

becoming a legal black hole, a rallying cry for our enemies, fueling hostilities against us and our policies.

We have always been able to say that those who strike out against us do not uphold the rule of law as we do. We have always been able to point out that the kind of actions they carry out are horrible, horrific. And every one of us, Democrat and Republican, have found them abhorrent and have said so.

Yet the administration has not articulated a coherent plan to repair the damage. Every one of us knows from what we hear around the world that we have been damaged by Guantanamo. Why carry out acts that do not follow our own laws, our own Constitution, our own tradition? We need a plan from the administration to repair this damage. The Congress has abdicated its oversight responsibility for far too long. The Administration has placed this nation in an untenable situation, and it is time for Congress to demand a way out.

Mr. President, as I said, this doesn't reflect the feeling of just the Democratic Senator from Vermont. Similar expressions have been made by Republicans and Democrats, leading people in this country, people I respect greatly, who point out what we all know—and maybe we don't like to talk about it—Guantanamo is a blot on the conscience of America—a good and great conscience, one that has been a shining beacon to so many countries. Let's not allow this blot. Let's take the steps necessary to erase it.

CONGRATULATIONS ZOE DELL NUTTER

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I rise to celebrate the remarkable life of one of Ohio's most extraordinary women, Zoe Dell Nutter, a person whom my wife Janet and I count among our very dearest friends.

Professional dancer and model, successful businesswoman, renowned aviatrix, newspaper columnist and generous philanthropist, Zoe Dell Nutter has been each of these and so much more.

Today, she has one more entry to her long list of credits, awards, and achievements—her 90th birthday. Zoe Dell's life has taken her to so many places, called her into so many fascinating career pursuits, driven her to give so much back to her community, State, and Nation, and, lastly, rewarded her with so many accolades, honors along the way that I could never do her story justice on this floor.

I will spend a moment describing the wonderful friendship Janet and I have shared with Zoe Dell. It was truly a friendship at first sight when we all met on a long day back in 1979. Erv and Zoe Dell were the loves of one another's eyes, true life partners who shared the same dreams, interests, and passions through their marriage. Janet and I were always so impressed with how supportive they were of one an-

other and how proud and respectful they were of each other's careers. They had a genuine concern for their family, extended family, and community. Above all else, they were a truly devoted couple. And I know that the bond Janet and I forged with them is, in part, a reflection of the devotion to each other we have treasured over the 42 years of our marriage.

I would ask each of you here today to reflect on your own lives, and on those special friendships that are so vital to your happiness. Sometimes I think our fellow citizens do not realize that the most significant friendships enjoyed by those of us in public service are usually with people who are far removed from politics and governing. So it has been with the Nutters and the Voinovichs.

Of all the remarkable things Zoe Dell has done in her life, perhaps nothing else quite compares with her love for flying and her accomplishments both as a gifted aviatrix and a tireless champion of aviation. She first took to the skies in the 1940s, when women were not exactly encouraged to be pilots. Zoe Dell persevered and excelled. And in so doing, she helped make it possible for little girls around the world to add "aviation" to the list of dreams that they might dream.

One of Zoe Dell's greatest contributions to aviation was a dream of her own—a vision that the industry should have its own hall of fame. Because of her, I became interested, as Governor, in helping to make her dream a reality in Ohio. And why not? Let me repeat the names of some of America's foremost aviation pioneers: the Wright Brothers, John Glenn, Neil Armstrong, and, yes, Zoe Dell Nutter—Ohioans, one and all.

Janet and I worked tirelessly with Zoe Dell and Erv on the hall of fame project, but it was always Zoe Dell who was the heartbeat of the initiative. We were successful in making it a true public-private partnership and today the Aviation Hall of Fame in Dayton is a sparkling jewel in the crown of Ohio's contributions to aviation. Thank you, Zoe Dell, one more time, for your vision, for your commitment, and for your own numerous contributions to aviation.

Zoe Dell hung up her pilot's wings a number of years back. But I can guarantee you, she is wearing another set of wings that will be with her all the days of her life—angel's wings.

Janet and I treasure our friendship with Zoe Dell. And I am humbled to place this tribute into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, acknowledging the venerable milestones Zoe Dell Nutter has reached on this day, and, more importantly, a life so fully lived.

May she enjoy many more years of good health and God's blessing.

LATVIA, UKRAINE, RUSSIA, JORDAN AND IRAQ

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, over the Memorial Day recess my col-

leagues from Idaho and South Carolina joined me on a trip to Europe and the Middle East to review political and economic developments in emerging democracies, and U.S. security and foreign assistance activities that support the march of freedom in those regions. I want to take a brief moment to share with my colleagues some of the trip highlights.

