

EXHIBIT 3

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—MILITARY (051)—
DISCRETIONARY
(In billions of dollars)

Year	Budget authority
2002	330.8
2003	1,379.3
2004	387.9
2005	408.8
2006	429.6
2007	451.4
2008	463.7
2009	476.3
2010	489.3
2011	502.7
2012	516.4
2003–12	4,505.3

Includes \$10 billion request for the Defense Emergency Response Fund.
Source: Office of Management and Budget, January 24, 2002.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

COMMENDING PRESIDENT
MUSHARRAF OF PAKISTAN

Mr. BROWNBACK. Madam President, I appreciate the comments from my colleague from West Virginia and his thoughts. We have some important decisions to make.

I speak on an event taking place currently in the Capitol, the welcoming of the President of Pakistan. Yesterday, we passed a resolution welcoming President Musharraf of Pakistan to the United States. He arrived in Washington last night. He will be here for a couple of days.

I rise to call attention to this visit of President Musharraf and praise his courageous leadership in standing by the United States in its war on terrorism. President Musharraf has taken action within his own country to align with the international community to reject terrorism. It has been a very difficult task for him. Pakistan has been in a great deal of turmoil. President Musharraf has worked to bring calm and peace to that region. But when we went forward with our efforts in Afghanistan, which to date have been quite successful, this was a very trying time in Pakistan.

President Musharraf stood by his commitment to end terrorism, stood by his commitment to work with the United States. That has been a help in our efforts in that region of the world and for the future of Pakistan and relationships with the United States.

In a speech last month, President Musharraf set Pakistan on a new course with his version of a moderate, dynamic, Muslim nation. He reminded the Pakistani people that charity begins at home. It was time to fight the root causes of extremism: poverty, and illiteracy. He has done this at great risk to himself on behalf of a peaceful and prosperous future for Pakistan. He has opened the way to eventual true peace with India. It is an important message for Pakistan, for South Asia, and for the whole world.

President Bush also made note of President Musharraf's important leadership in the State of the Union Address. The President said: Pakistan is

now cracking down on terror, and I admire the strong leadership of President Musharraf.

Pakistan's support remains essential to our fight against terrorism. We are grateful to President Musharraf for his leadership. Without it, Operation Enduring Freedom could not have been accomplished and could not have received its accomplishments or made the accomplishments that it has to date. We owe much to the Pakistani people. However, the fight is not yet over and risks still remain. Violent extremists could still undermine peace and security in the region. As we isolate our enemies, so, too, must we aid and draw closer to our friends.

Pakistan's bold stand against terror alongside the United States is not made in a vacuum. There are real economic and social consequences in Pakistan for assisting the United States in our war effort. It would be a failure of U.S. foreign policy not to pursue the means of assisting our ally in its time of need. We must provide assistance to Pakistan in all the areas that will help keep it on track with President Musharraf's vision for a prosperous, strong, independent, modern Islamic state, a democracy of capital markets.

As we have all seen, a small yet very focused and vocal Islamic minority within Pakistan has spoken out against the Pakistani Government and the assistance it received from the United States. The small minority has called for and implemented damaging labor strikes and encouraged countless numbers of young Pakistanis to cross the border into Afghanistan to fight alongside the Taliban. This is a strong vocal minority in Pakistan. A further weakened economy and increased unemployment in Pakistan, the clear results of some weakened markets that have taken place because of the war on terrorism, only add to the influence of fundamentalists in Pakistan by strengthening social and economic unrest on which extremists prey.

This is why it is crucial that the United States now provide assistance and support to Pakistan. It is time to make sure that our policies of all sorts—economic, social policies, geopolitical policies—reflect what is best for America, not only in terms of our economy but also for our future security. Helping Pakistan through this difficult and necessary transition is in the direct interests of the United States. We must support those willing to take on the fight for freedom if we are to see our values flourish around the world.

