they will find that all the provisions in it are consistent with sound constitutional law. All of these actions and provisions will be affirmed by the Supreme Court, many of them already have been, and it will be a tremendous advantage if we can have those who are working their hearts out this very day, this night, some places in this country today, investigating those who would do us harm.

I will probably share some more thoughts on some of the other provisions through to our investigations and the time would yield the floor and in a moment would, on behalf of the majority leader, do a wrap-up before we conclude. So therefore I will not put us in a quorum call at this time.

REPORTING ON THE DEPLOYMENT OF U.S. FORCES

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I rise today to have printed in the RECORD the President’s consolidated report on the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces to operations around the world.

This report is for the information of all Senators and covers operations in support of the war on terror, Kosovo, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. This report is submitted by the President, consistent with the war Powers Resolution, and addresses the circumstances under which hostilities were initiated, the scope and duration of such hostilities, and which constitutional and legislative authority under which the introduction of hostilities took place.

I encourage all of my colleagues to read this important report.

I ask unanimous consent to have the President’s consolidated report printed in the RECORD.

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am providing this supplemental consolidated report, prepared by my Administration and consistent with the War Powers Resolution (Public Law 93–148), as part of my efforts to keep the Congress informed about deployments of U.S. combat-equipped armed forces around the world. This supplemental report covers operations in support of the war on terror, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The War on Terror

Since September 24, 2001, I have reported, consistent with Public Law 107–40 and the War Powers Resolution, on the combat operations in Afghanistan against al-Qaeda terrorists and their Taliban supporters, which began on October 7, 2001, and the deployment of various U.S. combat and support forces to a number of locations in the Central, Pacific, and Southern Command areas of operation in support of those operations and of other operations in our war on terror.

I will direct additional measures as necessary in the exercise of the right of the United States on behalf of the people—protecting U.S. citizens and interests. Such measures may include short-notice deployments of special operations and other forces for sensitive operations in various locations throughout the world. It is not possible to know at this time either the precise scope or duration of the deployment of the U.S. Armed Forces necessary to counter the terrorist threat to the United States.

In furtherance of our efforts against terrorists who pose a continuing and imminent threat to the United States, our friends and allies, and our forces abroad, the United States continues to work with friends and allies in areas around the globe. United States combat-equipped and combat-support forces are located in the Horn of Africa region, and the U.S. forces headquartered in Djibouti provides command and control support as necessary for military operations against al Qaeda and other international terrorists, including Yemen. These forces also assist in enhancing counterterrorism capabilities in

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Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen, and Djibouti. In addition, the United States continues to conduct maritime interception operations on the high seas in the areas of responsibility of all of the combatant commanders. These maritime operations have the responsibility to stop the movement, arming, or financing of international terrorists.

**NATO-Led Kosovo Force (KFOR)**

As noted in previous reports regarding U.S. contributions in support of peacekeeping efforts in Kosovo, the U.N. Security Council authorized the United States to join KFOR in U.N. Security Council Resolution 1244 of June 10, 1999. The mission of KFOR is to provide an international security presence in Kosovo to deter terrorism, to maintain a safe and secure environment to facilitate the work of the U.N. Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK).

Currently, there are 25 NATO nations contributing to KFOR. Eleven non-NATO contributing countries also participate by providing military personnel and other support personnel to KFOR. The U.S. contribution to KFOR in Kosovo is about 1,700 U.S. military personnel, or approximately 10 percent of KFOR total strength of approximately 17,000 personnel. Additionally, U.S. military personnel occasionally operate from Macedonia, Albania, and Greece in support of KFOR operations.

The U.S. forces have been assigned to a sector principally centered around Gnjilane in the eastern region of Kosovo. For U.S. KFOR forces, as for KFOR generally, maintaining a safe and secure environment remains the primary military task. The KFOR operates under NATO command and control and rules of engagement. The KFOR coordinates with and supports the UNMIK at most levels; provides a security presence in towns, villages, and the countryside; and organizes checkpoints where necessary to key areas to provide security, protect minorities, resolve disputes, and help instill in the community a feeling of confidence.

