serve as a member of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights. The goals of the 2001 U.N. World Conference Against Racism were undermined by anti-Jewish rhetoric and anti-Israel agendas, which led to both the U.S. and Israel withdrawing their delegations from the conference.

The resolution being submitted today delineates these examples of anti-Semitism, but it also welcomes the steps the U.N. has recently taken to address this problem and urges additional steps to be taken. In 2004, the U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan acknowledged at the first U.N.-sponsored conference on anti-Semitism that, "It is clear that we are witnessing an alarming resurgence of this phenomenon in new forms and manifestations. This time the world must not—cannot—be silent." In 2004, a committee of the U.N. also adopted a resolution that condemned anti-Semitism and recognized the rise in incidences of intolerance and violence. The 60th anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz concentration camps in 2005, the U.N. held an unprecedented session to commemorate the occasion.

However, the United Nations and its member states must go further in combating this menace. The resolution makes it clear that the United States Senate is committed to opposing anti-Semitism and calls on the U.N. to officially and publicly condemn anti-Semitic statements made at its meetings and to hold accountable member states that make such statements. The resolution urges educational awareness programs about the Holocaust to be implemented around the world to combat anti-Semitism, racism, and religious and ethnic intolerance. The U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. should also continue working to reduce anti-Semitic and anti-Israel language and resolutions.

Likewise, the resolution asks for action from the State Department. The U.S. State Department should include information on anti-Semitic activities at the U.N. and by member states in its annual human rights and religious freedom reports. These reports have been very useful in providing important information on the status of human rights and religious freedom around the world, and data on anti-Semitic activities falls clearly within the purpose of these reports. Lastly, the State Department should use projects funded through the Middle East Partnership Initiative and U.S. overseas broadcasts to educate Arab and Muslim countries about anti-Semitism, religious intolerance, and incitement to violence.

A similar resolution to this, introduced by Representatives ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN and TOM LANTOS, passed the House of Representatives earlier this month by a vote of 409 to 2. I am hopeful that the Senate will similarly pass this resolution. It is time for the Senate to speak once more against the scourge of anti-Israel and anti-Semitic language and activity. This resolution will send a message to the United Nations and its member countries that we will require it to fight anti-Semitism. For this reason, I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting these efforts by cosponsoring this resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1068. Mr. BURNS (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. BROWNBACK) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2361, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1069. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2360, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1070. Mr. ISAKSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2360, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

AMENDMENTSubbermitted and proposed

SA 1068. Mr. BURNS (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. BROWNBACK) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2361, making appropriations for the Department of Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1069. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2360, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1068. Mr. BURNS (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. BROWNBACK) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2361, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1069. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2360, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 5. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING BORDER SECURITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The illegal alien population has risen from 2,000,000 in 1986 to 11,000,000 in 2005.

(2) In fiscal year 2001, United States Border Patrol agents apprehended almost 1,200,000 persons for illegally entering the United States.

(3) Senate Report 108-93 states, "there are an estimated 11,000,000 illegal aliens in the United States, including more than 400,000 individuals who have absconded, walking away with impunity from Orders of Deportation and Removal".

On page 200, after line 2, add the following:

SEC. 6. The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall conduct thorough inspections of third-party intentional human dosing studies to identify or quantify toxic effects currently submitted to the Agency under FIFRA to ensure that:

(1) address a clearly defined regulatory objective;

(2) address a critical regulatory endpoint by enhancing the Agency's scientific data bases;

(3) were designed and being conducted in a manner that ensured the study was adequate scientifically to answer the question and ensure the safety of volunteers;

(4) was designed to produce societal benefits that outweigh any anticipated risks to participants;

(5) adhered to all recognized ethical standards and procedures in place at the time the study was conducted; and

(6) are consistent with section 12(a)(2)(P) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and other applicable laws.

(b) The Administrator shall, within 60 days of the enactment of this Act, report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations; the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry; and the House Committee on Agriculture on the results of the review required under subsection (a) and any actions taken pursuant to the review.

(c) Within 180 days of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall issue a final rule that addresses applying ethical standards to third party studies involving intentional human dosing to identify or quantify toxic effects.

SA 1070. Mr. ISAKSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2360, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 6. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING BORDER SECURITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The illegal alien population has risen from 2,000,000 in 1986 to 11,000,000 in 2005.

(2) In fiscal year 2001, United States Border Patrol agents apprehended almost 1,200,000 persons for illegally entering the United States.

(3) Senate Report 108-93 states, "there are an estimated 11,000,000 illegal aliens in the United States, including more than 400,000 individuals who have absconded, walking away with impunity from Orders of Deportation and Removal".

On page 200, after line 2, add the following:

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(1) address a clearly defined regulatory objective;

(2) address a critical regulatory endpoint by enhancing the Agency's scientific data bases;

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(4) was designed to produce societal benefits that outweigh any anticipated risks to participants;

(5) adhered to all recognized ethical standards and procedures in place at the time the study was conducted; and

(6) are consistent with section 12(a)(2)(P) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and other applicable laws.

(b) The Administrator shall, within 60 days of the enactment of this Act, report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations; the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry; and the House Committee on Agriculture on the results of the review required under subsection (a) and any actions taken pursuant to the review.

(c) Within 180 days of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall issue a final rule that addresses applying ethical standards to third party studies involving intentional human dosing to identify or quantify toxic effects.

SA 1070. Mr. ISAKSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2360, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 6. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING BORDER SECURITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The illegal alien population has risen from 2,000,000 in 1986 to 11,000,000 in 2005.