I am delighted President Musharraf is visiting the United States at this time. I know he will receive a strong, positive welcome from the United States.

PHILIPPINES

Mr. BROWNBACK. Madam President, I will draw the Senate's attention to a second matter. In the Philippines we

have troops performing training exercises with the Philippine military. This is very important in helping to subdue a terrorist group called Abu Sayyaf. They have a couple of my constituents. They are being held by the Abu Sayyaf terrorists. We are hopeful this exercise in the Philippines that the Filipino troops are carrying out and the training exercise the United States is doing with the Philippines will result in that group, the Abu Sayyaf, being subdued; the Americans being freed safely and being returned home to their families. They have been held since May of last year and have been on the move constantly in the jungle.

I am appreciative of the administration for stepping forward.

IRAQ

Mr. BROWNBACK. Madam President, as Senator BYRD mentioned, we have serious issues to contemplate concerning Iraq. This is a country we have had conflict with before, a country that has weapons of mass destruction. Iraq has been at war with itself and its neighbors for 22 of the 23 years that Saddam Hussein has ruled that country. The people of Iraq have not known peace under Saddam Hussein.

History reveals repression at home is often the breeding ground for outside aggression. Iraq is certainly a case in point. There has been no peace in Iraq since Saddam Hussein came to power more than two decades ago. First, he declared war on Iran, a war that lasted nearly a decade. He then declared war on the Iraq Kurdish population in the north. He even used chemical weapons against them in his pursuit of total and absolute control of Iraq.

After the war with the Kurds, he declared war on Kuwait, calling Kuwait an integral part of Iraq. Since his defeat at the hands of the U.S.-led coalition, Saddam has spent the past decade defying the United Nations and the United Nations imposed agreements and building weapons of mass destruction to use against his next victims.

History has also shown that authoritarian dictators do not successfully become integrated into civilized society. On the contrary, they seek any and all means to pursue their goals and perceive any positive overtures towards them as acts of weakness on the part of their adversaries. It has been the policy of the U.S. Government to seek the overthrow of Saddam Hussein since the passage of the 1997 Iraq Liberation Act. This policy is strongly supported—it was then and is now—by both Houses of Congress and both parties. It was also embraced by President Bush in the Republican Party platform.

This is going to be a key issue as we continue to look at what we are going to do to remove Saddam Hussein from power. We are not safe. That region of the world is not safe as long as Saddam Hussein rules in Iraq. This situation is not tenable over the long term. I am hopeful we can move forward to see

some stability established in the region without Saddam Hussein in power.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to be recognized for 5 minutes to speak as in morning business.

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

FARM POLICY

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, earlier this afternoon, an hour or so ago on this floor, we adopted a new farm policy for our country. In Delaware, in Michigan, even in Connecticut and Kansas, farmers are struggling to try to make a go of it.

Some of the woes that our agricultural communities face are laid at the foot of the agricultural policy which was adopted by the Congress, I believe, in 1996. I would just observe that some of the problems our farmers face may be fairly attributable to that national farm policy. But not all of the woes of agricultural communities can be traced back to the legislation adopted some 6 years ago.

In my own view, the bigger problem is overproduction. In my own view, the bigger problem is we have too much commodity and not enough demand for that commodity, whether the commodity is corn or soybeans, the commodity is milk or rice or cotton or beef—even chicken. We have too much commodity and not enough demand, too much commodity produced in this country and around the world.

The bill we have just passed provides subsidies to support those who are raising major crops, including corn, soybeans, rice, and cotton. Those supports—loan prices—are important. But the answer to what ails our farms and our agricultural communities is not merely more subsidies or greater subsidies. The answer, I believe, ultimately is better alignment of supply and demand.

Let me mention a few ways we can do that. One is through biomass. At a time when our country is importing about 60 percent of the oil we use, we also live in an age where you can take soybean oil and mix it with diesel fuel and provide a perfectly good fuel for diesel vehicles. We can do a similar thing with corn for ethanol vehicles.

