

a toxic chemical agent environment. New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology (NMIMT): NMIMT, a world leader in explosives research, serves as the lead NDPC partner for explosives, firearms, and incendiary devices training. New Mexico Tech also delivers a program on suicide bombing prevention. Louisiana State University (LSU): LSU provides training and expertise in the areas of law enforcement, bioterrorism, agricultural terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, and mass casualty incidents. Texas A&M University System, Texas Engineering Extension Service (TEEX): TEEX develops and conducts national WMD preparedness training for all emergency response disciplines, as well as courses in incident management/unified command, threat and risk assessments, operations for public works, and WMD operations for emergency medical services. TEEX also conducts a structural collapse technician course to build state capabilities for urban search and rescue operations. Department of Energy's Nevada Test Site (NTS): NTS conducts radiological and nuclear training at NTS and via mobile training teams. It also develops and delivers radiological/nuclear mobile training at the awareness and operations levels and conducts train-the-trainer courses for first responders across the country.

Although it consists of an impressive array of training facilities, the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium is not statutorily authorized and does not include a facility that is uniquely focused on emergency preparedness within the railroad and mass transit environment. Therefore, in addition to specifically authorizing the NDPC, this bill incorporates the Transportation Technology Center into the Department of Homeland Security's National Domestic Preparedness Consortium, filling a critical gap in its current training agenda.

TTC is a federally-owned, 52 square mile multi-modal testing and training facility in Pueblo, Colorado, operated by the Association of American Railroads (AAR). In 1985, TTC established an on site Emergency Response Training Center (ERTC) to train railroad officials to safely handle accidents involving tank cars carrying hazardous materials. The training proved to be so successful that attendance was opened up to other emergency responders. TTC now serves not only the transportation service industry, but also the public sector emergency response community, the chemical industry, government agencies, and emergency response contractors from all over the world.

Each year, an average of 1,700 first responders—from Portland, ME to Portland, OR—travel to Pueblo, CO, to participate in TTC's training program. Former participants include over 600 fire departments and entities from 45 states; 16 state police agencies from Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey,

Nebraska, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, and Washington; and numerous government agencies, including the U.S. Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Customs Service, Federal Bureau of Investigations, Environmental Protection Agency, Drug Enforcement Agency, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Transportation Safety Board. In its 20 year history, the facility has trained more than 20,000 students worldwide.

The ERTC is regarded as the "graduate school" of hazmat training because of its focus on hands-on, true to life, training exercises on actual rail vehicles, including tank cars and passenger rail cars. The ERTC is uniquely positioned to teach emergency response for railway-related emergencies with 69 railway freight cars, 15 railroad passenger cars, 25 highway cargo tanks, van trailers, and intermodal containers, and computer work stations equipped with the latest emergency response software. The Passenger Railcar Security and Integrity Training Facility is currently being developed to test various inspection, response, and remediation techniques' effectiveness for mitigation to incidents involving passenger railcars. This facility focuses on chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive incidents and other activities associated with potential terrorist events.

The distinctive environment of TTC allows testing and training activities to be carried out at a remote Colorado location without disruption to the flow of passenger and rail traffic in and around urban areas. Its inclusion in the NDPC presents a unique opportunity to enhance technology and training that will improve our Nation's ability to prevent, minimize, and respond to potential terrorist attacks similar to those recently seen in London and Madrid.

It is for these reasons, among others, that I rise today to introduce a bill statutorily authorizing the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium, as expanded to include the Transportation Technology Center in Pueblo, CO, and providing for its coordination and use by the Department of Homeland Security in training the Nation's first responders.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 63—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS VOTER REGISTRATION DAY

Mr. VITTER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. CON. RES. 63

Whereas in order for the Government of the United States to remain of the people, by the people, and for the people, individuals must take advantage of their right to vote;

Whereas the right to vote is one of the most important rights of a citizen, and every effort should be made to promote voter registration at school so that students may begin participating in the foundation of the Nation's representative democracy;

Whereas the Legislature of Louisiana voted in 2002 to recognize annually the first Tuesday in May as National High School Seniors Voter Registration Day; and

Whereas the purpose of National High School Seniors Voter Registration Day is to allow students to register to vote at school to encourage their participation in making democracy work: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That Congress supports the goals and ideals of National High School Seniors Voter Registration Day, and encourages all eligible students to register to vote.

#### SENATE CURRENT RESOLUTION 64—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING OVERSIGHT OF THE INTERNET CORPORATION FOR ASSIGNED NAMES AND NUMBERS

Mr. BURNS (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. INOUE, Mr. SMITH, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. NELSON of Florida, and Mrs. HUTCHISON) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. CON. RES. 64

Whereas the origins of the Internet can be found in United States Government funding of research to develop packet-switching technology and communications networks, starting with the "ARPANET" network established by the Department of Defense's Advanced Research Projects Agency in the 1960s and carried forward by the National Science Foundation's "NSFNET";

Whereas in subsequent years the Internet evolved from a United States Government research initiative to a global tool for information exchange as in the 1990s it was commercialized by private sector investment, technical management and coordination;

Whereas since its inception the authoritative root zone server-the file server system that contains the master list of all top level domain names made available for routers serving the Internet-has been physically located in the United States;

Whereas today the Internet is a global communications network of inestimable value;

