

TABLE 2.—S. 2551, 2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES—Continued

(Spending comparisons—Senate-Reported Bill (in millions of dollars))

	Defense	Non-defense	Mandatory	Total
Outlays	—59	421	362

¹ The table removes directives of the House Budget Committee to the Congressional Budget Office on how to score certain provisions in the House-passed supplemental bill. The adjustments provide comparability between the House and Senate numbers. In addition to its increase in spending, the House-passed bill also would decrease revenues by \$60 million in 2003 and approximately \$800 million over 10 years.

² Includes the President's request, transmitted with his 2003 budget, to provide supplemental funding in 2002 for Pell grants.

Notes: Details may not add total due to rounding. The committee is with in both its 302(a) and 302(b) allocations and the statutory caps on discretionary spending on 2002. The Senate Budget Committee increases the committee's 302(a) allocation for emergencies when a bill is reported out of conference.

Prepared by SBC Majority Staff, June 3, 2002.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators allowed to speak therein for a period of up to 5 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO KEITH E. BAILEY

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a true friend of Oklahoma and the energy industry and a true friend of mine. Keith Bailey, chairman of the Williams Companies, retired last month after leading that company for the last 29 years. Keith is a man of energy, of generosity and compassion, whose values have shaped Williams and set a tone of integrity, creativity and vision for the industry throughout his career. From his office in Tulsa, OK, Keith has run a global energy company with a full spectrum of energy products, services and operations. He has also championed innovation in the telecommunications industry, overseeing the building of a nationwide communications network, which sprang from the use of the company's former oil pipeline assets.

Keith is a respected leader in the energy industry and in the Tulsa community. His view of corporate and personal success has always included support for people, education and charitable causes. He has energetically gone about the business of supporting his community and his neighbors in a quiet way, but in a measurable one. His contributions of time, money and expertise have benefited hundreds in Tulsa, in Oklahoma and thousands nationally. Keith has also provided leadership serving the United Way, both as campaign and board chair of the Tulsa area, and on the United Way of America's Board of Governors. He has also served as the chair of the Board of Trustees at the University of Tulsa, board chair for the Philbrook Museum of Art and the Board of the National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum. Recently, he sponsored the buffalo mural project, which now adorns the capitol building in Oklahoma City.

Keith places a high value on education. He served as a member of President George W. Bush's transition team on education. He has served on the Education Task Force of the Business Roundtable and is currently the chair of the National Alliance of Business and on the Board of AEGIS. He was actively engaged in promoting the President's education reform package. Three of his four children are educators, one of them teaching in Oklahoma.

Keith has been instrumental in the growth of Williams. He joined Williams in 1973 and was named Chairman of the Board in 1994, when the company's assets totaled \$5 billion. Today assets stand at \$38 billion. Shareholders have enjoyed a 790 percent return from 1990 to 2001. The company is listed at number 174 on the "Fortune 500" list this year. On Bailey's watch, the company has grown to be the Nation's third largest marketer of natural gas; a top 10 power marketer; North America's second largest natural gas gatherer and producer; possessor of the largest petroleum storage facilities in North America; a top 10 independent energy producer; and second largest gas pipeline transporter in the Nation.

I know that for all his business achievements, shareholder return and asset growth, Keith Bailey clearly would like to be remembered in more humanistic terms. Bailey has said, "when I think of my time at Williams, I don't think of the deals. I think of people." Keith Bailey lives the core values and beliefs of the company every day. I know he will be missed.

SYRIA ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, this act recognizes the role that Syria continues to play in promoting instability and terrorism in the Middle East. Syria's support for terrorism, its occupation of Lebanon and efforts toward the development of weapons of mass destruction threaten to hinder efforts to encourage democracy, the rule of law and a lasting peace in the region. As such, this bill represents an effort by Congress to express its outrage with these actions and urge President Bush to take the needed steps that will prod Syria to halt these actions.

Syria has long been on the State Department's list of terrorist nations, and is known to support numerous terrorist organizations including Hizballah, Hamas and the General Command of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Just as importantly, the presence of Syrian troops thwarts the democratic aspirations of the Lebanese people. The Taif accords which mapped out a security program for Lebanon included Syria's commitment to the "security independence and unity of Lebanon" and its opposition to any action that "threatens security independence or [the] sovereignty" of Lebanon. The current Syrian military presence in Lebanon and its influence in domestic Lebanese politics runs counter to these commitments.

itics runs counter to these commitments.

This legislation seeks to address the more pernicious elements of Syria's foreign policy, and I support that goal. That being said, this legislation is not perfect. I am concerned that this legislation does not grant the President a waiver that he might need "in the interest of national security." In addition, some of the certification requirements contained in the bill may need to be revised. When this legislation comes to the floor, I will offer an amendment that addresses these concerns.

While Syria is a nation whose actions are of grave concern to me, Syria supported the Saudi Peace Initiative which recognized the right of the State of Israel to exist, and recently Syria's representative to the United Nations Security Council voted in favor of smart sanctions which will alleviate the suffering of the Iraqi people while hindering Saddam Hussein's ability to obtain the materiel needed to support this efforts to obtain, develop and use weapons of mass destruction.

These are useful steps but pale in significance to the negative actions of Syria that have earned it the dubious distinction of being one of the world's rogue states.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. CONRAD. 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 shows the effects of congressional action on the 2002 budget through May 21, 2002. The estimates, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of H. Con. Res. 83, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2002, show that current level spending in 2002 is below the budget resolution by \$11.6 billion in budget authority and by \$18.8 billion in outlays. Current level revenues are equal to the revenue floor in 2002.

