

stand to gain significantly if the principles of the resolution I am presenting today are upheld.

I urge my fellow colleagues to join me in Japan to honor its commitments under the 1986 Market-Oriented Sector-Selective, MOSS, Agreement on Medical Equipment and Pharmaceuticals by supporting this resolution.

S. CON. RES. 67

Whereas the revolution in medical technology has improved our ability to respond to emerging threats and prevent, identify, treat, and cure a broad range of diseases and disabilities, and has the proven potential to bring even more valuable advances in the future;

Whereas medical technology has driven dramatic productivity gains for the benefit of patients, providers, employers, and our economy;

Whereas investment from the United States medical technology industry produces the majority of the \$220,000,000,000 global business in development of medical devices, diagnostic products, and medical information systems, allowing patients to lead longer, healthier, and more productive lives;

Whereas the United States medical technology industry supports almost 350,000 Americans in high-value jobs located in every State, and was historically a key industry, as it was a net contributor to the United States balance of trade with Japan, which was a trade surplus of over \$7,000,000,000 in 2001, and continued to be a surplus until 2005, when the trade balance became a trade deficit of \$1,300,000,000, due in part to changes in the policies of Japan that impact medical devices;

Whereas Japan is one of the most important trading partners of the United States;

Whereas United States products account for roughly 1/2 of the global market, but garner only a 1/4 share of Japan's market;

Whereas Japan has made little progress in implementing its commitments to cut product review times and improve their reimbursement system in bilateral consultations on policy changes under the Market-Oriented Sector-Selective (MOSS) Agreement on Medical Equipment and Pharmaceuticals, signed on January 9, 1986, between the United States and Japan;

Whereas, although regulatory reviews in Japan remain among the lengthiest in the world and Japan needs to accelerate patient access to safe and beneficial medical technologies, recently adopted measures actually increase regulatory burdens on manufacturers and delay access without enhancing patient safety;

Whereas the general cost of doing business in Japan is the highest in the world and is driven significantly higher by certain factors in the medical technology sector, and inefficiencies in Japanese distribution networks and hospital payment systems and unique regulatory burdens drive up the cost of bringing innovations to Japanese consumers and impede patient access to life-saving and life-enhancing medical technologies;

Whereas artificial government price caps such as the foreign average price policy adopted by the Government of Japan in 2002 restrict patient access and fail to recognize the value of innovation;

Whereas less than 1/10 of 1 percent of the tens of thousands of medical technologies introduced in Japan in the last 10 years received new product pricing;

Whereas the Government of Japan has adopted artificial price caps that are targeted toward technologies predominately marketed by companies from the United

States and is considering further cuts to these products; and

Whereas these discriminatory pricing policies will allow the Japanese Government to take advantage of research and development from the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—*

(1) urges Japan to honor its commitments under the Market-Oriented Sector-Selective (MOSS) Agreement on Medical Equipment and Pharmaceuticals, signed on January 9, 1986, between the United States and Japan (in this resolution referred to as the "MOSS Agreement"), by—

(A) reducing regulatory barriers to the approval and adoption of new medical technologies; and

(B) meeting or exceeding agency performance goals for premarket approvals and adopting an appropriate, risk-based postmarket system consistent with globally accepted practices;

(2) urges Japan to honor its commitments under the MOSS Agreement to improve the reimbursement environment for medical technologies by actively promoting pricing policies that encourage innovation for the benefit of Japanese patients and the Japanese economy and eliminating reimbursement policies based on inappropriate comparisons to markets outside Japan; and

(3) urges Japan to honor its commitments under the MOSS Agreement by—

(A) implementing fair and open processes and rules that do not disproportionately harm medical technology products from the United States; and

(B) providing opportunities for consultation with trading partners.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2672. Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BINGAMAN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. KERRY, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. CARPER, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. LEVIN) proposed an amendment to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 72, Official Title Not Available.

SA 2673. Mrs. HUTCHISON (for Mr. SHELBY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4133, to temporarily increase the borrowing authority of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for carrying out the national flood insurance program.

SA 2674. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. BROWNBACK) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1462, to promote peace and accountability in Sudan, and for other purposes.

SA 2675. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. PRYOR) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 358, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the desegregation of the Little Rock Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, and for other purposes.

