

**JUNIOR DUCK STAMP REAUTHORIZATION AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2005**

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 3179, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3179) to reauthorize and amend the Junior Duck Stamp Conservation and Design Program Act of 1994.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 3179) was read the third time and passed.

**SECURING AIRCRAFT COCKPITS AGAINST LASERS ACT OF 2005**

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1400, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1400) to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide penalties for aiming laser pointers at airplanes, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment at the desk be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The amendment (No. 2695) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To provide exceptions for FAA research, Department of Defense activities, and use of signaling devices in emergencies)

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. PROHIBITION AGAINST INTERFERING WITH FLIGHT CREWS THROUGH USE OF LASER POINTERS OR SIMILAR DEVICES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 465 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

**“§ 46508. Interference with flight crew vision**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—An individual who interferes with, or attempts to interfere with, the ability of the flight crew of an aircraft in flight to see, or otherwise to impair the safe operation of an aircraft in flight, by illuminating the aircraft with a laser pointer or similar device shall be fined under title 18, imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

“(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) does not apply to the illumination of aircraft by laser or other devices by—

“(1) an authorized individual in the conduct of research and development or flight test operations conducted by an aircraft manufacturer, the Federal Aviation Administration, or any other person authorized by the Federal Aviation Administration to conduct such research and development or flight test operations;

“(2) members or elements of the Department of Defense acting in an official capacity for the purpose of research, development, operations, testing or training; or

“(3) by an individual using a laser emergency signaling device to send an emergency distress signal.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The chapter analysis for chapter 465 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“46508. Interference with flight crew vision.”.

The bill (H.R. 1400), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

**PASSPORT SERVICES ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2005**

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 4501, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4501) to amend the Passport Act of June 4, 1920, to authorize the Secretary of State to establish and collect a surcharge to cover the costs of meeting the increased demand for passports as a result of actions taken to comply with section 7209(b) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 4501) was read the third time and passed.

**TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005**

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 972, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 972) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2006 and 2007 for the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I support reauthorization of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. This legislation was championed by my dear friend Senator Paul Wellstone. I supported him then and when it was reauthorized in 2003, and I continue to sup-

port this effort. It is part of his extraordinary legacy. The people of Minnesota, the Senate, the Nation and the world suffered a great loss when we lost Paul Wellstone.

The United States has long played a leading role in the international community in combating these heinous crimes, and furthered its efforts by enacting the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and reauthorizing the law in 2003. This reauthorization confirms our commitment to effectively and successfully combating this horrific problem by combining tough law enforcement strategies with important safeguards and services for victims.

Information about severe cases of human trafficking will continue to be provided in the annual State Department Country Report for each foreign country, in a continued effort to raise awareness about this issue. In addition, the Inter-Agency Task Force will continue to monitor trafficking by providing annual and interim reports on countries whose governments do not comply with the minimum standards. Efforts to establish initiatives to enhance economic opportunities for potential trafficking victims, including training and education programs, will also continue.

I am especially pleased that this reauthorization package has been improved significantly. For the first time, the bill focuses not only on the important goal of preventing international human trafficking, but also on preventing the human trafficking that occurs within our own borders. Children here in the United States are at tremendous risk, especially those who are homeless or runaways, and they are particularly susceptible to being domestically trafficked for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation. I will not rest until this alarming trend is stopped.

Over the last 30 years, I have worked with my colleagues to write and enact legislation aimed at protecting children and assisting victims. In the last Congress, Senator HATCH and I joined forces to introduce the PROTECT Act, which provided prosecutors and law enforcement with tools necessary to combat child pornography and human trafficking. The final legislation signed into law included a number of provisions I had also either authored or strongly supported, including: The National AMBER Alert Network Act; the Protecting Our Children Comes First Act, which reauthorized funding for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children; and legislation to amend the Violence Against Women Act to provide transitional housing assistance grants for child victims of domestic violence.