I ask unanimous consent that the report 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, May 22, 2002.

Hon. KENT CONRAD,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed tables show the effects of Congressional action on the 2002 budget and are current through May 21, 2002. 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 of H. Con. Res. 83, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2002.

Since my last report dated February 13, 2002, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that changed budget authority, outlays, and revenues for 2002: the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-147) and the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-171). In addition, the Congress has cleared for the President's signature the Clergy Housing Clarification Act of 2002 (H.R. 4156), which changed revenues for 2002. The effects of these actions are identified in Table 2.

Sincerely,

DAN L. CRIPPEN,
Director.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002, AS OF MAY 21, 2002

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	1,671,726
Permanents and other spending legislation ¹	991,545	943,568	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	1,008,487	996,258	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	-322,403	-322,403	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous sessions	1,677,629	1,617,423	1,671,726
Enacted this session:			
An act to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish fixed interest rates (P.L. 107-139)	-195	-180	
Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-147)	6,049	5,820	-42,526
Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-171)	2,464	1,610	
Total, enacted this session	8,318	7,250	-42,526
Passed pending signature: Clergy Housing Clarification Act of 2002 (H.R. 4156)			(?)
Entitlements and mandatories: Difference between enacted levels and budget resolution estimates for appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	-17,019	2,489	n.a.
Total Current Level	1,668,928	1,627,162	1,629,200
Total Budget Resolution	1,680,564	1,645,999	1,629,200
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	11,636	18,837	
Memorandum: Emergency designations for bills in this report	30,184	30,939	39,465

¹ Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget.

² Less than \$500,000.

Sources: Congressional Budget Office.

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

H.R. 3009, ANDEAN TRADE PREFERENCE ACT

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I wish to take a moment to discuss a security problem that exists in the Andean Trade Preference Act extension contained in H.R. 3009, as amended and passed by the Senate, and which must be addressed. The problem is that, in an understandable effort to support Andean economies by providing tuna export preferences, this bill unfairly harms the economies of Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Providing trade preferences to one ally, or regional bloc, at the expense of others is patently unfair.

The problem this bill creates for the Philippines, and for American interests in the Philippines, is particularly troublesome. The entire tuna industry in the Philippines is located in the southern region of Mindanao. It is in Mindanao that Muslim terrorist cells, with reported ties to al-Qaeda, are operating. In order to combat the terrorist threat in the southern Philippines, American troops have recently been deployed to Mindanao and are training Philippine forces to track down terrorists. Damaging the Philippines' tuna export market by tipping the scale in favor of other countries will damage the single largest employer and increase instability in the exact area where U.S. troops are deployed to help create stability.

If that were not enough, Mindanao's tuna industry was largely created by U.S. and other donor nations' assistance as a means to increase opportuni-

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002, AS OF MAY 21, 2002

	[In billions of dollars]		
	Budget resolution	Current level ¹	Current level over/under (-) resolution
On-Budget:			
Budget Authority	1,680.6	1,668.9	-11.6
Outlays	1,646.0	1,627.2	-18.8
Revenues	1,629.2	1,629.2	
Off-Budget:			
Social Security Outlays	356.6	356.6	

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002, AS OF MAY 21, 2002—Continued

	[In billions of dollars]		
	Budget resolution	Current level ¹	Current level over/under (-) resolution
Social Security Revenues	532.3	532.3	

¹ 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.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

ties and provide jobs for former guerrillas. This effort succeeded and the majority of Muslim separatists in Mindanao have laid down their arms. Disrupting Mindanao's tuna industry will not only create economic instability in a strategically sensitive region, it will waste past investments of U.S. taxpayer money and could return some former Muslim fighters to their violent ways.

I see my colleague from Alaska, the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee on the floor. He may wish to say a word about this matter since he was responsible for bringing this issue to the attention of many Senators.

Mr. STEVENS. I thank my colleague and I agree with him about the seriousness of this matter. Senator INOUE and I became aware of this problem on a recent trip to Asia during which we met with officials in Beijing, Singapore, Jakarta, and Manila. All of our meetings had one common element—terrorism. Since that trip, Senator INOUE and I have been working to find a solution to this national security problem.

As many of my colleagues may know, radical elements in Indonesia are currently trying to dominate the political and business communities in that country. In Singapore, we were made aware of terrorist attempts to attack the American Embassy with a plot involving 100 tons of explosives. The federal building in Oklahoma City was destroyed with only 3 tons of explosives.

The major area of concern, however, is the Philippines, and in particular the

province of Mindanao where the notorious Abu Sayyaf Group is kidnapping innocent people and wreaking havoc through bombings and murders. The general populace does not support this element, and have therefore been victimized. Currently at the invitation of the Philippine Government, American troops are in Mindanao advising and training Philippine troops to more effectively combat this terrorist threat. The Philippines is clearly on the frontline in the war against terror.

Now, the major employee in Mindanao is the canned tuna industry. The bill before us will do significant harm to this industry. If the major employer in Mindanao is not able to maintain economic stability, the chaos in Mindanao will be exacerbated. Damaging the economy of Mindanao, as this bill will do, undermines the ongoing U.S.-Philippine counter-terrorism operation. To harm an ally in the war on terror in this manner clearly is not in the national security interest of the United States.

I strongly urge that a solution to this problem be found before the conference report is presented to this body.

Mr. LUGAR. I thank my colleague for that explanation and for bringing this matter to the Senate's attention. I certainly will join him in seeking a solution to this important national security matter. The only fair solution is to maintain tariff parity for our anti-terrorism allies who compete in this market. I believe my colleague from Missouri would like to make a comment.