

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 geographic 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 Member States to establish KFOR in U.N. Security Council Resolution 1244 of June 10, 1999. The mission of KFOR is to provide an international security presence in order to deter renewed hostilities; verify and, if necessary, enforce the terms of the Military Technical Agreement between NATO and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (which is now Serbia and Montenegro); enforce the terms of the Undertaking on Demilitarization and Transformation of the former Kosovo Liberation Army; provide day-to-day operational direction to the Kosovo Protection Corps; and 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's 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 and patrols in 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 Kosovar provisional Institutions of Self-Government, which includes the President, Prime Minister, multiple ministries, and the Kosovo Assembly. The UNMIK retains ultimate authority in some sensitive areas such as police, justice, and ethnic minority affairs.

NATO continues formally to review KFOR's mission at 6-month intervals. These reviews provide a basis for assessing current force levels, future requirements, force structure, force reductions, and the eventual withdrawal of KFOR. NATO has adopted the Joint Operations Area plan to regionalize and rationalize its force structure in the Balkans. The UNMIK international police and the Kosovo Police Service (KPS) have full responsibility for public safety and policing throughout Kosovo except in the area of South Mitrovica, where KFOR and UNMIK share this responsibility due to security concerns. The UNMIK international police and KPS also have begun to assume responsibility for guarding patrimonial sites and established border-crossing checkpoints. The KFOR augments security in particularly sensitive areas or in response to particular threats as needed.

NATO HEADQUARTERS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Pursuant to the June 2004 decision made by NATO Heads of State and Government, and in accordance with U.N. Security Council Resolution 1575 of November 22, 2004, NATO concluded its Stabilization Force operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina and established NATO Headquarters-Sarajevo to continue to assist in implementing the Peace Agreement in conjunction with a newly established European Force. The NATO Headquarters-Sarajevo, to which approximately 220 U.S. personnel are assigned, is, with the European Force, the legal successor to SFOR. The principal tasks of NATO Headquarters-Sarajevo are providing advice on defense reform and performing operational supporting tasks, such as counterterrorism and supporting the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

I have directed the participation of U.S. Armed Forces in all of these operations pursuant to my constitutional authority to conduct U.S. foreign relations and as Commander in Chief and Chief Executive. Officials of my Administration and I communicate regularly with the leadership and other Members of Congress with regard to these deployments, and we will continue to do so.

Sincerely,

GEORGE W. BUSH,
The White House.

TRIBUTE TO BOB TISCH

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the life of Preston 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 along with his late brother, Lawrence. 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 City Partnership and 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 pub-

lic-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 \$4.3 billion. For a program that costs around \$13 billion to run each year, this is a significant problem that puts the entire program in jeopardy. 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 \$4.3 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 reserve fund 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 printed in the RECORD.

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

[In millions of dollars]

Current Allocation to Senate Appropriations Committee:	
FY 2006 Budget Authority—General Purpose Discretionary	\$843,020
FY 2006 Outlays—General Purpose Discretionary	916,836
FY 2006 Budget Authority—Mandatory	531,782
FY 2006 Outlays—Mandatory	512,469
FY 2006 Budget Authority—Total	1,374,802
FY 2006 Outlays—Total	1,429,305
Adjustments:	
FY 2006 Budget Authority—General Purpose Discretionary	-309
FY 2006 Outlays—General Purpose Discretionary	-309
FY 2006 Budget Authority—Mandatory	4,300
FY 2006 Outlays—Mandatory	0
FY 2006 Budget Authority—Total	3,991
FY 2006 Outlays—Total	-309
Revised Allocation to Senate Appropriations Committee:	
FY 2006 Budget Authority—General Purpose Discretionary	842,711
FY 2006 Outlays—General Purpose Discretionary	916,527
FY 2006 Budget Authority—Mandatory	536,082
FY 2006 Outlays—Mandatory	512,469
FY 2006 Budget Authority—Total	1,378,793
FY 2006 Outlays—Total	1,428,996

PASSAGE OF U.S.-BAHRAIN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, over the past several years the Congress has worked hand-in-hand with the administration to foster greater peace and stability in the Middle East through trade. We have concluded and implemented free trade agreements with Israel, Jordan, and Morocco. We recently concluded negotiations with Oman and negotiations are ongoing with United Arab Emirates. Perhaps soon, we will launch negotiations with our good friend and ally, Egypt.

Yesterday, with the passage of S. 2027, the U.S.-Bahrain Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act, we took another historic step forward. Once this agreement enters into force, 98 percent of our agricultural exports to Bahrain will enter duty-free and 100 percent of our two-way trade in industrial and consumer products will be duty-free. The agreement sets a new standard on services, with broad commitments by Bahrain to open their service sector to our exports.

Passage of the U.S.-Bahrain FTA will help advance the President's goal of achieving a Middle East Free Trade Area, MEF²A, by 2013. This visionary agenda is a key element in our efforts to help foster economic growth and prosperity in an important region of the world. It also reflects keen appreciation by the Bush administration of the 9/11 Commission Report recommendation that "a comprehensive U.S. strategy to counter terrorism

should include economic policies to encourage development, more open societies, and opportunities for people to improve the lives of their families and to enhance prospects for their children's future."

I am pleased that we are able to take another step toward fulfilling this recommendation with passage of the Bahrain agreement. This would not have been possible without the hard work and dedication of many people. I first want to recognize Ambassador Robert Zoellick. As the former U.S. Trade Representative, Ambassador Zoellick spearheaded our trade agenda, including initiation of negotiations with Bahrain. This year, Ambassador Portman took up the reigns as our U.S. Trade Representative. Ambassador Portman has proven to be an able and effective negotiator who faithfully works with Congress to achieve the best result for America in our trade agreements. Ambassador Portman was assisted by Catherine Novelli, before her departure, as well as her replacement, Ambassador Shaun Donnelly, both serving in their capacity as Assistant U.S. Trade Representatives for Europe and the Mediterranean.

With the passage of this agreement, the Finance Committee continues its tradition of bipartisanship on trade. I appreciate the efforts of my ranking member, Senator MAX BAUCUS, in helping remove any impediments to getting this done. An agreement such as this one also would not have been possible without the professionalism and work ethic of Senator BAUCUS' staff. In this regard, I owe thanks to Russ Sullivan, Democratic staff director, and Bill Dauster, deputy staff director, for their steadfast dedication to the Committee. Brian Pomper, chief international trade counsel to Senator BAUCUS, also deserves special thanks for his efforts as do Shara Aranoff, Demetrios Marantis, Anya Landau, Janis Lazda, and Chelsea Thomas.

I also want to recognize the work of my Finance Committee staff. At the top of the list is Kolan Davis, my chief counsel and staff director. Kolan has been a valuable asset to this committee, lending his counsel and expertise to moving countless bills, including the Bahrain agreement. Everett Eissenstat, chief international trade counsel to the committee, has played an important part in seeing that this agreement is timely implemented. I appreciate his continued dedication to advancing our trade agenda.

Everett manages a strong team of dedicated staff who consistently pull together to achieve our trade agenda. David Johanson, Stephen Schaefer, and Tiffany McCullen Atwell provide valuable support to the team. Their hard work and long hours are much appreciated. I also want to recognize Claudia Bridgeford, international trade policy assistant, and Russell Ugone, who is on detail to my staff from the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection in the Department of Homeland Security.

Both Claudia and Russ have contributed a great deal to the work of this committee.

I would be remiss if I did not take this time to thank Mike Smythers, Special Assistant to the President for Senate Affairs from the White House Office of Legislative Affairs. I also want to thank Matt Niemeyer, Counselor and Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Congressional Affairs. Matt will soon be leaving the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. Throughout his tenure, he has been a valuable ally in passage of much of our trade agenda. I appreciate his hard work and service to the American people.

Matt was assisted by David "Andy" Olson, who provided critical support in moving this agreement. Jonathon Kallmer from the Office of General Counsel at the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, also played a key role in working with Congress to ensure faithful implementation of the agreement. I appreciate both of their efforts. Finally, I want to take this opportunity to thank Polly Craghill senior counsel in the Senate's Office of Legislative Counsel, for her role in passing this agreement. Polly never falters in her efforts to provide timely technical expertise to this committee and her work is much appreciated.

This is a good day for the United States and Bahrain. I hope President Bush will soon sign this bill and that we will see quick implementation of this historic agreement.

BAHRAIN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I oppose this agreement. It is more of the same flawed trade model that has undermined the standards that our firms operate under and has helped ship millions of jobs overseas. From inadequate protections for workers, the environment, and public health and safety, to lax rules of origin, this trade agreement continues the appalling trade policies of the last decade and more.

We should be working to strengthen our ties with Bahrain and forge a trade agreement that is sustainable and that will enhance the welfare of consumers, businesses, and workers in both countries. This agreement will not do that. Tragically, the record of this trade model has been just the opposite.

My own State of Wisconsin has been hit especially hard by this trade policy. Nor have our trading partners fared well under this flawed trade model. Eleven years of NAFTA have lowered living standards in Mexico, both for urban workers and in rural areas. As I have noted before, Professor Riordan Roett of Johns Hopkins has noted that at least 1.5 million Mexican farmers have lost their livelihoods under NAFTA.

And while this agreement with Bahrain may not have the same devastating impact that NAFTA has had