As a father and a grandfather, I cannot think of any more important responsibility than our responsibility to protect the most vulnerable amongst us—our children. I recognize that more needs to be done, and I will continue to explore new ways to combat human

trafficking. Although our work is far from finished, the reauthorization of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act is another important step in the right direction.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, when our Nation recently celebrated the life of Rosa Parks, we were reminded that the walk to justice is a long one. Her life reminded us that justice starts with individuals standing up for what is right; but also that the struggle does not quickly end until we faithfully finish the task. Likewise, while we have made a good start in our efforts to address the global crime of human trafficking, the millions of victims who still suffer in slavery today are urgently looking to see if we will finish as well as we have started.

I am pleased to say that the passage of the Trafficking Victims' Protection Reauthorization Act is one more step in that direction.

Each year, it is estimated that at least 800,000 human beings are trafficked across national borders. They are bought and sold in the sex industry as prostitutes, or forced into domestic servitude. Recent estimates on the number of victims trafficked into the United States range from 20,000 to 40,000 per year. Most of these victims are women and young children who languish in brothels, being raped and abused by the traffickers and their clients. An estimated 27 million human beings worldwide suffer from some form of slavery and forced labor.

The late Senator Paul Wellstone and his wife Sheila were passionately devoted to the issue of trafficking and to assisting countless victims. I will always remember their courageous fight in addressing modern-day slavery.

Senator Wellstone and I teamed up in the Senate and were able to see the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 signed into law. Some called us strange bedfellows, but the wide political and religious spectrum that supported our efforts were a clear reminder that this is not a partisan issue.

While Paul Wellstone is no longer here to carry the torch, I am pleased that other colleagues from across party lines have worked to make a difference by uniting under the common principle of freedom.

"The Victims of Trafficking Protection Act," Public Law 106-386, established a monitoring system and sanctions for countries that fail to take minimal efforts to combat trafficking. "The PROTECT Act," Public Law 108-21, made it a crime for any person traveling abroad or entering into the United States to do so for sex tourism involving children. The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003, Public Law 108-193, established a Senior Policy Operating Group within the executive branch to coordinate sound policies between inter-agency departments. These measures have brought about both deep understanding and awareness and much

needed laws to protect and combat against trafficking.

I congratulate Congressman CHRIS SMITH and my colleagues in the House for their tireless devotion to this issue and the passage of the 2005 reauthorization legislation.

The bill reauthorizes ongoing programs of the Department of State, U.S. Agency for International Development, Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Health and Human Services, and Department of Labor to combat trafficking in persons for fiscal years 2006 and 2007. Additionally, it authorizes new funds to the FBI for domestic and international investigations of acts of severe forms of trafficking in persons, as well as grants to State and local law enforcement for the investigation and prosecution of acts of severe forms of trafficking in persons involving domestic victims of trafficking.

For the first time, we have authorized new programs to reduce the demand for commercial sex in the United States and prevent trafficking of U.S. citizens through the creation of grant programs for States and local law enforcement.

As a result of last year's tsunami, the legislation incorporates child protection and trafficking prevention activities into USAID, State, and DOD post-conflict and post-natural disaster relief programs. In addition, given recent sex scandals within peacekeeping missions, this bill aims to strengthen efforts to combat sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons by peacekeepers.

Finally, the bill authorizes studies on the linkage between trafficking and terrorism and trafficking and HIV/AIDS, as well as requires a worldwide report on steps taken to prevent and eliminate the abduction and enslavement of children for use as soldiers.

I would also like to applaud the work of the Trafficking in Persons Office at the State Department. Through their sustained diplomatic efforts, countries around the world are signing into law provisions that prevent and punish human trafficking. Even in the United States, we have places like the Kansas Legislature working on legislation to combat human trafficking. It is a true testament to the strides that we have made in ending modern-day slavery and I hope other states and nations around the world will also consider taking action against this type of organized crime.

I am driven by the conviction that every individual counts. This principle comprises the heart of the democratic form of government. It is based on a belief in the universal nature of human rights and a commitment to the dignity of every human life. Addressing modern-day slavery is driven by that very conviction.

Rosa Parks' remarkable story tells us that the walk to freedom has to begin somewhere—but also that such a walk is a long one. And for the journey we take encouragement from the assur-

ances of a Baptist pastor who went to jail with Rosa Parks. "The moral arc of the universe is long," said Dr. King, "but it bends toward justice."

