

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: