members

Hon. Bob Carr MP (Australia)—Bob Carr is the Premier of New South Wales. During his premiership he has introduced strict greenhouse emission benchmark laws in NSW and a new state Greenhouse Office. He has created 345 new national parks, receiving the 1998 World Conservation Union International Parks Merit Award.

Professor John P. Holdren (USA)—Dr. John Holdren is a Professor of Environmental Policy and Director of the Program on Science, Technology, and Public Policy in the John F. Kennedy School of Government. John also holds professorial chairs at Harvard University and the University of California. He received the 1999 Kaul Foundation Award in Science and Environmental Policy, the 2000 Tyler Prize for Environmental Achievement, and the 2001 Heinz Prize in Public Policy.

Martin Khor Kok-Peng (Malaysia)—Martin Khor is director of Third World Network. He has been a Member of the Board of the South Centre, and Vice Chairman of the Expert Group on the Right to Development of the UN Commission on Human Rights. He has conducted studies and written papers for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Environment Programme, including Intellectual Property, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development (2002).

Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet MP (France)—Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet is a Member of the French National Assembly for the governing party, the Union pour un Mouvement Populiare (UMP). She is President of the Committee on health and environment for the UMP and Executive Secretary of the Council on sustainable development of the UMP. Her published books include: Pourquoi une charte de I'environnement? Une charte pour quoi faire? La révolution tranquille de I'écologie (2001).

Dr. Claude Martin (Switzerland)—Dr. Claude Martin is Director General of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) International. As Director General of WWF International, Claude has initiated new approaches, including partnerships with the World Bank and business and industry groups. He is a member of the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCI–CED), a high level advisory body to the Chinese Government.

Professor Tony McMichael (Australia)—Tony McMichael is Director of the National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health, at The Australian National University, Canberra. Previously he had been Professor of Epidemiology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. He has chaired the working-group assessment of health risks for the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and is now undertaking the international Millennium Ecosystem Assessment project.

Jonathon Porritt (UK)—Jonathon Porritt is Programme Director and co-founder of Forum for the Future and Chairman of the UK Sustainable Development Commission. In addition he is Co-Director of The Prince of Wales's Business and Environment Programme, Trustee of WWF UK and Vice-President of the Socialist Environment Resources Association. He was formerly Director of Friends of the Earth. Jonathon received a CBE in January 2000 for services to environmental protection.

Adair Turner (UK)—Adair Turner is Vice Chairman of Merrill Lynch Europe. From 1995 to 1999 he was Director General of the Confederation of British Industry. He is currently a director of United Business Media plc, Chair of the UK Low Pay Commission and Chair of the UK Pensions Commission. He is also a Visiting Professor at the London School of Economics and a trustee of WWF UK.

Dr Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker (Germany)—Dr Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker is a member of the German Bundestag for the Social Democratic Party (SPD). Since 2002, he has been the Chair of the Parliamentary Committee on Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety. He was Director of the Institute for European Environmental Policy in Bonn, London and Paris from 1984–1991, and President of the Wuppertall Institute for Climate, Environment, Energy from 1991–2000.

Professor Ni Weidou (China)—Professor Ni Weidou is Director of the Clean Energy Centre at Tsinghua University. As the member of the Consultant Group of State Fundamental Research and Planning and the Co-chairman of Energy Group of CCICED, he gives advice on state energy policies. He is in close cooperation with the University Committee of Environment of Harvard University and the Centre for Energy and Environment Studies of Princeton University.

Hon. Timothy E Wirth (USA)—Timothy Wirth is the President of the United Nations Foundation and Better World Fund. He has been a member of the US House of Representatives and US Senate where he focussed on environmental issues, especially global climate change and population stabilisation. He served in the US Department of State as the first Undersecretary for Global Affairs from 1993 to 1997.

Cathy Zoi (Australia)—Cathy Zoi is Group Executive Director of Bayard Capital, an environment and sustainable energy company. She co-chairs the New South Wales (NSW) Government's Sustainability Advisory Council. Previously, Cathy was Assistant Director General of the NSW Environmental Protection Agency, the founding CEO of the Sustainable Energy Development Authority, and Chief of Staff of Environmental Policy in the Clinton White House. She has been a company director for a number of start-up renewable energy enterprises.

