

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006, AS OF AUGUST 4, 2006—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Native American Corrections Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-221)	23	23	3
Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-222)	0	0	-10,757
Heroes Earned Retirement Opportunities Act (P.L. 109-227)	0	0	-1
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (P.L. 109-234)	-111	143	55
Broadcast Decency Enforcement Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-235)	0	0	1
Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-236)	0	0	1
Returned Americans Protection Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-250)	4	3	0
An act to provide funding authority to facilitate the evacuation of persons from Lebanon (P.L. 109-268)	0	27	0
Total, enacted this session: ...	1,166	1,196	-10,698
Entitlements and mandatories:			
Difference between enacted levels and budget resolution estimates for appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	-68,740	879	n.a.
Total Current Level^{1,2,3,4}	2,082,515	2,094,966	1,596,482
Total Budget Resolution Adjustment to budget resolution for emergency requirements⁴	2,144,384	2,161,420	1,589,892
Adjusted Budget Resolution	-50,000	-62,424	n.a.
Current Level Over Adjusted Budget Resolution	2,094,384	2,098,996	n.a.
Current Level Under Adjusted Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	6,590
Current Level Under Adjusted Budget Resolution	11,869	4,030	n.a.

¹ P.L. 109-171 was enacted early in this session of Congress, but is shown under "enacted in previous sessions" as requested by the Committee on the Budget. Included in current-level totals for P.L. 109-171 are \$980 million in budget authority and -\$847 million in outlays.

² Pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the current-level totals exclude the following amounts:

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Emergency requirements enacted in previous session	74,981	112,423	-7,111
Katrina Emergency Assistance Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-176)	-250	0	0
National Flood Insurance Enhanced Borrowing Authority Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-208)	2,275	2,275	0
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (P.L. 109-234)	94,541	24,184	0

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Total, enacted emergency requirements	171,547	138,882	-7,111

³ Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget.

⁴ H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006, assumed \$50,000 million in budget authority and \$62,424 million in outlays in fiscal year 2006 from emergency supplemental appropriations. Such emergency amounts are exempt from the enforcement of the budget resolution. Since current-level totals exclude the emergency requirements enacted in the previous session and the emergency requirements in Public Law 109-176, Public Law 109-208, and Public Law 109-234 (see footnote 2 above) budget authority and outlay totals specified in the budget resolution have also been reduced (by the amounts assumed for emergency supplemental appropriations) for purposes of comparison.

Notes: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law. Source: Congressional Budget Office.

NEXT STEPS IN LEBANON

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, as the international community deploys an international peacekeeping force to southern Lebanon and as Lebanon and Israel begin rebuilding after the recent conflict, it has become clear that a long-term solution to this conflict will not come about unless the Lebanese Government is strengthened and has the ability and the will to improve the daily lives of its citizens—thereby eliminating the conditions that have allowed Hezbollah to exploit and expand its influence throughout the country. Israel's security depends on it, and a lasting peace throughout the region won't occur without it.

While it is still fragile, the cessation of hostilities presents an opportunity for the Lebanese people, with support from the international community, to eliminate terrorism and to cast off the detrimental influence that Iran and Syria have had throughout their country for years. It is also an opportunity to address the significant threats that have plagued Israel for decades.

Still, my optimism is guarded. Unless the deployment of a U.N. force to patrol southern Lebanon is part of a broader international effort to root out Hezbollah and address the underlying causes of the conflict, we cannot expect Israel to feel more secure than it did prior to Hezbollah's recent aggressions, nor can we expect that any broader, long-term peace process will be pursued. Israel has every right to remain wary of the current international effort unless its security concerns are addressed and Lebanon can become a permanent—and capable—partner in establishing long-term peace in the region.

One of the most important elements of establishing peace is initiating reconstruction efforts throughout southern Lebanon immediately. Unfortunately, the Lebanese Government—and thus the international community—is already losing to Hezbollah in the race to show legitimacy and strength. It is an ominous sign that Hezbollah is ahead of Lebanese and internationally led reconstruction efforts and has been responsive to local needs. This is in contrast to an international donor community that has yet to establish the mechanisms and partnerships on the ground to get reconstruction efforts moving. In addition, the Lebanese Government is looking weak and out of

touch, struggling to develop coordinated strategies for reconstruction and security. If this continues, it will have very real security implications for Israel, Lebanon, and the region, and will make the work of the U.N. force relatively useless. This is not in the interest of Israel, Lebanon, or the international community.

