

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED  
BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SANTORUM (for himself  
and Mr. BAYH):

S. 2394. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the expensing of environmental remediation costs; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce with my colleague from Indiana, Senator BAYH, important legislation to encourage the cleanup of contaminated sites commonly known as "brownfields." I urge all my colleagues to join Senator BAYH and me as supporters of this legislation and ask that they actively work with us toward its enactment.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines brownfields as "abandoned, idled, or under-used industrial commercial sites where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination that can add cost, time, or uncertainty to redevelopment projects."

Brownfields are not unique to my State of Pennsylvania, nor are they to Senator BAYH's State of Indiana. In every State in the Nation, there are areas blighted by run-down, abandoned properties and unsightly vacant lots. They are the shut down manufacturing facilities, deserted warehouses and gas stations that are all too familiar to us. On these properties once stood vibrant and productive enterprises, but changing times and events have drained their vitality. They are now in desperate need of revitalization and redevelopment. Compounding the problem is that over the years, the activities on these sites have left the soil and water tables contaminated with environmental pollutants.

The negative social and economic effects that these sites have on their surrounding communities are significant. There are serious financial impacts not only to the market values of the brownfield properties themselves, but also to property values in the surrounding neighborhoods. As middle class citizens are working to gain assets and potentially be able to borrow against, or even sell their homes in the future, property values become a very serious issue. A reduction of property values in brownfield neighborhoods hits hardest the families who can least afford it.

Brownfields have other serious repercussions, extending far beyond the pocketbook. The unsightliness of brownfields can lead to the characterization of entire neighborhoods as run-down and undesirable. The once vibrant spirit of these centrally located and thriving urban areas can be dampened as these eyesores drag down residents' morale and sense of connection with their community.

The U.S. Conference of Mayors and the Government Accounting Office estimate that there are over 400,000 brownfield sites across the country. According to a recent U.S. Conference

of Mayors survey of 187 cities throughout the nation, redevelopment of their existing brownfields would bring additional tax revenues of approximately \$2 billion annually and could create hundreds of thousands of jobs.

Many brownfields are located in prime business locations near critical infrastructure, including transportation, and close to an already productive workforce. Putting these sites back into use will generate good-paying jobs and affordable housing in areas where they are most needed. Rehabilitating and reusing these sites also serves to help prevent urban sprawl. We should encourage the cleanup and use of these brownfield sites rather than abandon them and instead always look to develop at new locations. A powerful example from my state of a successful brownfield revitalization effort and how it can have substantial and positive effects on a community is the City of Chester.

In the midst of a major revitalization, Chester is redeveloping its blighted and vacant waterfront district, including the former PECO power station. The City is striving to turn a former industrial site into a business center. Chester will be able to create new office space, and by working with a private developer Chester has received an initial commitment to move 2,000 jobs into the area. This initiative will help bring more business and infrastructure back to the community, adding to the area's prosperity and making Chester a safe and more pleasant place to live.

Unfortunately, a big reason that so many brownfield properties are languishing in a state of decay and disrepair is the substantial cleanup costs associated with them and the unfavorable tax treatment of those costs.

As part of the Community Renewal and Revitalization Act of 2000, Congress enacted Section 198 of the Internal Revenue Code, which allowed cleanup costs to be expensed in the year they were incurred. Prior to that, these costs had to be capitalized to the land, postponing any recovery of these costs for tax purposes until the property was sold.

This expedited write-off of cleanup expenses helps a redeveloper manage the cost of rehabilitating existing properties—which typically is much more expensive than developing new sites. Brownfield cleanup costs can be an imposing obstacle to redeveloping. While the price tag varies with each site, it is not unreasonable for the cleanup of a major site to run between \$500,000 and \$1 million.