SA 2676. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. SUNUNU) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1047, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of each of the Nation's past Presidents and their spouses, respectively to improve circulation of the \$1 coin, to create a new bullion coin, and for other purposes.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2672. Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BINGAMAN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. KERRY, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. CARPER, Mr. KOHL, Mr.

LEAHY, and Mr. LEVIN) proposed an amendment to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 72, Official Title Not Available; as follows:

At the end of the resolution, insert the following:

#### SEC. 2. COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT ACT.

Notwithstanding section 101 of Public Law 109-77, for the period beginning on October 1, 2005 and ending on December 17, 2005, the amount appropriated under that Public Law to carry out the Community Services Block Grant Act shall be based on a rate for operations that is not less than the rate for operations for activities carried out under such Act for fiscal year 2005.

SA 2673. Mrs. HUTCHISON (for Mr. SHELBY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4133, to temporarily increase the borrowing authority of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for carrying out the national flood insurance program; as follows:

On page 2 line 12, strike "8,500,000,000" and insert "18,500,000,000".

At the end insert the following:

#### "SEC. 3 EMERGENCY SPENDING.

"The Amendment made under section 2 is designated as emergency spending, as provided under section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress)."

SA 2674. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. BROWNBACK) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1462, to promote peace and accountability in Sudan, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Darfur Peace and Accountability Act of 2005".

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "Government of Sudan" means the National Congress Party, formerly known as the National Islamic Front, government in Khartoum, Sudan, or any successor government formed on or after the date of the enactment of this Act (including the coalition National Unity Government agreed upon in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan), except that such term does not include the regional Government of Southern Sudan.

(B) OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN.—The term "Government of Sudan", when used with respect to an official of the Government of Sudan, does not include an individual—

(i) who was not a member of such government prior to July 1, 2005; or

(ii) who is a member of the regional Government of Southern Sudan.

(3) COMPREHENSIVE PEACE AGREEMENT FOR SUDAN.—The term "Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan" means the peace agreement signed by the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) in Nairobi, Kenya, on January 9, 2005.

#### SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On July 22, 2004, the House of Representatives and the Senate declared that

the atrocities occurring in the Darfur region of Sudan are genocide.

(2) On September 9, 2004, Secretary of State Colin L. Powell stated before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, "genocide has been committed in Darfur and... the Government of Sudan and the [Janjaweed] bear responsibility—and genocide may still be occurring".

(3) On September 21, 2004, in an address before the United Nations General Assembly, President George W. Bush affirmed the Secretary of State's finding and stated, "[a]t this hour, the world is witnessing terrible suffering and horrible crimes in the Darfur region of Sudan, crimes my government has concluded are genocide".

(4) On July 30, 2004, the United Nations Security Council passed Security Council Resolution 1556, calling upon the Government of Sudan to disarm the Janjaweed militias and to apprehend and bring to justice Janjaweed leaders and their associates who have incited and carried out violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and establishing a ban on the sale or supply of arms and related materiel of all types, including the provision of related technical training or assistance, to all nongovernmental entities and individuals, including the Janjaweed.

(5) On September 18, 2004, the United Nations Security Council passed Security Council Resolution 1564, determining that the Government of Sudan had failed to meet its obligations under Security Council Resolution 1556, calling for a military flight ban in and over the Darfur region, demanding the names of Janjaweed militiamen disarmed and arrested for verification, establishing an International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur to investigate violations of international humanitarian and human rights laws, and threatening sanctions should the Government of Sudan fail to fully comply with Security Council Resolutions 1556 and 1564, including such actions as to affect Sudan's petroleum sector or individual members of the Government of Sudan.

(6) The Report of the International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur established that the "Government of the Sudan and the Janjaweed are responsible for serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law amounting to crimes under international law," that "these acts were conducted on a widespread and systematic basis, and therefore may amount to crimes against humanity," and that Sudanese officials and other individuals may have acted with "genocidal intent".

(7) The Report of the International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur further notes that, pursuant to its mandate and in the course of its work, the Commission had collected information relating to individual perpetrators of acts constituting "violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, including crimes against humanity and war crimes" and that a sealed file containing the names of those individual perpetrators had been delivered to the United Nations Secretary-General.

(8) On March 24, 2005, the United Nations Security Council passed Security Council Resolution 1590, establishing the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), consisting of up to 10,000 military personnel and 715 civilian police and tasked with supporting implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan and "closely and continuously liais[ing] and coordinat[ing] at all levels with the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) with a view towards expeditiously reinforcing the effort to foster peace in Darfur".