Scientific adviser to the taskforce

Dr Rajendra K Pachauri (India)—Dr R K Pachauri supported the taskforce in the capacity of Scientific Adviser.

Dr Pachauri is Director General of The Energy and Resources Institute, and chair of the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. His wide ranging expertise has resulted in his membership of various international and national committees and boards, including chairing the Committee on Developing Countries from 1989 to 1990. He has also authored 21 books and many papers and articles.

APPENDIX C: TASKFORCE SECRETARIAT

The Institute for Public Policy Research—www.ippr.org.uk—The Institute for Public Policy Research (ippr) is the UK's leading progressive think tank and was established in 1988. Its role is to bridge the political divide between social democratic and liberal traditions, the intellectual divide between academia and the policy making establishment, and the cultural divide between government and civil society. It is first and foremost a research institute aiming to provide innovative and credible policy solutions. Its work, the questions its research poses and the methods it uses are driven by the belief that a journey to a good society is one that places social justice, democratic participation and environmental sustainability at its core.

Nick Pearce—Nick Pearce is Director of ippr. He was previously Special Adviser to David Blunkett MP when he was Home Secretary and Secretary of State for Education & Employment. He has also been an adviser to the Prime Minister's Social Exclusion Unit.

Dr Tony Grayling—Tony Grayling is an Associate Director and head of the Sustainability Team at ippr. Tony has previously been a special adviser to the UK Minister for Transport, and the environmental policy officer for the Labour Party.

Simon Retallack—Simon Retallack is a Research Fellow at ippr, specialising in international climate change policy. Simon is also co-director of the Climate Initiatives Fund, a grant-making foundation, and was commissioning editor of The Ecologist magazine.

The Center for American Progress—www.americanprogress.org—The Center for American Progress (CAP) is a non-partisan research and educational institute dedicated to promoting a strong, just and free America that ensures opportunity for all Americans. It believes that Americans are bound together by a common commitment to these values and it aspires to ensure that national policies reflect these values. It works to find progressive and pragmatic solutions to significant domestic and international problems and develop policy proposals that foster a government that is ''of all the people, by all the people, and for all the people.''

John Podesta—John Podesta is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Center for American Progress. He served as Chief of Staff to President Bill Clinton from October 1998 to January 2001 and previously was an Assistant to the President then Deputy Chief of Staff. Podesta is currently a Visiting Professor of Law on the faculty of the Georgetown University Law Center.

Todd Stern—Todd Stern is a Partner of Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering. He served in the Clinton Administration in various capacities, including Assistant to the President for Special Projects and Counselor to the Secretary of the Treasury. Between 1997 and 1999, he served as the senior White House negotiator at the Kyoto and Buenos Aires negotiations.

Dr Ana Unruh Cohen—Ana Unruh Cohen is the associate director for environmental policy at the Center for American Progress. Prior to joining American Progress, she was an aide to Congressman Edward J Markey (D-MA) for three years, handling energy and environmental issues pending before the Energy and Commerce Committee and the Resources Committee.

Ken Gude—Ken Gude is the Director of Research on the International Rights and Responsibilities Project at the Center for

American Progress. Prior to joining American Progress, Gude was a Policy Analyst at the Center for National Security Studies. He previously worked at the Council on Foreign Relations.

The Australia Institute—www.tai.org.au—The Australia Institute is an independent public policy research centre funded by grants from philanthropic trusts, memberships and commissioned research. It was launched in 1994 to develop and conduct research and policy analysis and to participate forcefully in public debates. In addition, the Institute undertakes research and analysis commissioned and paid for by government, business, unions and community organisations. Unconstrained by ideologies of the past, the purpose of the Institute is to help create a vision of a more just, sustainable and peaceful Australian society and to develop and promote that vision in a pragmatic and effective way.

Dr Clive Hamilton—Dr Clive Hamilton is Executive Director of The Australia Institute. He has held visiting academic positions at the Universities of Cambridge, Sydney and the Australian National University. Previous positions include Head of Research at the Federal Government's Resource Assessment Commission. Dr Hamilton has published on climate change policy and environmental economics, including Growth Fetish.

Alan Tate—Alan Tate has been involved in national and international climate policy for more than a decade. He is the recipient of Australia's most prestigious journalism award—the Gold Walkey—when National Environment Correspondent to the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. Alan became a founding partner in Cambiar in 2001.