We in the Senate, and our colleagues in the House, were wise to enact Section 198. It is the right policy. However, Section 198 expired at the end of 2003. Now, the law must be renewed retroactively. I am pleased that the pending FSC/ETI bill, S. 1637, at the behest of Chairman GRASSLEY and Senator BAUCUS, would renew Section 198 for two years. That is a start and the

Administration supports it. But more needs to be done in this area.

The bill my colleagues and I are introducing today has three provisions. First, it makes Section 198 a permanent provision in the Code. Second, it broadens the definition of "hazardous substances" in Section 198 to include petroleum. Finally, it repeals the provision in the law requiring the recapture of the Section 198 deduction when the property is sold.

The tax policy of allowing the expensing of cleanup costs should be a permanent fixture in the Tax Code. Brownfields are a long-term problem and this solution will allow us to continue addressing this important task.

Furthermore, a shortcoming of the law passed in 2000 was the absent of petroleum as a contaminant that allowed a site to qualify as a brownfield under section 198. A large percentage of brownfields across the country are contaminated with petroleum. Extending the law to cover petroleum contamination makes more sense and the law more effective.

Finally, the provision in Section 198 that requires a taxpayer who uses the cleanup deduction to pay income tax on that amount when he or she sells the property is illogical. This sends a message to developers that if they undertake the worthy endeavor of remediation of brownfield sites, they will be subjected to substantial tax penalties for doing so. This policy is counterproductive to the efforts we are trying to encourage and it should be repealed.

The benefits of brownfield cleanup are obvious. Remediation of these sites revitalizes our neighborhoods and communities, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

##### COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 7, 2004, at 11:45 a.m., in open session, to receive testimony on allegations of mistreatment of Iraqi prisoners.

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

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#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, we will turn to business. I ask morning business be closed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

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#### JUMPSTART OUR BUSINESS STRENGTH (JOBS) ACT—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the pending business.

The assistant journal clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1637) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to comply with the World Trade Organization rulings on the FSC/ETI benefit in a manner that preserves jobs and production activities in the United States, to reform and simplify the international taxation rules of the United States, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Cantwell/Voinovich amendment No. 3114, to extend the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 2002.

#### CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. FRIST. I now send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

#### CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on Calendar No. 381, S. 1637, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to comply with the World Trade Organization rulings on the FSC/ETI benefit in a manner that preserves jobs and production activities in the United States, to reform and simplify the international taxation rules of the United States, and for other purposes.

Bill Frist, Charles E. Grassley, Jon Kyl, Jim Bunning, Lindsey Graham, Mike Enzi, Trent Lott, Mitch McConnell, Craig Thomas, Orrin G. Hatch, Gordon Smith, Rick Santorum, Robert F. Bennett, John Ensign, Olympia J. Snowe, Kay Bailey Hutchison, Don Nickles.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent the live quorum under rule XXII be waived.

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

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I mentioned in my remarks last night the importance of finishing this bill. Members on both sides of the aisle understand the importance of this legislation, the importance of jobs in manufacturing in this country, and the importance of addressing this Euro tax that each month we don't act goes up by \$30 million, \$40 million, \$50 million—a tax on products we all use in this country.

I hoped we could have finished the bill this week. I set out both several weeks ago and at the beginning of last week with the objective of finishing this bill over this last week. We have spent, I should add, 12 days on this particular bill. The Democratic leader and assistant leader have stated they are willing to lock in a short list of amendments with short time agreements to complete this bill. I have heard them. We discussed this both on and off the Senate floor. Unfortunately a number of those amendments are controversial and are not germane to this legislation.

We have had a fair process on this bill. We have given Members ample opportunity to offer their relevant amendments and have them debated. We voted on a whole range of amendments thus far. Issues like the over-

time amendments, the trade assistance amendment, and others, to my mind, would have been better suited on other bills.

We do have an amendment pending on unemployment insurance which, again, is not germane to this particular bill; but, having said that, the UI, this unemployment insurance amendment, has been pending and, as both implied last night and in discussions off the Senate floor, it may be possible for us to reach an agreement to vote in relation to that amendment prior to cloture.