(9) On March 29, 2005, the United Nations Security Council passed Security Council

Resolution 1591, extending the military embargo established by Security Council Resolution 1556 to all the parties to the N'djamena Ceasefire Agreement and any other belligerents in the states of North Darfur, South Darfur, and West Darfur, calling for an asset freeze and travel ban against those individuals who impede the peace process, constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and the region, commit violations of international humanitarian or human rights law or other atrocities, are responsible for offensive military overflights, or violate the military embargo, and establishing a Committee of the Security Council and a Panel of Experts to assist in monitoring compliance with Security Council Resolutions 1556 and 1591.

(10) On March 31, 2005, the United Nations Security Council passed Security Council Resolution 1593, referring the situation in Darfur since July 1, 2002, to the prosecutor of the International Criminal Court and calling on the Government of Sudan and all parties to the conflict to cooperate fully with the Court.

(11) In remarks before the G-8 Summit on June 30, 2005, President Bush reconfirmed that "the violence in Darfur is clearly genocide" and "the human cost is beyond calculation".

(12) On July 30, 2005, Dr. John Garang de Mabior, the newly appointed Vice President of Sudan and the leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) for the past 21 years, was killed in a tragic helicopter crash in southern Sudan, sparking riots in Khartoum and challenging the commitment of all the people of Sudan to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan.

#### SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the genocide unfolding in the Darfur region of Sudan is characterized by atrocities directed against civilians, including mass murder, rape, and sexual violence committed by the Janjaweed and associated militias with the complicity and support of the National Congress Party-led faction of the Government of Sudan;

(2) all parties to the conflict in the Darfur region have continued to violate the N'djamena Ceasefire Agreement of April 8, 2004, and the Abuja Protocols of November 9, 2004, and violence against civilians, humanitarian aid workers, and personnel of the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) is increasing;

(3) the African Union should rapidly expand the size and amend the mandate of the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) to authorize such action as may be necessary to protect civilians and humanitarian operations, and deter violence in the Darfur region without delay;

(4) the international community, including the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union, and the United States, should immediately act to mobilize sufficient political, military, and financial resources to support the expansion of the African Union Mission in Sudan so that it achieves the size, strength, and capacity necessary for protecting civilians and humanitarian operations, and ending the continued violence in the Darfur region;

(5) if an expanded and reinforced African Union Mission in Sudan fails to stop genocide in the Darfur region, the international community should take additional, dispositive measures to prevent and suppress acts of genocide in the Darfur region;

(6) acting under Article 5 of the Charter of the United Nations, the United Nations Security Council should call for suspension of the Government of Sudan's rights and privi-

leges of membership by the General Assembly until such time as the Government of Sudan has honored pledges to cease attacks upon civilians, demobilize the Janjaweed and associated militias, grant free and unfettered access for deliveries of humanitarian assistance in the Darfur region, and allow for safe, unimpeded, and voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons;

(7) the President should use all necessary and appropriate diplomatic means to ensure the full discharge of the responsibilities of the Committee of the United Nations Security Council and the Panel of Experts established pursuant to section 3(a) of Security Council Resolution 1591 (March 29, 2005);

(8) the United States should not provide assistance to the Government of Sudan, other than assistance necessary for the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan, the support of the regional Government of Southern Sudan and marginalized areas in northern Sudan (including the Nuba Mountains, Southern Blue Nile, Abyei, Eastern Sudan (Beja), Darfur, and Nubia), as well as marginalized peoples in and around Khartoum, or for humanitarian purposes in Sudan, until such time as the Government of Sudan has honored pledges to cease attacks upon civilians, demobilize the Janjaweed and associated militias, grant free and unfettered access for deliveries of humanitarian assistance in the Darfur region, and allow for safe, unimpeded, and voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons;

(9) the President should seek to assist members of the Sudanese diaspora in the United States by establishing a student loan forgiveness program for those individuals who commit to return to southern Sudan for a period of not less than 5 years for the purpose of contributing professional skills needed for the reconstruction of southern Sudan;

(10) the President should appoint a Presidential Envoy for Sudan to provide stewardship of efforts to implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan, seek ways to bring stability and peace to the Darfur region, address instability elsewhere in Sudan and northern Uganda, and pursue a truly comprehensive peace throughout the region;