Mr. President, as troop-contributing nations begin their deployments to support the U.N. force, an equal amount of attention needs to be paid to longer term efforts to bolster the Lebanese Government's capacity to deliver services and to kick-start the Lebanese economy. As I mentioned, coordinated—and rapid—reconstruction efforts will help. But so, too, will support for the Government, its institutions, and its role in Lebanese society. In addition, and as experts have suggested in recent weeks, sufficient—and significant—attention needs to be given to enhancing the ability of the Lebanese military and police forces to do their jobs. The military and police forces need outside help. They need training, equipment, and supplies if they are going to be able to project the authority of the central Government in a professional way. Lebanon's democratic institutions need help; so, too, do civil society groups and private enterprises that can provide services to the Lebanese people quickly and that can increase demand for functioning, responsive, and transparent democratic institutions. Without this support for the army and police, stability will be elusive, and Israel will have every right to remain nervous about the role that Hezbollah will play in southern Lebanon and about the influence that Iran and Syria will have throughout the country.

Finally, the U.S. Government must devote greater attention and resources to this issue. We have already seen the results of this administration's passive approach: hesitant international partners, lagging reconstruction efforts, and a shaky framework for ensuring that Israel's security concerns are addressed. If we are to contribute positively to a sustainable ceasefire and to setting the conditions within which Israel and Lebanon can become secure, a senior U.S. envoy must be deployed to help manage the implementation of U.N. Resolution 1701, assist with donor reconstruction efforts, build support for the Lebanese Government, influence important regional actors, and begin setting the conditions for a transition to a broader peace process throughout the region that will bring an end to this violence and instability.

One of the most pressing and important tasks for a U.S. envoy will be working with the international community to end the pernicious influence that Iran and Syria continue to exert over Lebanon. Until that influence is ended and the Lebanese people are allowed to assert their own sovereignty, the prospects for a long-term peace will be shaky at best.

Mr. President, we have an opportunity to eliminate a terrorist organization that has terrorized Israel for too

long. It has exploited a weak Lebanese Government and has used the façade of public service and charity work to buy favor amongst the people of southern Lebanon. Efforts now must be focused on helping to create the conditions within which the Lebanese Government can build the legitimacy and capacity it will need to establish peace within its borders. This will make Israel safer and will contribute to longer term peace efforts throughout the region. That won't happen unless the international community, led by the United States, helps create the conditions within which the Lebanese Government can do its job.

AFRICAN UNION

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, the African Union is essential to the political and economic development of Africa's diverse community of States. It has become clear that the AU represents a real commitment by its members to establishing a forum for political dialogue and to address the challenges and seize opportunities that are arising throughout the continent.

The AU plays three very specific roles that I will highlight as we consider the nomination of the United States' first ambassador and as we renew our efforts to strengthen our relationship with the AU.

The AU is primed to serve as the primary forum for establishing peace and preventing conflict throughout the continent. I applaud the efforts of the leaders of the AU to establish a true capacity to prevent and end conflict that has devastated many parts of the continent for too long. The creation of the Peace and Security Council, PSC, within the AU is particularly valuable, and I hope this organ within the AU develops sufficient capacity to deal with the full range of conflict throughout the continent. It is essential that the PSC complete its work in developing a series of early warning systems and indicators so that it can be effective in preventing conflict. It also must develop a real capacity to respond to conflict should one occur. The Panel of the Wise, too, is an important source of moral authority and opportunity for prominent African leaders to engage in country-specific conflicts without sacrificing neutrality or threatening the sovereignty of a nation.

As we have learned from recent years in places such as Sudan and Somalia, it is critical that there be a way to identify, understand, and respond to the conditions that breed instability. The United States should support this conflict prevention and resolution capacity and work closely with the AU to identify weaknesses or shortfalls that exist in maximizing the AU's ability to fulfill these important functions.