I say that because I just filed cloture, which doesn't rule out germane amendments. After cloture is obtained, if we obtain cloture, and I hope that we will, we will still have 30 hours to debate the germane amendments. I do hope we will invoke cloture. That cloture vote will occur on Tuesday so we can bring this bill to conclusion.

Again, I want to remind my colleague, if we invoke cloture, amendments are in order. There would still be up to 30 hours remaining on that bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic whip.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we discussed at some length our desires to have the few amendments that we have debated and voted on. It would take just a short period of time. There is no need to go into that again. We feel it would be appropriate to do that. This bill could have been completed yesterday had we spent yesterday on these amendments that we talked about.

Of course it goes without saying that I am very confident that cloture will not be invoked unless there is an opportunity to vote on the unemployment matter. Even if that is disposed of, there is no guarantee cloture will be invoked.

I have said on two separate occasions yesterday and I say today, with our managers on the bill here, how hard they have worked. Certainly, what has happened on this bill or has not happened does not reflect in any way adversely on the good work they have done. They have done an excellent job.

With all due respect to the distinguished majority leader—and I know the burdens of his office are significant—I really believe the Senate should be treated as the Senate, as we have done for all these many years. I think it would be much better if we work that way. We are not the House of Representatives. We do not have to have a rule from a rules committee to tell us what is going to happen on the floor.

We have had hundreds of amendments on bills we wind up finishing. We don't have hundreds of amendments here, even though we started out on our side with 75 and we have been able to dispose of some. We have a couple of amendments that will be relevant and debatable postcloture. We know that. Those are the Hollings amendment and the Landrieu amendment, and there may be some others we can work in

there. But I just think to avoid some contentious issues we are causing the Senate a lot of undue problems. As I said here last night, this legislation is going to pass; it is only a question of when. This is "must do" legislation. It has to pass before we leave here this year.

I, again, recognize the problems the majority leader has. All his problems are not on our side, I say with some degree of understanding. He has problems on his side. This bill is certainly an example of that.

So we will do whatever we have to do to meet the demands of our slight minority here. As you know, the Senate is almost equally divided. That is one reason everything we do here is made more difficult. It is 51–49 on every issue that comes up. We are all looking for a little advantage.

I think unemployment compensation, where we have more than a million people who would receive this money immediately, certainly makes our case strong.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I very much commend and thank my colleagues, the majority leader and assistant minority leader, in trying to work through this bill as we are approaching the endgame. We are about there. We are very close to being there.

I might recall, a few weeks ago many observers had written off this bill and said the bill was deadlocked—for example, over the overtime provision. But to paraphrase Mark Twain, his comment to the New York Journal years ago: The report of this bill's death was an exaggeration.

Instead, we are now back to doing what the Senate does best; that is, working through amendments, doing our work, doing our business, doing what we should do. We have considered 28 amendments. We have already adopted 17 amendments to this bill. I will not read them all, but they are very important amendments. We have been on the bill 13 separate days over the course of 4 separate weeks.

It has been the desire of this Senator to have the Senate consider as many relevant amendments as possible. Since we have already adopted 17, I think we are virtually there. Regrettably, we are at a point where several Senators are not agreeing to the setting aside of pending amendments so other Senators may offer amendments, which is making it a little difficult to move forward. But nevertheless, I believe that the resolution that has been worked out by the majority leader and the assistant minority leader and others of us who have been working on this, by having a vote on the pending Cantwell amendment on unemployment insurance, is a real key. It is very important to the successful conclusion of this bill. It is something we sought all along on our side, and I think it is also something that would be presumptively in the best interests of the majority side as well. Now that a cloture

motion has been filed, we still expect to proceed to additional amendments—there are not many—that will be germane: the Hollings amendment, the Levin amendment, the McCain amendment, also Senator LANDRIEU's amendment, and maybe one or two others. We will continue to seek agreement on the amendments and, therefore, we will be doing what the Senate should be doing—simply facing the issues and voting. That is when the Senate is at its best.