(11) in order to achieve the goals specified in paragraph (10) and to further promote human rights and civil liberties, build democracy, and strengthen civil society, the Presidential Envoy for Sudan should be empowered to promote and encourage the exchange of individuals pursuant to educational and cultural programs, including programs funded by the United States Government;

(12) the international community should strongly condemn attacks against humanitarian workers and demand that all armed groups in the Darfur region, including the forces of the Government of Sudan, the Janjaweed, associated militias, the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A), the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), and all other armed groups to refrain from such attacks;

(13) the United States should fully support the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan and urge rapid implementation of its terms; and

(14) the new leadership of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) should—

(A) seek to transform the SPLM into an inclusive, transparent, and democratic political body;

(B) reaffirm the commitment of the SPLM to bringing peace not only to southern Sudan, but also to the Darfur region, eastern Sudan, and northern Uganda; and

(C) remain united in the face of potential efforts to undermine the SPLM.

**SEC. 5. SANCTIONS IN SUPPORT OF PEACE IN DARFUR.**

(a) **BLOCKING OF ASSETS AND RESTRICTION ON VISAS.**—Section 6 of the Comprehensive Peace in Sudan Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–497; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(1) in the heading of subsection (b), by inserting “OF APPROPRIATE SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE SUDANESE GOVERNMENT” after “ASSETS”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (c) through (e) as subsections (d) through (f), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

“(c) **BLOCKING OF ASSETS AND RESTRICTION ON VISAS OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED BY THE PRESIDENT.**—

“(1) **BLOCKING OF ASSETS.**—Beginning on the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of the Darfur Peace and Accountability Act of 2005, and in the interest of contributing to peace in Sudan, the President shall, consistent with the authorities granted in the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), block the assets of any individual who the President determines is complicit in, or responsible for, acts of genocide, war crimes, or crimes against humanity in Darfur, including the family members or any associates of such individual to whom assets or property of such individual was transferred on or after July 1, 2002.

“(2) **RESTRICTION ON VISAS.**—Beginning on the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of the Darfur Peace and Accountability Act of 2005, and in the interest of contributing to peace in Sudan, the President shall deny visas and entry to any individual who the President determines is complicit in, or responsible for, acts of genocide, war crimes, or crimes against humanity in Darfur, including the family members or any associates of such individual to whom assets or property of such individual was transferred on or after July 1, 2002.”

(b) **WAIVER.**—Section 6(d) of the Comprehensive Peace in Sudan Act of 2004 (as redesignated by subsection (a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “The President may waive the application of paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (c) with respect to an individual if—

“(1) the President determines that such a waiver is in the national interest of the United States; and

“(2) prior to exercising the waiver, the President transmits to the appropriate congressional committees a notification of the waiver that includes the name of the individual and the reasons for the waiver.”

(c) **SANCTIONS AGAINST CERTAIN JANJAWEED COMMANDERS AND COORDINATORS.**—The President should immediately consider imposing the sanctions described in section 6(c) of the Comprehensive Peace in Sudan Act of 2004 (as added by subsection (a)) against the Janjaweed commanders and coordinators identified by former United States Ambassador-at-Large for War Crimes before the Subcommittee on Africa of the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives on June 24, 2004.

**SEC. 6. ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES TO DETER AND SUPPRESS GENOCIDE IN DARFUR.**

(a) **UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT AMIS.**—Section 7 of the Comprehensive Peace in Sudan Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–497; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(1) by striking “Notwithstanding” and inserting “(a) **GENERAL ASSISTANCE.**—Notwithstanding”;

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(b) **ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT AMIS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the

President is authorized to provide assistance, on such terms and conditions as the President may determine and in consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, to reinforce the deployment and operations of an expanded African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) with the mandate, size, strength, and capacity to protect civilians and humanitarian operations, stabilize the Darfur region of Sudan and dissuade and deter air attacks directed against civilians and humanitarian workers, including but not limited to providing assistance in the areas of logistics, transport, communications, materiel support, technical assistance, training, command and control, aerial surveillance, and intelligence.”

(b) **NATO ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT AMIS.**—The President should instruct the United States Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States at NATO to advocate NATO reinforcement of the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS), upon the request of the African Union, including but not limited to the provision of assets to dissuade and deter offensive air strikes directed against civilians and humanitarian workers in the Darfur region of Sudan and other logistical, transportation, communications, training, technical assistance, command and control, aerial surveillance, and intelligence support.

