

We challenged that order, and we won. In 2001, a dispute resolution panel determined that Mexico was out of compliance with its obligations under NAFTA.

The appellate body of the World Trade Organization reached a similar conclusion.

The antidumping duty order on our high fructose corn syrup was inconsistent with Mexico's obligations under the WTO.

Mexico finally lifted its antidumping duties in 2002. But that same year, Mexico imposed a 20 percent tax on soft drinks flavored with high fructose corn syrup.

This soda tax was designed specifically to discriminate against high fructose corn syrup imported from the United States.

As a result of this unfair discrimination, our exports of high fructose corn syrup to Mexico fell dramatically.

We challenged Mexico's discriminatory tax at the World Trade Organization.

In 2006, the appellate body determined that this tax was inconsistent with Mexico's obligations under the WTO.

Mexico complied with the WTO decision earlier this year by repealing its discriminatory soda tax.

Now, after years of pressuring Mexico to drop its unfair barriers to our exports of high fructose syrup, we're finally at a good spot.

Mexico has eliminated both its antidumping duty order and its discriminatory tax.

We are on the verge of seeing high fructose corn syrup start to flow freely across our border.

Starting January 1, 2008, Mexico is obligated to provide duty-free access to our exports of high fructose corn syrup under NAFTA.

That is why I am so concerned. This new language being contemplated for the farm bill could disrupt our legitimate expectations of free trade in high fructose corn syrup next year.

If instead of free trade we end up with managed trade, it could significantly impede our exports of high fructose corn syrup to Mexico.

Under a managed trade regime, we would presumably limit the amount of sugar that we import from Mexico.

And in response, Mexico would presumably limit imports of high fructose corn syrup from the United States.

Simply put, managed trade could reverse all the gains we have made over the years to get Mexico to take our high fructose corn syrup.

Corn farmers and high fructose corn syrup producers in Iowa and other States would, of course, be harmed by any import restrictions imposed by Mexico as a result of managed trade.

And managed trade could well result in Mexico further violating its obligations under NAFTA.

Many of my colleagues complain, legitimately, when our trading partners fail to comply with their international trade obligations.

The last thing we should do is give Mexico an excuse to violate its NAFTA obligations, particularly when it would harm U.S. agricultural producers.

The current language in the Senate-passed bill does not call for managed trade.

The current language would not likely induce Mexico to impose further restrictions on our exports of high fructose corn syrup.

As a Senator from Iowa, as well as the ranking member of the Senate Finance Committee and a member of the Committee on Agriculture, I have worked hard over the years to get a fair deal for agriculture when it comes to international trade.

In particular, I have put considerable effort into opening foreign markets to our exports of agricultural products.

Too often our trading partners have imposed barriers to U.S. farm exports. And too often those barriers are in violation of international trade obligations.

Those barriers harm American farmers and agricultural producers.

Whether it is unfair restrictions on U.S. beef exports to Japan and Korea, or under restrictions on U.S. corn exports to Europe, it is imperative that we focus our efforts to remove barriers to trade.

With effort, we have been successful in getting our trading partners to remove such barriers.

That is the case with Mexico's treatment of high fructose corn syrup, as I have described.

We can't go backwards.

Our corn farmers and our producers of high fructose corn syrup are counting on us.

I will be working hard to see that the current language on trade in sweet-

eners is retained without change in the conference report to the farm bill.

Free trade in high fructose corn syrup with Mexico is long overdue.

I yield the floor.

FURTHER CHANGES TO S. CON. RES. 21

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, section 207(c) of S. Con. Res. 21, the 2008 budget resolution, permits the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to adjust the section 207(b) discretionary spending limits and allocations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for legislation reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee that provides a certain level of funding for fiscal year 2008 for four program integrity initiatives. The initiatives are continuing disability reviews and supplemental security income redeterminations, Internal Revenue Service tax enforcement, health care fraud and abuse control, and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews.

On July 23, 2007, I revised both the discretionary spending limits and the allocation to the Senate Appropriations Committee for discretionary budget authority and outlays to reflect that the committee had reported legislation that met the conditions of 207(c) for the four program integrity initiatives. The total amount of that adjustment was an additional \$1,042 million in budget authority and \$699 million in outlays for fiscal year 2008.

The level of funding provided for each of the program integrity initiatives in H.R. 2764, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, however, is lower than the levels mandated by section 207(c). Consequently, I am reversing the adjustments made on July 23, 2007, to both the discretionary spending limits and the allocation to the Senate Appropriations Committee for discretionary budget authority and outlays.

I ask unanimous consent to have the following revisions to S. Con. Res. 21 printed in the RECORD.

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

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008—S. CON. RES. 21; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 207(c) TO THE ALLOCATION OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS TO THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE AND THE SECTION 207(b) SENATE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS

In Millions of Dollars	Current Allocation/Limit	Adjustment	Revised Allocation/Limit
FY 2008 Discretionary Budget Authority .....	954,095	-1,042	953,053
FY 2008 Outlays .....	1,029,097	-699	1,028,398

CHANGES TO S. CON. RES. 21

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, section 301(a) of S. Con. Res. 21, the 2008 budget resolution, permits the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels for legislation that authorizes the State Children's Health

Insurance Program, SCHIP. Section 301 authorizes the revisions provided that certain conditions are met, including that such legislation maintains coverage for those currently enrolled in SCHIP and that it not worsen the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2007 through 2012 or the pe-

riod of the total of fiscal years 2007 through 2017.

In addition, section 304(b)(2) of S. Con. Res. 21 permits the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels for legislation that both increases the reimbursement rate for physician services under section