Let me also make it clear that this Senator believes it is entirely reasonable to bring this debate to a close. We have worked hard on the bill. We have done a great deal of work, much more than many expected. This is an important bill. It is important to creating jobs in America. It is important to ending the European tariffs that mount on American businesses, growing higher.

The coming cloture vote will be a true test on this bill, a test of whether we do address the jobs problem, whether we address the European tariffs. It is our duty to do so. Thus, when the roll is called, I will vote for cloture. I will also urge my colleagues to do so as well. If we do so, we may best hope to conclude action on this bill by next Tuesday or perhaps on Wednesday.

I thank my colleagues for their cooperation.

Mr. REID. While the distinguished manager of the bill is on the Senate floor, I direct a question to him through the Presiding Officer.

Hearing the statement of the Senator from Montana, I wonder, would the Senator vote to bring debate to a close if we do not have a vote on the unemployment compensation matter, the Cantwell amendment?

Mr. BAUCUS. I say to my good friend, it puts me in a very awkward position, frankly. I say awkward because it is a hypothetical which I hope does not occur. It is very important.

Mr. REID. I accept that answer.

Mr. BAUCUS. It is very important that the Cantwell amendment be brought up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I appreciate the comments of both of my colleagues. Both reflect we want this bill completed. It is an important bill that will take bipartisan cooperation to finish.

I restate that we have spent 12 days on this bill. The purpose of the cloture motion is to allow us to continue to debate, to continue to amend, but to bring closure to a process that has gone on 12 days, that has included 20 individual amendments that have been adopted in the Senate, 11 of those amendments by voice vote and 9 disposed of by rollcall votes. Of the 20 amendments, 8 were Democrat amendments, 8 were Republican amendments, and 4 were from the Finance Committee, 1 of those being the substitute amendment. The new substitute, in itself, had 64 amendments that had

been requested by Members of the Senate.

We have voted on amendments that meant a lot to the Democrats, including Senator HARKIN's amendment on the Department of Labor overtime regulations and Senator WYDEN's amendment on the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program. We made huge progress. Now is the time to give definition to closure where we will still debate the germane amendments and have that debate and vote.

I want to give adequate time, but I plead to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to understand we have the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act that I hoped we would do on Monday, an important bill that affects about 4 to 5 million Americans that we must get to, that we will bring to the Senate. We have unanimous consent to deal with it once we get it to the Senate, but I cannot get it to the Senate as long as we are debating amendments. All of the amendments have substance to them, but we need to take a bill and concentrate on the amendments that are germane to that bill, and then we move to the next bill.

I have the Individuals with Disability Education Act; I have bioshield. Right now bioterrorism is an existential threat which affects all of us. There is an important bill called bioshield that I need to bring to the Senate to address the safety and welfare of this Nation. We have the Department of Defense authorization that I have to go to in about 8 days. Again, we are trying to do the Nation's business. We are fighting a war right now that is affecting this Nation and the entire world. It is our responsibility to be able to address and give that adequate time in the Senate.

Again, this bill we are on, FSC/ETI, is as important as any, but we need to stay on it in a focused way. The managers have done a great job to date. We are giving further definition to it by hopefully invoking cloture.

We have seven ambassadors to bring to the Senate to be confirmed. We have 33 judges. Under the current system, we bring a judge, have a rollcall vote on each judge. I am having a difficult time getting judges to the Senate floor. Thirty-three judges are waiting to be confirmed by action of this body. I say that because—and I know my colleagues know this—we have a lot to do in a very short period of time. Thus, we have to use our time in the Senate as efficiently as possible and consider those amendments which are appropriate and germane to the bill under consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The assistant Democratic leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I express something I know sounds like heresy: One thing we could do is work more days. I came here many years ago. The distinguished manager of the bill has worked in the House of Representatives, as I. I still use the House gym. I say to everyone, I own the gym. They

are never there. They are there Wednesday and Thursday morning. That is about it. And late Tuesday night. They left yesterday afternoon. They were out at 2. When we worked there, we worked Mondays, Fridays, all night.