We are learning how to transform plants into factories. We can now raise plants that will create an enzyme that is otherwise created in a chemical factory. The plants literally enable you to produce the same enzyme 40 percent cheaper than might be produced with a chemical factory, with fewer negative environmental consequences.

We learned how to infect or inject a virus into a product or crop such as soybeans or even tobacco, and the plant then creates a vaccine which can be used, among other things, to fight cancer.

The folks at DuPont have recently perfected a soybean seed that grows a soybean that produces soy milk that is almost impossible to distinguish from regular milk with respect to its taste.

Those are just some of the things we can do to create more demand, untraditional demand for the enormous amount of commodities, farm commodities we are producing in this country and in other places.

I add to those, we found out in Delaware, as we clean out our chicken houses, we can take some of the chicken litter and, instead of spreading it on our farm fields, we can burn it and derive a Btu value for electricity, and do so in an environmentally clean way. We can take the chicken litter out of chicken houses and treat it under high temperature and make a high nitrogen/high phosphorus fertilizer and ship it across the country and across the world and provide a source of cash revenue for farmers from what was previously a waste product of which we had too much.

One of the aspects I especially like about the bill we passed is it supplements and supports the efforts of States such as Delaware and perhaps others here to preserve agricultural land through conservation. In my State, we have invested tens of millions of dollars, State dollars in recent years, to purchase agricultural development rights, providing money for farmers for farm equipment, irrigation systems, and other ways to support their farming operation by agreeing to put their farms in perpetuity in farmland. It is going to continue to be a farm forever. This legislation we passed here today provides Federal support for what many of us have done at the State level.

The last thing is companies such as DuPont and Syngenta and others in our country have developed ways to create seeds and to grow plants that are more drought resistant than otherwise would be, plants and seeds that are resistant to a particular kind of insect, plants that need fewer fertilizers, less fertilizer, less insecticides, less pesticides. We have the ability, through that kind of research and the application of that research, to build a better mousetrap—if not a better mousetrap, a better soybean plant, and to enable us to have a leg up on the competition in other parts of the world. Those are some of the things, some of the factors that will enable us to help revive our agricultural industry in this country.

There are a lot of good things in that farm bill that we passed. Part of the solution, part of the way out of the duress in which farmers find themselves, is in that legislation. But a good deal is not. I wanted to share some of my thoughts today, and I thank the Chair for indulging me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. DODD. Madam President, before we move to the business which has

been agreed to, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute as in morning business.

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

THANKING SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

Mr. DODD. Before I came to the floor, I had the opportunity to listen to the distinguished senior Senator from West Virginia give some remarks on terrorism. Watching him, listening to him, I am sure all of our colleagues—whether or not you agreed with everything Senator BYRD had to say—felt the deeper growing sense of appreciation in this Chamber that I have for his valued participation. His voice, his sense of warning about matters that this Nation needs to be cognizant of, are extremely helpful and worthwhile. There is no better person, in my view, to express those words of restraint and caution than someone who embodies, I think for all of us, this institution at its very best.

I wanted to take a moment to thank Senator BYRD once again for taking time out to express his views about the concerns of our budget and the priorities of the Nation in these difficult times. I hope those in positions of authority and responsibility will listen carefully to what he has to say.

There is no finer patriot, in my view, than Senator ROBERT C. BYRD. His words of caution about fiscal matters ought to be listened to very carefully. I thank him for his comments.

Madam President, I suggest the absence a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

EQUAL PROTECTION OF VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 2001

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the clerk will report S. 565 by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 565) to establish the Commission on Voting Rights and Procedures to study and make recommendations regarding election technology, voting, and election administration, to establish a grant program under which the Office of Justice Programs and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice shall provide assistance to States and localities in improving election technology and the administration of Federal elections, to require States to meet uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2688

Mr. DODD. Madam President, I call up amendment No. 2688.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.