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, in March of this year, I—along with Senator LUGAR—introduced S. 559, the Protection of Vulnerable Populations During Humanitarian Emergencies Act of 2005, a bill to make vulnerable people, especially women and children, a priority of our foreign assistance programs. The Committee on Foreign Relations approved the bill in March as part of its omnibus authorization bill, S. 600. Unfortunately, S. 600 was pulled from floor consideration in April, and remains stalled.

In the last few days, I have attempted to add the provisions of S. 559 as an amendment to H.R. 972, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, which was approved by the other body just last week. I support the trafficking bill, which addresses a serious problem in many parts of the world, including this country. I have been told, however, by my friends on the other side of the aisle that my amendment is not acceptable at this time. Several reasons have been given, foremost among them that it will unduly delay enactment of the trafficking bill, because the other body has essentially closed up shop for the year.

But as my colleagues know we have another problem—victims of sexual exploitation and abuse who are not trafficked—such as those who are forced to seek sanctuary in refugee or internally displaced camps. The trafficking bill deals with people who are trafficked from those camps. But it does not address the need to protect those left behind.

Last May, I visited a refugee camp in Chad where nearly 30,000 refugees from Darfur had settled. I have seen and heard the problems they are facing first hand.

Over the last 2 years, civilians have been targeted by Khartoum in one of the most horrific genocides the world has ever seen. Villages have been bombed, government-sponsored militia have destroyed crops and have fouled the water supply. They have burned homes, leaving mothers no choice but to flee for their lives and their children's lives.

Civilians forced to flee during war find their way to camps, but instead of relative safety, what do they find? They find more suffering. The camps become virtual prisons. Women and girls are beaten and raped if they venture outside the camps for firewood.

Sudan is not the only part of the world where such travesties are occurring. A report by a United Nations investigatory team released earlier this year states that a number of U.N. peacekeepers—U.N. peacekeepers, mind you—deployed to protect civilians from ethnic violence in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo were sexually exploiting girls as young as 13 years old. The peacekeepers were asking

these children for sex in exchange for small sums of money or food. And the report found that the abuse continued even while UN investigators were on the ground.

Reading that report and others reinforced my belief that we cannot stand by any longer. More must be done, and S. 559 provides an important framework to do so.

I firmly believe that the objective of my legislation is entirely consistent with the objectives of the trafficking bill—to protect vulnerable people, whether they are trafficked from one country to another, or left behind in a refugee camp.

It enhances the U.S. Government's ability to see that women and children are protected before, during, and after a complex humanitarian emergency. It directs the Secretary of State to designate a special coordinator for protection issues who will be charged with making sure our embassies are made aware of the warning signs that an emergency which may put the lives and safety of women and children at risk is imminent.

It directs the coordinator to compile a watch list of such countries and regions so that the Agency for International Development can plan to meet potential need for protection programs. It prohibits U.S. funding for relief agencies that do not sign a code of conduct that outlaws improper exploitative relationships between aid workers and recipients.

It calls upon the United States Executive Director of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development to try to make sure World Bank demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration programs extend the same benefits provided to ex-combatants to the women and children who were associated with them.

As it now stands, women and children who were used as cooks and porters and so-called "wives," a euphemism for women who were kidnaped to serve as sexual slaves, may well not be given benefits through these programs—nothing with which to rebuild their lives despite the fact that they were not there by choice. Yet the very people who forced them into such conditions receive assistance without conditions.

Finally, it amends the Foreign Assistance Act to authorize programs and activities specifically aimed at making vulnerable people—especially women and children—who are affected by humanitarian emergencies safer from further exploitation and abuse.

In recent days, some supporters of the trafficking bill have suggested my bill is about abortion. My response is this: my bill has nothing to do with abortion, but I am willing to make any changes that are necessary to make clear that abortion-related restrictions in foreign aid laws are not affected.

I sincerely hope that people who have a legitimate sense of moral outrage about victims of trafficking will sup-

port my objectives and work with me to pass my bill early next year. The Senator from Kansas, Senator BROWNBACK, who is one of the chief sponsors in the Senate of the trafficking bill, has pledged to work with me on approval of S. 559. I am grateful to him for that commitment.