I say to my friend, the distinguished majority leader, I know people are campaigning. When we were in the majority, we got tremendous pressure from Members wanting to leave and catch airplanes, but maybe we could try working a little bit longer around here and get judges confirmed and other things that need to be done. I know it is heretical asking for longer hours, but that is something we should consider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I will move on to other topics, given the fact that some people think we work too many hours already. And I comment—because a lot of people are listening now—there are committee meetings going on right now, actually very important hearings and a markup of the defense bill that will go on until probably 7 o'clock tonight by Senators in our Nation's Capital. Although we are not right here, because we are going to try to close down in a few minutes, our colleagues are working, doing very important business in committee markup at hearings on Capitol Hill. They will go until probably early this evening.

I take the opportunity to comment on the economic news from this week. It is dramatic and encouraging. Although we wake up, turn on the television, read the paper, and we cannot help, by the time we get to the second page, being depressed about what is going on in the world, we have some great news that affects America, every American, every working American, every family member out there. The news is about jobs. It is nothing short of amazing what can be said about the economic statistics that have come out over the last 48 hours.

With today's report of 288,000 payroll jobs being created in the month of April, the economy has created over 1.1 million jobs over the last 8 months. The job gains were widespread, and the revised figures at the end of each month—you go back and revise the figures for the previous month—now show manufacturing jobs have grown for the last 3 months. That is the first time we have had a sustained 3-month growth in years.

Second, the past 2 months have been the strongest 2-month job gain in over 4 years. The number of persons unemployed dropped by 188,000 last month. That is still unacceptable, to have 8.1 million unemployed. But this is the lowest it has been since the winter of 2002. So it is progress. We are moving in the right direction.

Thirdly, construction spending was reported this week at the highest level in history—at the highest level in history.

Fourth, the service sector is growing at its fastest pace, not just in 1 year or 2 years or 3 years or 5 years, but the fastest pace in 7 years.

Finally, in terms of great news, the Congressional Budget Office estimated, yesterday, that revenues are running \$30 billion to \$40 billion higher than anticipated for the year. Of course, that goes right to the bottom line in terms of reducing the Federal deficit.

All this is good news, but we have so much more to do. So I say, it is good news, but we cannot rest until we make sure everybody who is looking for a job can get a job. It really ties into our previous discussion on the importance of bringing to closure passing this FSC/ETI JOBS legislation. But it has been a remarkable past 8 months.

Mr. REID. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. FRIST. I am happy to yield.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I am not much for giving advice to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, but here is some advice I would like to give you.

In the morning, when you get up, just as I do—I grab the newspaper, but I go immediately to the sports page. That way, there is good news. I feel pretty good then. And then I work my way to the front page. I would suggest you do that because there is always good news on the sports page.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, is that in the first section or the back section?

Mr. REID. I go right to the front page of section C. Usually all of it is the sports.

Mr. FRIST. I will take that counsel, and consider the previous counsel on working harder and later and more days, but I am not sure I will take that.

#### STAR PRINT—S. 2376

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 2376 be star printed with the changes that are at the desk.

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

#### MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 2771 AND H.R. 4227

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I understand there are two bills at the desk and due for a second reading. I ask unanimous consent that the clerk read the titles of the bills for a second time en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will read the titles of the bills for the second time.

The assistant journal clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2771) to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to reauthorize the New York City Watershed Protection Program.

A bill (H.R. 4227) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend to 2005 the alternative minimum tax relief available in 2003 and 2004 and to index such relief for inflation.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I object to further proceeding en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bills will be placed on the calendar.

#### NORTHERN UGANDA CRISIS RESPONSE ACT

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 488, S. 2264.