(c) **DENIAL OF ENTRY AT UNITED STATES PORTS TO CERTAIN CARGO SHIPS OR OIL TANKERS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The President should take all necessary and appropriate steps to deny the Government of Sudan access to oil revenues, including by prohibiting entry at United States ports to cargo ships or oil tankers engaged in business or trade activities in the oil sector of Sudan or involved in the shipment of goods for use by the armed forces of Sudan, until such time as the Government of Sudan has honored its commitments to cease attacks on civilians, demobilize and demilitarize the Janjaweed and associated militias, grant free and unfettered access for deliveries of humanitarian assistance, and allow for the safe and voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons.

(2) **EXCEPTION.**—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to cargo ships or oil tankers involved in an internationally-recognized demobilization program or the shipment of non-lethal assistance necessary to carry out elements of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan.

(d) **PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN VIOLATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 1556 AND 1591.**—

(1) **PROHIBITION.**—Amounts made available to carry out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) may not be used to provide assistance to the government of a country that is in violation of the embargo on military assistance with respect to Sudan imposed pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1556 (July 30, 2004) and 1591 (March 29, 2005).

(2) **WAIVER.**—The President may waive the application of paragraph (1) if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that it is in the national interests of the United States to do so.

**SEC. 7. MULTILATERAL EFFORTS.**

The President shall direct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to use the voice and vote of the United States to urge the adoption of a resolution by the United Nations Security Council which—

(1) supports the expansion of the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) so that it

achieves the mandate, size, strength, and capacity needed to protect civilians and humanitarian operations, and dissuade and deter fighting and violence in the Darfur region of Sudan, and urges member states of the United Nations to accelerate political, material, financial, and other assistance to the African Union toward this end;

(2) reinforces efforts of the African Union to negotiate peace talks between the Government of Sudan, the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A), the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), and associated armed groups in the Darfur region, calls on the Government of Sudan, the SLM/A, and the JEM to abide by their obligations under the N'Djamena Ceasefire Agreement of April 8, 2004 and subsequent agreements, urges all parties to engage in peace talks without preconditions and seek to resolve the conflict, and strongly condemns all attacks against humanitarian workers and African Union personnel in the Darfur region;

(3) imposes sanctions against the Government of Sudan, including sanctions against individual members of the Government of Sudan, and entities controlled or owned by officials of the Government of Sudan or the National Congress Party in Sudan until such time as the Government of Sudan has honored its commitments to cease attacks on civilians, demobilize and demilitarize the Janjaweed and associated militias, grant free and unfettered access for deliveries of humanitarian assistance, and allow for the safe and voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons;

(4) extends the military embargo established by United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1556 (July 30, 2004) and 1591 (March 29, 2005) to include a total prohibition on the sale or supply of offensive military equipment to the Government of Sudan, except for use in an internationally-recognized demobilization program or for non-lethal assistance necessary to carry out elements of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan;

(5) calls upon those member states of the United Nations that continue to undermine efforts to foster peace in Sudan by providing military assistance and equipment to the Government of Sudan, the SLM/A, the JEM, and associated armed groups in the Darfur region in violation of the embargo on such assistance and equipment, as called for in United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1556 and 1591, to immediately cease and desist; and

(6) acting under Article 5 of the Charter of the United Nations, calls for suspension of the Government of Sudan's rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly until such time as the Government of Sudan has honored pledges to cease attacks upon civilians, demobilize the Janjaweed and associated militias, grant free and unfettered access for deliveries of humanitarian assistance in the Darfur region, and allow for safe, unimpeded, and voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons.