Justin Sherrard—Justin Sherrard co-founded Cambiar with Alan Tate, a Sydney-based strategy consultancy that works with progressive businesses and Governments on gaining competitive advantage and public support by focussing on Sustainability. He has 15 years of global experience of environmental issues and their solutions.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, the pending legislative branch appropriations bill for fiscal year 2006, H.R. 2985, as reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, provides $3.952 billion in budget authority and $3.947 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2006 for the legislative branch and related agencies. Of these totals, $118 million in budget authority and $117 million in outlays are for mandatory programs in fiscal year 2006.

The bill provides total discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2006 of $3.834 billion. This amount is $194 million less than the President's request, $70 million less than the 302(b) allocation adopted by the Senate, and is $118 million more than the House-passed bill. The 2006 budget authority provided in this bill is $289 million more than the fiscal year 2005 enacted level.

I commend the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee for bringing this legislation before the Senate. I ask unanimous consent that a table displaying the Budget Committee scoring of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

H.R. 2985, 2006 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

[Fiscal Year 2006, $ millions]

	General purpose	Mandatory	Total
SPENDING COMPARISONS—SENATE-REPORTED BILL			
Senate-reported bill:			
Budget authority	3,834	118	3,952
Outlays	3,830	117	3,947
Senate 302(b) allocation:			
Budget authority	3,904	118	4,022
Outlays	3,870	117	3,987
2005 Enacted:			
Budget authority	3,545	113	3,658
Outlays	3,785	112	3,897
President's request:			
Budget authority	4,028	118	4,146
Outlays	3,959	117	4,076
House-passed bill:			
Budget authority	3,716	118	3,834
Outlays	3,771	117	3,888

H.R. 2985, 2006 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued

[Fiscal Year 2006, $ millions]

	General purpose	Mandatory	Total
SENATE-REPORTED BILL COMPARED TO:			
Senate 302(b) allocation:			
Budget authority	−70	0	−70
Outlays	−70	0	−40
2005 Enacted:			
Budget authority	289	5	294
Outlays	45	5	50
President's request:			
Budget authority	−194	0	−194
Outlays	−129	0	−129
House-passed bill:			
Budget authority	118	0	118
Outlays	59	0	59

Note.—Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals adjusted for consistency with scorekeeping conventions.

ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, the energy and water development appropriations bill for fiscal year 2006, H.R. 2419, as reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, provides $31.245 billion in budget authority and $31.118 billion in outlays. The bill contains no mandatory spending. In discretionary budget authority, the bill is $1.5 billion above the President's request, equal to the 302(b) allocations adopted by the Senate, $1.499 billion greater than the House-passed bill and $1.089 billion more than the fiscal year 2005 enacted level.

I commend the chairman of the subcommittee and the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee for bringing this legislation before the Senate. I ask unanimous consent that a table displaying the Budget Committee scoring of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

H.R. 2419, 2006 ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATIONS; SPENDING COMPARISONS—SENATE—REPORTED BILL

[Fiscal Year 2006, $ millions]

	General purpose	Mandatory	Total
Senate-reported bill:			
Budget authority	$31,245	0	$31,245
Outlays	31,118	0	31,118
Senate 302(b) allocation:			
Budget authority	31,245	0	31,245
Outlays	31,155	0	31,155
2005 Enacted:			
Budget authority	30,156	0	30,156
Outlays	29,827	0	29,827
President's request:			
Budget authority	29,745	0	29,745
Outlays	30,260	0	30,260
House-passed bill:			
Budget authority	29,746	0	29,746
Outlays	30,264	0	30,264
Senate-reported bill compared to:			
Senate 302(b) allocation:			
Budget authority	0	0	0
Outlays	−37	0	−37
2005 Enacted:			
Budget authority	1,089	0	1,089
Outlays	1,291	0	1,291
President's request:			
Budget authority	1,500	0	1,500
Outlays	858	0	858
House-passed bill:			
Budget authority	1,499	0	1,499
Outlays	854	0	854

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals adjusted for consistency with scorekeeping conventions.

SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, from the day she became the first woman to sit on the U.S. Supreme Court, Sandra Day O'Connor has been an inspiration for millions of Americans, particularly for women and girls. I know this is true because she inspired me.