In the meantime, I am pleased that today the Senate will approve the Trafficking in Persons legislation and it will proceed to the President. It is a very important bill and I commend the sponsors in both chambers for their good work.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act approved by the House on Thursday, December 15. This legislation increases the Government's ability to combat human trafficking and provides greater protective measures for victims of this deplorable crime. I thank my colleagues in the House for working on this legislation in an expedited fashion, and for their leadership in responding to these challenges.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act includes language from the End Demand for Sex Trafficking Act of 2005, a bill that I introduced earlier this year. That bill is important because it expresses Congress' commitment to reduce U.S. domestic demand for sex trafficking—which disproportionately victimizes women and children. It incorporates more stringent provisions to penalize human traffickers, and it enhances protective measures for the victims of trafficking crimes.

This is accomplished by establishing Federal grants which could be used to focus on prosecution efforts. In addition, it strengthens and clarifies Federal criminal law, making it easier to prosecute those who transport persons who are then used for prostitution across State lines. And it includes an important oversight element: the Attorney General will be required to release an annual report on best practices for reducing the demand for unlawful commercial sex.

The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution states: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude . . . shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." This provision is unique to our Constitution. Many constitutional amendments protect individual rights against actions by Federal, State, and local governments. But the Thirteenth Amendment is unique because it provides that slavery and involuntary servitude cannot exist—neither in public nor private spheres.

Yet, even to this day, men, women, and children are trafficked into the United States and coerced into lives ravaged by forced labor and sexual slavery.

I join the administration in commending the House International Relations and Judiciary Committees who joined me to address this important

issue. Indeed, this bill lays out the terrible facts: as many as 800,000 human beings are literally bought and sold worldwide into some form of slavery or involuntary servitude—approximately 80 percent are women and girls and up to 50 percent are children. Roughly 16,000 of those human beings are brought into the United States each year, coerced into lives of forced labor or sexual servitude which, of course, is slavery.

The fact is the current administration has responded to the call by dramatically increasing efforts devoted to providing substantially more resources to combat human trafficking. This has been done principally under the auspices of the civil rights division at the Justice Department. The Department has initiated more than three times the number of trafficking investigations, filed almost four times as many of these cases, and doubled the number of defendants convicted for these heinous crimes than in the prior 4-year period.

Mr. President, I am pleased this important piece of legislation has passed, and look forward to working with my colleagues on this very important issue in the future.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise to support passage of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005.

This law will help continue the progress in fighting the insidious global practice of trafficking in human beings. It is estimated that nearly a million people are trafficked across international borders each year and pressed into labor or servitude by the use of force, fraud, or coercion. Human trafficking represents the commerce in human misery.

Today we reauthorize a bill that was passed and signed into law in October 2000. In doing so, we honor one of the great champions of that bill—the late Senator Paul Wellstone. Senator Wellstone's commitment to combating human trafficking and other human rights abuses stands as one of his most enduring legacies. The Senate and the Nation miss his courage, passion, and leadership on this issue and so many others.

The passage of today's bill is also a tribute to the tireless advocacy of one of my constituents, Oprah Winfrey. She has helped put a spotlight on the tragedy of human trafficking, and she has been a powerful and eloquent voice for those who are silenced by oppression.

Human trafficking is most prevalent in foreign lands, but the U.S. Government has estimated that over 10,000 people are trafficked into the United States every year. In my own State of Illinois, for example, a Russian trafficker was prosecuted in 2002 for forcing several women from Latvia to work in Chicago-area strip clubs. The State of Illinois has risen to the challenge. This past summer, Illinois Governor

Rod Blagojevich signed a law that provides more legal tools for State prosecutors and more protections for trafficking victims.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 will help combat human trafficking throughout the Nation and around the globe. It extends the provisions given to Federal law enforcement in 2000 to prosecute traffickers, protect victims, and prevent future abuses.

And it will allow our government to continue holding other nations accountable for their efforts to combat human trafficking abroad. I have discussed this issue with Ambassador John Miller, a former member of Congress who is now the director of the State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. I am pleased that the number of countries to whom the State Department has given a failing grade—so-called "Tier 3" countries—has dropped from 27 in 2001 to 14 in 2005.