**SEC. 8. CONTINUATION OF RESTRICTIONS.**

Restrictions against the Government of Sudan that were imposed or are otherwise applicable pursuant to Executive Order 13067 of November 3, 1997 (62 Federal Register 59989), title III and sections 508, 512, 527, and 569 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (division D of Public Law 108–447), or any other similar provision of law, should remain in effect and should not be lifted pursuant to such provisions of law until the President transmits to the appropriate congressional committees a certification that the Government of Sudan is acting in good faith—

(1) to peacefully resolve the crisis in the Darfur region of Sudan;

(2) to disarm, demobilize, and demilitarize the Janjaweed and all government-allied militias;

(3) to adhere to United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1556 (2004), 1564 (2004), 1591 (2005), and 1593 (2005);

(4) to negotiate a peaceful resolution to the crisis in eastern Sudan;

(5) to fully cooperate with efforts to disarm, demobilize, and deny safe haven to members of the Lords Resistance Army; and

(6) to fully implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan without manipulation or delay, including by—

(A) implementing the recommendations of the Abyei Commission Report;

(B) establishing other appropriate commissions and implementing and adhering to the recommendations of such commissions consistent with the terms of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan;

(C) adhering to the terms of the Wealth Sharing Agreement; and

(D) withdrawing government forces from southern Sudan consistent with the terms of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan.

#### SEC. 9. ASSISTANCE EFFORTS IN SUDAN.

(a) **ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES.**—Section 501(a) of the Assistance for International Malaria Control Act (Public Law 106-570; 114 Stat. 350; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(1) by striking “Notwithstanding any other provision of law” and inserting the following:

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law”;

(2) by inserting “civil administrations,” after “indigenous groups.”;

(3) by striking “areas outside of control of the Government of Sudan” and inserting “southern Sudan, southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains State, Blue Nile State, and Abyei”;

(4) by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, including the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) **CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.**—Assistance may not be obligated under this subsection until 15 days after the date on which the President has provided notice thereof to the congressional committees specified in section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394-1) in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under such section.”.

(b) **EXCEPTION TO PROHIBITIONS IN EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 13067.**—Subsection (b) of such section is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “EXPORT PROHIBITIONS” and inserting “PROHIBITIONS IN EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 13067”;

(2) by striking “shall not” and inserting “should not”;

(3) by striking “any export from an area in Sudan outside of control of the Government of Sudan, or to any necessary transaction directly related to that export” and inserting “activities or related transactions with respect to southern Sudan, southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains State, Blue Nile State, or Abyei”; and

(4) by striking “the export or related transaction” and all that follows and inserting “such activities or related transactions would directly benefit the economic recovery and development of those areas and people.”.

#### SEC. 10. REPORTS.

(a) **REPORT ON AFRICAN UNION MISSION IN SUDAN (AMIS).**—Section 8 of the Sudan Peace Act (Public Law 107-245; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

“(c) **REPORT ON AFRICAN UNION MISSION IN SUDAN (AMIS).**—In conjunction with reports required under subsections (a) and (b) of this section thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report, to be prepared in conjunction with the Secretary of Defense, on—

“(1) efforts to fully deploy the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) with the size, strength, and capacity necessary to stabilize the Darfur region of Sudan and protect civilians and humanitarian operations;

“(2) the needs of AMIS to ensure success, including in the areas of housing, transport, communications, equipment, technical assistance, training, command and control, intelligence, and such assistance as is necessary to dissuade and deter attacks, including by air, directed against civilians and humanitarian operations;

“(3) the current level of United States assistance and other assistance provided to AMIS, and a request for additional United States assistance, if necessary;

“(4) the status of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) plans and assistance to support AMIS; and

“(5) the performance of AMIS in carrying out its mission in the Darfur region.”.

(b) **REPORT ON SANCTIONS IN SUPPORT OF PEACE IN DARFUR.**—Section 8 of the Sudan Peace Act (Public Law 107-245; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) (as redesignated) as subsection (e); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

“(d) **REPORT ON SANCTIONS IN SUPPORT OF PEACE IN DARFUR.**—In conjunction with reports required under subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report regarding sanctions imposed under subsections (a) through (d) of section 6 of the Comprehensive Peace in Sudan Act of 2004, including—

“(1) a description of each sanction imposed under such provisions of law; and

“(2) the name of the individual or entity subject to the sanction, if applicable.”.

(c) **REPORT ON INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH GENOCIDE, WAR CRIMES, AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY OR OTHER VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW IN DARFUR.**—Section 8 of the Sudan Peace Act (Public Law 107-245; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note), as amended by subsections (a) and (b), is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (e) (as redesignated) as subsection (f); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsection:

“(e) **REPORT ON INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH GENOCIDE, WAR CRIMES, AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY OR OTHER VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW IN DARFUR.**—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the United States has access to any of the names of the individuals identified by the International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur (established pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1564 (2004)), or the names of the individuals designated by the Committee of the United Nations Security Council (established pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1591 (2005)), the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing an assessment as to whether such individuals may be subject to sanctions under section 6 of the Comprehensive Peace in Sudan Act of 2004

(as amended by the Darfur Peace and Accountability Act of 2005) and the reasons for such determination.”.