The United States must also support the AU's efforts to establish an African Standby Force that can participate in peace operations, intervention, and conflict monitoring. The AU and its

members have proven a willingness and commitment to contributing military forces to AU-flagged missions throughout the continent. AU forces are operational in Darfur and in Burundi and have proven that they are willing to take on challenging assignments in nonpermissive environments. Unfortunately, the AU still does not have the capacity to fully implement the vision for the African Standby Force, nor to effectively complete its mission in Darfur. The United States should assist the AU in developing a professional, deployment-ready standby force that can respond to conflict and that can participate in interventions to establish peace in areas already facing conflict. We must continue our efforts to help African militaries develop their capacity, while also urging the importance of the respect for human rights, civilian leadership, and fighting corruption.

Finally, the AU is playing an increasingly important role in defeating terrorist networks throughout the African continent. As terrorist networks exploit undergoverned or unstable areas throughout Africa, the AU can play an important role in helping member States develop internal capacity to defeat the conditions that allow terrorists to take root. The AU also can strengthen member-State networks to share information, best practices, and even capacity as it relates to understanding, and ultimately defeating, terrorist networks. The African Center for the Study and Research on Terrorism, ACSRT, a joint AU Commission/PSC structure, was launched in 2004 but lacks sufficient capacity to carry out its broad mission. It is a good first step, but it will need assistance from the United States, the European Union, and other members of the international community. Establishing this capacity must also be a priority for the AU's member states.

There are a range of other challenges facing the AU, and there is no doubt a long list of priorities to be addressed. And while the United States has and will continue to support a range of AU efforts, it is essential that the U.S. Government structure its assistance to the AU to help empower it as an organization, support its priorities, and help to develop an internal capacity to plan for its growth and role in the coming years. I hope that the fact that we are sending our first ambassador to the AU will represent a heightened level of engagement with the AU and a renewed commitment to helping the AU, its member states, and the people of the African continent address the challenges of the 21st century.

FOREIGN SERVICE FAMILY LOSSES

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, Monday, August 7, was the eighth anniversary of the bombings of our Embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam of August 7, 1998. On that dreadful day, the lives of 12 Americans, 11 Tanzanians, and 212

Kenyans were tragically taken; more than 4,000 injured. The names of 56 killed U.S. Government employees—Americans, Kenyans, and Tanzanians—are memorialized on a plaque on a wall in the State Department. I want to take this opportunity to extend my deepest sympathies and condolences to the families and friends of those who died and to those who were injured. We continue to mourn their loss. Their memories will remain eternal. And we pray for strength for those who are still suffering.

At this time, I also want to express my heartfelt sympathy for another great loss in the Foreign Service family, the matriarch of America's diplomats, Ambassador Mary Ryan. I, as well as all those who knew her, was deeply saddened to hear of Mary's passing on April 25.

During my days with the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Mary and I worked closely together in response to the 1993 World Trade Center bombings by aggressively introducing technology data systems, such as the TIPOFF lookout system, and strengthening interagency information sharing to identify potential terrorists as they applied for visas to our great Nation. In the aftermath of the August 7 bombings in Kenya and Tanzania, and then after 9/11, our paths crossed again, as we, together, tackled the visa and border security challenges of our day. Mary's dedication to and love for her nation was always very evident during these trying times.

As the longest-serving diplomat at the time of her departure from the State Department, Mary served 36 years in her distinguished public service career. Mary entered the Foreign Service in 1966 serving in Naples, Tegucigalpa, Monterrey, Washington, Abidjan, and Khartoum before being appointed ambassador to Swaziland in 1988. In 1993, she became the Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs and in 1999 she was named career ambassador, only the second woman to hold the rank in the history of the State Department.

A mentor to generations in the Foreign Service, particularly women, Mary Ryan was truly an outstanding American diplomat and public servant. Mary donated much of her time to those in need, extending a uniquely kind, generous and warm spirit that will be missed by all.

The Nation owes a deep debt of gratitude to these fine men and women who serve our Nation's interests overseas and their families. And I want to thank them for their public service and dedication to our fine Nation.

PENSION PROTECTION ACT OF 2006

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I would like to begin by commending Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee Chairman ENZI, Senate HELP Committee Ranking Member KENNEDY, and the rest of my