Earlier this month, we commemorated the International Day for the Abolition of Slavery. On this occasion, U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan said:

The world is now wrestling with a new form of slavery—trafficking in human beings, in which many vulnerable people are virtually abandoned by legal and social systems into a sordid realm of exploitation and abuse. People who perpetrate, condone or facilitate slavery or slavery-like practices must be held accountable by national and, if necessary, international means. The international community must also do more to combat poverty, social exclusion, illiteracy, ignorance and discrimination, which increase vulnerability and are part of the underlying context for this scourge.

By passing the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, we are heeding the advice of Kofi Annan and carrying the torch of Paul Wellstone.

Mrs. CLINTON. I rise today to speak in support of the reauthorization of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act.

The scourge of trafficking in women and children was a priority for me as First Lady and continues to be a priority for me as a U.S. Senator. Since the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995, I have been working to raise awareness of the heinous practice of buying and selling women and children like commodities. I have seen the devastation that it causes, and the lives it ruins. I have met with the families from Eastern and Central Europe, who, with tears in their eyes, pleaded with me to help them find lost ones who had been stolen from them, and I have met with the victims, including a 12-year-old girl in Thailand who was dying of AIDS after being sold twice by her family. This barbaric practice has caused far too many to exist in a perpetual state of fear and vulnerability, and we must do everything in our power to bring the scourge of trafficking out of the shadows and to the attention of the world.

I am proud to say that the United States has, for the past decade, been

the leader in trying to persuade the rest of the world to eradicate this abhorrent practice. As the Clinton administration increased the anti-trafficking activities of our Government through programs at the State Department and the Department of Justice, Congress was developing legislation to eradicate trafficking. We worked with the late Senator Wellstone, his Republican cosponsor, Senator BROWNBACK, and Congressman CHRIS SMITH and former Congressman Sam Gejdenson in the House, to introduce the first comprehensive anti-trafficking bill in Congress. This culminated in the passage of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000. I believed then, and I believe now, that this is one of the Clinton administration's greatest achievements and one of the most important parts of Senator Wellstone's legacy. That law has meant the difference between freedom and enslavement for unknown numbers of potential trafficking victims, and this reauthorization provides us with the opportunity to strengthen its ability to help those who have been trafficked, and I would like to thank Senator BROWNBACK and Representative SMITH, my colleagues on the Helsinki Commission, for their continued commitment to this act since its initial passage.

I am proud to see that this reauthorization enhances the 3 P's strategy—prevention of trafficking, prosecution of those that engage in these acts, and protection of the vulnerable individuals who have been trafficked—that we developed in the Clinton administration. It gives the Justice Department the authority to pursue extrajudicial prosecutions of Federal employees or those accompanying them if they engage in trafficking activities. It encourages the prevention of trafficking by requiring organizations or contractors engaged in U.S.-supported peacekeeping efforts to have antitrafficking policies in place. And it will protect those who have been trafficked overseas by increasing funding for programs like residential treatment facilities.

But there is still so much work to be done. Although reliable statistics are difficult to find, we know that 800,000 individuals—the vast majority of whom are women and children—are trafficked from one country to another every year, with 15,000 being trafficked to the United States. The FBI estimates that trafficking generates \$9.5 billion annually for organized crime syndicates around the world.

I am deeply concerned about the growing domestic commercial sex trade, and I believe that we need to increase funding and target efforts to end all forms of exploitation. Any expansion of our focus must not dilute our commitment to eradicating human trafficking in all its forms in the United States, nor detract from the progress we have made in increasing prosecutions and working with law enforcement agencies. We must ensure

that our Government has all the resources it needs to make inroads against these awful acts on our own soil.

In the fight against trafficking in persons, patience simply is not an option. I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues to end this barbaric practice in both the United States and around the world, because this is not about politics, but about what we all share: universal freedom and universal human rights.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 972) was read the third time and passed.

#### TO AMEND THE EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 4579, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4579) to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend by one year provisions requiring parity in the application of certain limits to mental health benefits.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 4579) was read the third time and passed.

#### TORTURE VICTIMS RELIEF REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 2017, which was received from House.

The clerk will state the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2017) to amend the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998 to authorize appropriations to provide assistance for domestic and foreign programs and centers for the treatment of victims of torture, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the