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

The assistant journal clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2264) to require a report on the conflict in Uganda, 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 a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 2264) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 2264

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Northern Uganda Crisis Response Act”.

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States and the Republic of Uganda enjoy a strong bilateral relationship and continue to work closely together in fighting the human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (“HIV/AIDS”) pandemic and combating international terrorism.

(2) For more than 17 years, the Government of Uganda has been engaged in a conflict with the Lord’s Resistance Army that has inflicted hardship and suffering on the people of northern and eastern Uganda.

(3) The members of the Lord’s Resistance Army have used brutal tactics during this conflict, including abducting and forcing individuals into sexual servitude, and forcing a large number of children, estimated to be between 16,000 and 26,000 children, in Uganda to serve in such Army’s military forces.

(4) The Secretary of State has designated the Lord’s Resistance Army as a terrorist organization and placed the Lord’s Resistance Army on the Terrorist Exclusion list pursuant to section 212(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)).

(5) According to Human Rights Watch, since the mid-1990s the only known sponsor of the Lord’s Resistance Army has been the Government of Sudan, though such Government denies providing assistance to the Lord’s Resistance Army.

(6) More than 1,000,000 people have been displaced from their homes in Uganda as a result of the conflict.

(7) The conflict has resulted in a lack of security for the people of Uganda, and as a result of such lack, each night more than 18,000 children leave their homes and flee to the relative safety of town centers, creating a massive “night commuter” phenomenon that leaves already vulnerable children subject to exploitation and abuse.

(8) Individuals who have been displaced by the conflict in Uganda often suffer from acute malnutrition and the mortality rate for children in northern Uganda who have been displaced is very high.

(9) In the latter part of 2003, humanitarian and human rights organizations operating in northern Uganda reported an increase in violence directed at their efforts and at civilians, including a sharp increase in child abductions.

(10) The Government of Uganda’s military efforts to resolve this conflict, including the arming and training of local militia forces, have not ensured the security of civilian populations in the region to date.

(11) The continued instability and lack of security in Uganda has severely hindered the ability of any organization or governmental entity to deliver regular humanitarian assistance and services to individuals who have been displaced or otherwise negatively affected by the conflict.

#### SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Government of the United States should—

(1) work vigorously to support ongoing efforts to explore the prospects for a peaceful resolution of the conflict in northern and eastern Uganda;

(2) work with the Government of Uganda and the international community to make available sufficient resources to meet the immediate relief and development needs of the towns and cities in Uganda that are supporting large numbers of people who have been displaced by the conflict;

(3) urge the Government of Uganda and the international community to assume greater responsibility for the protection of civilians and economic development in regions in Uganda affected by the conflict, and to place a high priority on providing security, economic development, and humanitarian assistance to the people of Uganda;

(4) work with the international community, the Government of Uganda, and civil society in northern and eastern Uganda to develop a plan whereby those now displaced may return to their homes or to other locations where they may become economically productive;

(5) urge the leaders and members of the Lord’s Resistance Army to stop the abduction of children, and urge all armed forces in Uganda to stop the use of child soldiers, and seek the release of all individuals who have been abducted;

(6) make available increased resources for assistance to individuals who were abducted during the conflict, child soldiers, and other children affected by the conflict;

(7) work with the Government of Uganda, other countries, and international organizations to ensure that sufficient resources and technical support are devoted to the demobilization and reintegration of rebel combatants and abductees forced by their captors to serve in non-combatant support roles;

(8) cooperate with the international community to support civil society organizations and leaders in Uganda, including Acholi religious leaders, who are working toward a just and lasting resolution to the conflict;

(9) urge the Government of Uganda to improve the professionalism of Ugandan military personnel currently stationed in northern and eastern Uganda, with an emphasis on respect for human rights, accountability for abuses, and effective civilian protection;

(10) work with the international community to assist institutions of civil society in Uganda to increase the capacity of such institutions to monitor the human rights situation in northern Uganda and to raise awareness of abuses of human rights that occur in that area;