**SA 2675.** Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. PRYOR) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 358, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the desegregation of the Little Rock Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Little Rock Central High School Desegregation 50th Anniversary Commemorative Coin Act”.

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) September 2007, marks the 50th anniversary of the desegregation of Little Rock Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.

(2) In 1957, Little Rock Central High was the site of the first major national test for the implementation of the historic decision of the United States Supreme Court in *Brown, et al. v. Board of Education of Topeka, et al.*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954).

(3) The courage of the “Little Rock Nine” (Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, Melba Pattillo, Jefferson Thomas, Carlotta Walls, Terrence Roberts, Gloria Ray, Thelma Mothershed, and Minnijean Brown) who stood in the face of violence, was influential to the Civil Rights movement and changed American history by providing an example on which to build greater equality.

(4) The desegregation of Little Rock Central High by the 9 African American students was recognized by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. as such a significant event in the struggle for civil rights that in May 1958, he attended the graduation of the first African American from Little Rock Central High School.

(5) A commemorative coin will bring national and international attention to the lasting legacy of this important event.

#### SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) **DENOMINATIONS.**—The Secretary of the Treasury (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the “Secretary”) shall mint and issue not more than 500,000 \$1 coins each of which shall—

(1) weigh 26.73 grams;

(2) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and

(3) contain 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

(b) **LEGAL TENDER.**—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) **NUMISMATIC ITEMS.**—For purposes of section 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

#### SEC. 4. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) **DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.**—The design of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the desegregation of the Little Rock Central High School and its contribution to civil rights in America.

(b) **DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.**—On each coin minted under this Act there shall be—

(1) a designation of the value of the coin;

(2) an inscription of the year “2007”; and

(3) inscriptions of the words “Liberty”, “In God We Trust”, “United States of America”, and “E Pluribus Unum”.

(c) **SELECTION.**—The design for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

(1) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts; and

(2) reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee established under section 5135 of title 31, United States Code.

#### SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) **QUALITY OF COINS.**—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) **COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUANCE.**—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act beginning January 1, 2007, except that the Secretary may initiate sales of such coins, without issuance, before such date.

(c) **TERMINATION OF MINTING AUTHORITY.**—No coins shall be minted under this Act after December 31, 2007.

#### SEC. 6. SALE OF COINS.

(a) **SALE PRICE.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the coins issued under this Act shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of the face value of the coins, the surcharge required under section 7(a) for the coins, and the cost of designing and issuing such coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, and marketing).

(b) **BULK SALES.**—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under this Act at a reasonable discount.

(c) **PREPAID ORDERS AT A DISCOUNT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this Act before the issuance of such coins.

(2) **DISCOUNT.**—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under paragraph (1) shall be at a reasonable discount.

#### SEC. 7. SURCHARGES.

(a) **SURCHARGE REQUIRED.**—All sales shall include a surcharge of \$10 per coin.

(b) **DISTRIBUTION.**—Subject to section 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code, and subsection (d), all surcharges which are received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be promptly paid by the Secretary to the Secretary of the Interior for the protection, preservation, and interpretation of resources and stories associated with Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site, including the following:

(1) Site improvements at Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site.

(2) Development of interpretive and education programs and historic preservation projects.

(3) Establishment of cooperative agreements to preserve or restore the historic character of the Park Street and Daisy L. Gatson Bates Drive corridors adjacent to the site.

(c) **LIMITATION.**—Notwithstanding subsection (a), no surcharge may be included with respect to the issuance under this Act of any coin during a calendar year if, as of the time of such issuance, the issuance of such coin would result in the number of commemorative coin programs issued during such year to exceed the annual 2 commemorative coin program issuance limitation under section 5112(m)(1) of title 31, United States Code (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act). The Secretary of the Treasury may issue guidance to carry out this subsection.