Whereas the continued success and dynamism of the Internet is dependent upon continued private sector leadership and the ability for all users to participate in its continued evolution;

Whereas in allowing people all around the world freely to exchange information, communicate with one another, and facilitate economic growth and democracy, the Internet has enormous potential to enrich and transform human society;

Whereas existing structures have worked effectively to make the Internet the highly robust medium that it is today;

Whereas the security and stability of the Internet's underlying infrastructure, the domain name and addressing system, must be maintained;

Whereas the United States has been committed to the principles of freedom of expression and the free flow of information, as expressed in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and reaffirmed in the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted at the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society;

Whereas the U.S. Principles on the Internet's Domain Name and Addressing System, issued on June 30, 2005, represent an appropriate framework for the coordination of the system at the present time;

Whereas the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers popularly known as ICANN, is the proper organization to coordinate the technical day-to-day operation of the Internet's domain name and addressing system;

Whereas all stakeholders from around the world, including governments, are encouraged to advise ICANN in its decision-making;

Whereas ICANN makes significant efforts to ensure that the views of governments and all Internet stakeholders are reflected in its activities;

Whereas governments have legitimate concerns with respect to the management of their country code top level domains;

Whereas the United States Government is committed to working successfully with the international community to address those concerns, bearing in mind the need for stability and security of the Internet's domain name and addressing system;

Whereas the topic of Internet governance, as currently being discussed in the United Nations World Summit on the Information Society is a broad and complex topic;

Whereas it is appropriate for governments and other stakeholders to discuss Internet governance, given that the Internet will likely be an increasingly important part of the world economy and society in the 21st Century;

Whereas Internet governance discussions in the World Summit should focus on the real threats to the Internet's growth and stability, and not recommend changes to the current regime of domain name and addressing system management and coordination on political grounds unrelated to any technical need; and

Whereas market-based policies and private sector leadership have allowed this medium the flexibility to innovate and evolve: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) it is incumbent upon the United States and other responsible governments to send clear signals to the marketplace that the current structure of oversight and management of the Internet's domain name and addressing service works, and will continue to deliver tangible benefits to Internet users worldwide in the future; and

(2) therefore the authoritative root zone server should remain physically located in the United States and the Secretary of Commerce should maintain oversight of ICANN so that ICANN can continue to manage the day-to-day operation of the Internet's domain name and addressing system well, remain responsive to all Internet stakeholders world-wide, and otherwise fulfill its core technical mission.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2474. Mr. MARTINEZ (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1042, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2475. Mr. BROWNBAC (for himself, Mr. COBURN, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr.

SESSIONS, and Mr. TALENT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1042, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2476. Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. LAUTENBERG) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2477. Mr. TALENT (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2478. Mr. LAUTENBERG proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2479. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2445 submitted by Mr. BROWNBAC (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. DEMINT) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 1042, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2480. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2475 submitted by Mr. BROWNBAC (for himself, Mr. COBURN, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. TALENT) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 1042, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2481. Mr. SALAZAR (for himself, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. REED, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. KYL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1042, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2482. Mr. DEWINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1042, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2483. Mr. DURBIN (for Mr. BAYH (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, and Ms. LANDRIEU)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2484. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. SANTORUM) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2485. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. AKAKA) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2486. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. ENSIGN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2487. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. ENSIGN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2488. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. COLEMAN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2489. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself and Mr. DOMENICI)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2490. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. SALAZAR) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2491. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2492. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SANTORUM, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mrs. CLINTON, Mrs. DOLE, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. REED, and Mr. SESSIONS)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2493. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2494. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2495. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. DODD (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Warner to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2496. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. SANTORUM) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2497. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. KERRY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2498. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. LEVIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2499. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1396 proposed by Mr. WARNER (for Mr. STEVENS!) TO THE BILL S. 1042 SUPRA.

SA 2500. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2501. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. NELSON, OF FLORIDA) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2502. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. LEVIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2503. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. ALLARD (for himself and Mr. SALAZAR)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2504. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. ROBERTS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2505. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. INOUE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2506. Mr. WARNER (for Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. VOINOVICH, and Mr. NELSON, OF FLORIDA)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 2474.** Mr. MARTINEZ (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1042, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title III, add the following:

#### **SEC. . . IMPROVEMENT OF AUTHORITIES ON GENERAL GIFT FUNDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.**

(a) RESTATEMENT AND EXPANSION OF CURRENT AUTHORITY.—Subsection (a) of section 2601 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(a)(1) Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary concerned may accept, hold, administer, and spend any gift, devise, or bequest of real or personal property made on the condition that it be used for the benefit, or in connection with, the establishment, operation, or maintenance of a school, hospital, library, museum, cemetery, or other institution or organization under the jurisdiction of such Secretary.

“(2)(A) Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary concerned may accept, hold, administer, and spend any gift, devise, or bequest of real or personal property made on the condition that it be used for the benefit of members of the armed forces or civilian employees of United States Government, or the dependents or survivors of such members or employees, who are wounded or killed while serving in Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Enduring Freedom, or any other military operation or activity, or geographic area, designated by the Secretary of Defense for purposes of this section.

“(B) The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe regulations specifying the conditions that may be attached to a gift, devise, or bequest accepted under this paragraph.

“(C) The authority to accept gifts, devises, or bequests under this paragraph shall expire on December 31, 2007.

“(3) The Secretary concerned may pay all necessary expenses in connection with the