In accordance with U.N. Security Council Resolution 1244, UNMIK continues to transfer additional competencies to the Kosovo government, including the President, Prime Minister, police, justice, and ethnic minority affairs.

NATO continues formally to review KFOR's mission at 6-month intervals. These reviews are for assessing strategic and operational force levels, future requirements, force structure, force reductions, and the eventual withdrawal of KFOR. NATO has adopted the Joint Vajtay Report plan to phase out and rationalize its force structure in the Balkans. The UNMIK international police and the Kosovo Police Service (KPS) have full responsibility for safety and security throughout Kosovo except in the area of South Mitrovica, where KFOR and UNMIK share this responsibility due to security concerns. The KSF, which is the international police and KPS also have begun to assume responsibility for guarding patronal sites and established border-crossing checkpoints. The KSF's ability in particular sensitive areas or in response to particular threats as needed.

**KFOR in Kosovo is about 1,700 U.S. military personnel, or approximately 10 percent of KFOR total strength of approximately 17,000 personnel.**

**TRIBUTE TO BOB TISCH**

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the life of Robert “Bob” Tisch, who died this past November after a battle with cancer.

Bob left a permanent impression on many lives, including my own. He was a pillar in his community, well-liked and respected, considerate, wise, and passionate about life and serving others. He will be missed.

Bob was born in New York City and proudly lived there for most of his life. He was chairman of the board of Loews Corporation, a company he cofounded with his late brother, Laurence. As chairman, Bob was also chairman and cochief executive officer of the New York Football Giants.

Bob was a proud New Yorker and greatly assisted in enhancing New York's position as an international business center. He held a number of civic posts, including chairman of the New York City Convention and Visitors Bureau, founding chairman of the New York City Convention and Exhibition Center Corporation, chairman of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and president of the New York Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Bob believed that along with success comes great responsibility and exemplified this by giving back to his country and community. He served as chairman of the Citizens Committee for the Democratic National Conventions held in New York City in 1976 and 1980. From 1986 to 1988, he served as U.S. Postmaster General. In May 1990, Mayor David Dinkins appointed him New York City's Ambassador to Washington, DC.

He also served chairman of New York City Public Private Initiatives, a public-private partnership that funds vital community programs, and was a founding director of New York City Meals-on-Wheels. A graduate of New York City public schools, Bob founded Take the Field, a nonprofit organization dedicated to renovating the athletic fields of New York City's public high schools.

With Bob's passing, we have lost an extraordinary philanthropist, businessman, and a great American. I express my heartfelt sympathies to Joan, his wife of 57 years, his sons Steven and Jonathon, daughter Laurie, and the entire Tisch family. May they be comforted by all that Bob did to enrich the world.

**PELL GRANT PROGRAM INTEGRITY ADJUSTMENTS**

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, for several years the Pell Grant Program has been accumulating a shortfall. This shortfall has recently been estimated at $13 billion. For a program that costs around $13 billion to run each year, this is a significant problem that puts the entire program at risk. The concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006 addressed this issue by including a new scorekeeping rule to ensure that the program is fully funded each year and by providing a reserve fund to retire the $13 billion shortfall that has already accrued.

Section 303 of H. Con. Res. 95, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006, permits the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to make adjustments to the 302(a) allocations when certain conditions are met relating to retiring the Pell grant shortfall. These conditions having been met in the Labor-HHS appropriations conference report, I am making the requested adjustment. The following table reflects revised 302(a) allocations. The revised allocations for budget authority and outlays are the appropriate levels to be used for enforcement of the congressional budget.

Additionally, the Senate-passed Labor-HHS appropriations conference report included additional funds for three program integrity initiatives as specified in the 2006 congressional budget resolution, and accordingly on July 28, 2005, I submitted changes to the Appropriations Committee's discretionary 302(a) allocation, increasing both budget authority and outlays by $309 million. However, the Labor-HHS-Education conference report does not include these additional funds for the program integrity initiatives. Therefore, the discretionary 302(a) allocation will be reduced by $309 million in budget authority and outlays.

Pursuant to sections 303 and 404, I hereby ask unanimous consent to have the following revisions to H. Con. Res. 95 recorded in the RECORD:

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