(d) **CREDITABLE FUNDS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of the law and recognizing the unique partnership nature of the Department of Interior and the Little Rock School District at the Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site and the significant contributions made by the Little Rock School District to preserve and maintain the historic character of the high school, any non-Federal funds expended by the school district (regardless of the source of the funds) for improvements at the Little Rock Central High School National Historic

Site, to the extent such funds were used for the purposes described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (b), shall be deemed to meet the requirement of funds from private sources of section 5134(f)(1)(A)(ii) of title 31, United States Code, with respect to the Secretary of the Interior.

**SA 2676.** Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. SUNUNU) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1047, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of each of the Nation's past Presidents and their spouses, respectively, to improve circulation of the \$1 coin, to create a new bullion coin, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 6, strike lines 6 through 11, and insert the following:

“(B) CONTINUITY PROVISIONS.—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall continue to mint and issue \$1 coins which bear any design in effect before the issuance of coins as required under this subsection (including the so-called ‘Sacagawea-design’ \$1 coins).

“(ii) **CIRCULATION QUANTITY.**—Beginning January 1, 2007, and ending upon the termination of the program under paragraph (8), the Secretary annually shall mint and issue such ‘Sacagawea-design’ \$1 coins for circulation in quantities of no less than 1/3 of the total \$1 coins minted and issued under this subsection.”

On page 17, lines 6 and 7, strike “transportation and”.

On page 17, line 7, strike “and entities”.

On page 17, line 18, strike “1-year” and insert “2-year”.

On page 17, line 24, strike “prominently”.

On page 23, line 18, strike “\$20” and insert “\$50”.

On page 24, line 2, strike “\$20” and insert “\$50”.

On page 24, line 3, insert “and proof” after “bullion”.

On page 24, line 4, strike “not to exceed 500,000 in any year” and insert “in such quantities, as the Secretary, in the Secretary’s discretion, may prescribe”.

On page 25, line 23, strike “the face value of the coins; and” and insert “the market value of the bullion at the time of sale; and”.

On page 26, between lines 9 and 10, insert the following:

“(8) **PROTECTIVE COVERING.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Each bullion coin having a metallic content as described in subsection (a)(11) and a design specified in paragraph (2) shall be sold in an inexpensive covering that will protect the coin from damage due to ordinary handling or storage.

“(B) **DESIGN.**—The protective covering required under subparagraph (A) shall be readily distinguishable from any coin packaging that may be used to protect proof coins minted and issued under this subsection.”

#### AUTHORITIES FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

##### COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Friday, November 18, 2005, at 10 a.m., on Future of Science.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Com-

mittee on Finance be authorized to meet in open Executive Session during the session on Friday, November 18, 2005, immediately following a vote on the Senate Floor (tentatively scheduled to occur at 9:30 a.m.), in the President's Room, S-216 of the Capitol, to consider favorably reporting S. 2027, the U.S.-Bahrain Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The minority leader is recognized.

#### MISPLACED PRIORITIES

Mr. REID. Mr. President, as elected representatives of the American people, we have a responsibility to work with each other and to focus on their needs. This is an obligation that Democratic Senators have not taken lightly.

We have spent the last 11 months trying to make a difference for each American citizen. Democrats fought to protect Social Security when those in the majority, the Republicans, tried to destroy it through their risky privatization scheme. Democrats fought for a budget that honors America's values. When Republicans passed a terrible budget, leading religious leaders called it immoral. They called it immoral because of its deep cuts and irresponsible tax breaks. Why did they do that? One only needs to look at the Old Testament or the New Testament to find why.

In the 112th Psalm we are told that: He hath given to the poor; his righteousness will endure forever. In the New Testament, in the Book of Galatians, second chapter, 10th verse: Only that we should remember the poor. That is why leading religious leaders of this country have called the budget an immoral one.

We moved quickly to help Katrina's victims, when that storm exposed the Bush administration's incompetence. It became clear that Republicans were going to sit on their hands. Democrats tried to help families with energy prices, when prices spiked and congressional Republicans only seemed to care about their friends in the oil industry.

We stood for the troops, veterans, and a success story in Iraq, when it became clear that the White House was more interested in launching vicious attacks than providing the leadership America needs.

Democrats know that we are sent here to do a job on behalf of the American people. We understand that together we can do better. Unfortunately, in most all instances, those in the majority have shunned our efforts. Instead of joining us in helping every American, they have blocked our efforts and decided to focus on the narrow interests of a special few. In fact, if you want to see the misplaced priorities of the Republican Party, look no further than the agenda they set for the Senate.