(2) In fiscal year 2001, United States Border Patrol agents apprehended almost 1,200,000 persons for illegally entering the United States.

(3) Senate Report 108-93 states, "there are an estimated 11,000,000 illegal aliens in the United States, including more than 400,000 individuals who have absconded, walking away with impunity from Orders of Deportation and Removal".

On page 200, after line 2, add the following:

SEC. 6. The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall conduct thorough inspections of third-party intentional human dosing studies to identify or quantify toxic effects currently submitted to the Agency under FIFRA to ensure that:

(1) address a clearly defined regulatory objective;

(2) address a critical regulatory endpoint by enhancing the Agency's scientific data bases;

(3) were designed and being conducted in a manner that ensured the study was adequate scientifically to answer the question and ensure the safety of volunteers;

(4) was designed to produce societal benefits that outweigh any anticipated risks to participants;

(5) adhered to all recognized ethical standards and procedures in place at the time the study was conducted; and

(6) are consistent with section 12(a)(2)(P) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and other applicable laws.

(b) The Administrator shall, within 60 days of the enactment of this Act, report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations; the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry; and the House Committee on Agriculture on the results of the review required under subsection (a) and any actions taken pursuant to the review.

(c) Within 180 days of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall issue a final rule that addresses applying ethical standards to third party studies involving intentional human dosing to identify or quantify toxic effects.
(4) Between 1,000 and 3,000 special interest aliens from countries with an active terrorist presence enter the United States each year.  
(5) Of the 1,200,000 illegal aliens apprehended on the border between the United States and Mexico, 643 were from countries with known terrorism ties, including Syria, Iran, Iraq and Libya.  
(6) Senate Report 109–083 states, “officials of the Department of Homeland Security have conceded the United States does not have operational control of its borders”, including areas along the 1,989 mile southwest border between the United States and Mexico.  
(7) The daily attempts to cross the border by thousands of illegal aliens from countries around the globe continue to present a threat to United States national security.  

Mrs. LINCOLN, Ms. C ANTWELL, Ms. WEINSTEIN, Mr. B YRD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. AKAKA, and Mr. DURBIN) to the bill H.R. 2360, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:  

On page 82, line 12, strike “$180,000,000” and insert “$190,000,000”.  

On page 85, line 17, strike “$2,000,000,000” and insert “$250,000,000”.  

SA 1074. Mr. VOINOVIĆ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2360, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:  

On page 82, line 12, strike “$180,000,000” and insert “$190,000,000”.  

On page 85, line 17, strike “$2,000,000,000” and insert “$250,000,000”.  

SA 1075. Mr. VOINOVIĆ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2360, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:  

On page 82, line 12, strike “$180,000,000” and insert “$190,000,000”.  

On page 85, line 17, strike “$2,000,000,000” and insert “$250,000,000”.  

SA 1076. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2360, to be Chair- 
apointments for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:  

On page 82, line 12, strike “$180,000,000” and insert “$190,000,000”.  

On page 85, line 17, strike “$2,000,000,000” and insert “$250,000,000”.  

SEC. 519. FEASIBILITY STUDY REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT FIELD OFFICE IN TULSA, OKLA- HOMA.  

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:  

(1) On July 17, 2002, 18 illegal immigrants, including 3 minors, were taken into custody by the Tulsa County Sheriff’s Department and later released by the Former Immigration and Naturalization Service.  

(2) On August 13, 2002, an immigration task force meeting was held in Tulsa, Oklahoma, with the goal of bringing together local law enforcement and the Immigration and Naturalization Service to open a dialogue to find effective ways to better enforce Federal immigration laws in the first District of Oklahoma.  

(3) On January 22, 2003, the Immigration and Naturalization Service office in Oklahoma City hired 4 new agents.  

(4) On January 30, 2003, the Immigration and Naturalization Service office in Oklahoma City added 6 new special agents to its staff.  

(5) On September 22, 2004, Immigration and Customs Enforcement authorized the release of 38 possible illegal aliens who were in the custody of the City of Catoosa, Oklahoma Police Department. Catoosa Police stopped a truck carrying 18 persons, including children, in the early morning hours. Only 2 of the detainees produced identification. One adult was arrested on drug possession charges, while the remaining individuals were released.  

(6) Oklahoma has 1 Immigration and Customs Enforcement Office of Investigations, located in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Currently, 12 Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents serve 3,500,000 people.  

(7) Interstate Highways I-44 and I-75 run through Tulsa, Oklahoma, and transport illegal immigrants to all areas of the United States.  

(8) 7 Drug Enforcement Administration agents and an estimated 22 Federal Bureau of Investigation agents are headquartered in Tulsa, Oklahoma, but no Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents are located in Tulsa, Oklahoma.  

(b) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall commence a study on the benefits and feasibility of establishing an Immigration and Customs Enforcement Office of Investigations field office in Tulsa, Oklahoma.  

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 29, 2005, at 9:30 a.m., in open session to consider the following nominations: General Peter Pace, USMC for reappointment to the grade of General and to be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Admiral Edmund P. Giambastiani, Jr., USN for reappointment to the grade of Admiral and to be Chief of Staff of the Air Force; Ambassador Eric S. Edelman to be Under Secretary of Defense for Policy; Mr. Daniel R. Stanley to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs; and Mr. James A. Rispoli to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environmental Management. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.  

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 29, 2005, at 3:30 p.m., to receive a classified briefing regarding detention operations and interrogation procedures at Guantanamo Bay. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.