Our first leg took us to Latvia, where Senators CRAPO and DEMINT and I met with senior government officials and President Vaira Vike-Freiberga. Although a young democracy, Latvia is unquestionably headed in the right direction. A painful and horrific past under Soviet occupation has seemingly steered in that country's national consciousness a drive and determination toward freedom and free markets. Not surprisingly, Latvian officials today are keenly aware of events in neighboring Russia, and expressed concern with what they perceive as growing authoritarianism in Moscow.

A member of NATO and the EU, Latvia recognizes that while it continues to make forward progress at home, including passage of important money-laundering legislation, it has an important role to play in the region and beyond. I again want to express my heartfelt appreciation to the people of Latvia for their support of military operations in Iraq and democracy in neighboring Belarus, Ukraine, and Georgia.

U.S. Ambassador Cathy Bailey and her staff, particularly Mark Draper, deserve praise for representing America's interests in Riga ably, continuing to strengthen U.S.-Latvian bilateral relations, and providing outstanding support throughout our visit, including setting up a meeting with the Belarusian opposition. I am particularly proud of Cathy as she is a Kentuckian; she is doing the Commonwealth proud.

From Latvia we traveled to Russia, where the contrast between the two countries was immediate. Although Moscow has physically changed since my last visit in 1993, a bumbling Soviet-era bureaucracy and suspicion of the United States unfortunately remain.

Cooperation on issues of mutual importance to the United States and Russia must continue, including countering terrorism, preventing the proliferation of weapons and materials of mass destruction, and dealing with the challenges of Iran and North Korea. However, concerns expressed in Latvia—and later in Ukraine—on the rollback of democracy in that country were underscored in a meeting we had with a dynamic member of Russia's Duma, and the 9-year prison sentence handed down to ex-YUKOS tycoon Mikhail Khodorkovsky while we were in Moscow.

I echo the calls by President Bush and Secretary of State Rice for greater support and respect for democracy and the rule of law by President Putin and

the Russian Government. I would only add that with respect to regional relations, it is in Russia's interest that its neighbors are democratic. It is my view that greater freedom can provide the stability that the Kremlin apparently seeks in Ukraine, Georgia and elsewhere.

In Ukraine, we met with a broad range of government and former government officials to discuss the Orange Revolution, and the need for critical economic reforms that Ukraine must implement in order to fulfill its aspirations for entry into the WTO, EU and NATO. While it is clear that President Yushchenko and Prime Minister Tymoshenko understand the hard work that lies ahead, they—and other key leaders—must keep their collective noses to the grindstone to implement economic reforms as quickly as possible.

As a long time Ukraine-watcher, it is my hope that Yushchenko and Tymoshenko do not repeat the mistakes of previous governments that led to massive corruption and political shenanigans following independence in 1991. The recent failure of the Rada to pass intellectual property rights legislation—which is essential to WTO entry—is a cause for concern. However, Ukrainians should know that America is ready and willing to help further freedom in their country. This was no more clearly demonstrated than through the \$60 million provided for Ukraine in the recently passed emergency supplemental.

I know my fellow Senators will agree that U.S. Ambassador John Herbst and his staff deserve recognition for doing a great job. They made sure that our visit included differing views on the Orange Revolution, including those of former President Leonid Kravchuck and Yushchenko-challenger Viktor Yanukovich, both of whom were at dinner one night at the Ambassador's house, and had very different views, obviously, than those expressed by the President and Prime Minister.

From Ukraine we traveled to Jordan where we met with King Abdallah. We discussed regional issues, particularly Iraq and prospects for peace on the West Bank and Gaza. King Abdallah is clearly engaged on both issues and we appreciate that he continues to be a valued partner for peace.

Given aircraft mechanical problems, our visit to Iraq was somewhat abbreviated. Nonetheless, we departed Baghdad with an unmistakable conclusion: 2005 is a critical year for the future of democracy in that country—and for our own country's efforts to help the Iraqi people secure the blessings of liberty. The Iraqi people face a number of looming deadlines, including drafting a new constitution by August 15, holding a national referendum on the constitution by October 15, and conducting national elections to form a new government by December 15. So they have several deadlines ahead of them on the road to democracy. The participation

of Sunni, Shiite and Kurdish representatives in this process is absolutely imperative. According to an Iraqi parliamentarian we met, the Iraqi people are up to this challenge. They should know that America will continue to stand with them.

In Baghdad, we met with David Satterfield, our Charge d'Affaires, General George Casey, and General David Petraeus. The view expressed by our general officers in Baghdad—that the Iraqi Army has made considerable progress—was shared by the Commander of the Second Marine Expeditionary Force in Fallujah, General Steve Johnson.

In Fallujah, we met with a task force of Marines determined that the heroic combat operations required to take the city should be followed by successful reconstruction efforts. They told us that Iraqi forces are combat ready, and determined in the face of enemy opposition. Recent press reports regarding Operation Matador, and the discovery of an insurgent underground bunker system, reveal only a small part of the great work that our forces are doing in Anbar province.

On a personal note, in Fallujah I was reunited with 2LT Joe Bilby of the Third Battalion, Eleventh Marine Regiment. This young officer once worked on my staff here in the Senate, heard the call of duty, and earned a commission in the Marine Corps. His unit is executing a mission critical to our success in Iraq. The people of Kentucky, and the rest of the country, should be proud of Lieutenant Bilby and his Marine band of brothers.

Let me close by pointing out that critical to the success of freedom in any country is strong and effective leadership that includes the political will to implement needed political, economic and legal reforms. As in previous years, my staff and I will be using this measurement as we put together the fiscal year 2006 State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs appropriations bill in the weeks to come.

CBO REPORT

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, at the time Senate Report No. 109-78 was filed, the Congressional Budget Office report was not available. I ask unanimous consent that the report, which is now available, be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the information of the Senate.

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

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE
*Energy Policy Act of 2005—As ordered reported
by the Senate Committee on Energy and
Natural Resources on May 26, 2005*

Summary: The legislation would authorize funding for several programs aimed at energy production, conservation, and research and development. It would authorize the use of energy savings performance contracts (ESPCs), make several changes to the regu-

latory framework governing the nation's electricity system, and establish a mandate for the use of renewable fuels.

Most of the bill's estimated costs would stem from changes in spending subject to appropriation. We estimate that implementing the bill would cost \$5.1 billion in 2006 and \$35.9 billion over the 2006-2010 period from appropriated funds, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

CBO estimates that enacting the bill also would increase direct spending by \$728 million over the 2005-2010 period but would reduce direct spending by \$591 million over the 2005-2015 period. CBO estimates that enacting the bill would increase net revenues by \$75 million in 2006 and would result in a net loss of revenues totaling \$1.2 billion over the 2006-2010 period and \$1.0 billion over the 2006-2015 period.

The bill contains numerous mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) that would affect both intergovernmental and private-sector entities.

CBO cannot determine the cost of all the mandates in the bill because several of the requirements established by the bill would hinge on future regulatory action about which information is not available. Though CBO cannot estimate the cost of each mandate, we expect that the total cost of private-sector mandates in the bill would exceed the annual threshold established in UMRA (\$123 million in 2005, adjusted annually for inflation). That conclusion is based on our analysis of the renewable fuels standard, which would impose substantial costs on the motor fuels industry.

CBO estimates, however, that the total cost of complying with intergovernmental mandates in the bill would not exceed the threshold established in UMRA (\$62 million in 2005, adjusted annually for inflation). The bill also would authorize numerous grants and initiatives that would benefit state, local, and tribal governments; any costs those governments incur for these projects and initiatives would result from complying with conditions for receiving this federal assistance.

Based on its review of the bill, CBO expects that the mandates contained in the bill's titles on renewable energy (title II), nuclear energy (title VI), electricity (title XII), and energy efficiency (title I) would have the greatest impact on private-sector entities and state and local governments.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of the legislation is shown in Table 1. The costs of this legislation fall within budget functions 270 (energy), 300 (natural resources and environment), 350 (agriculture), 450 (community and regional development) and 800 (general government).

Basis of estimate

For this estimate, CBO assumes that the Energy Policy Act of 2005 will be enacted near the end of fiscal year 2005. Additionally, CBO assumes that the authorized and necessary amounts will be appropriated for each year and that spending will follow historical rates for ongoing activities. Table 2 details the components of estimated spending subject to appropriation under the bill. (Table 3, provided later, details the bill's direct spending effects.)

Spending subject to appropriation—Overview

The bill contains several provisions that specify amounts authorized to be appropriated for programs related to energy research, development, production, and conservation. Additionally, the bill would authorize unspecified amounts to be appropriated for energy conservation, loan guarantees for certain energy facilities and projects to develop innovative technologies,