

the realization of the vision of President Jefferson of a country "from sea to shining sea";

Whereas Station Camp also marks the occurrence of a historical democratic vote to determine where to stay for winter that included all members of the expedition, including Sacagawea, an Indian woman, and York, an African American slave;

Whereas, on November 19, 1805, Clark and 11 of his men set out on an ocean excursion, hiking 25 miles to Cape Disappointment to get a complete view of the Pacific Ocean and reach the furthest western point of the expedition;

Whereas the expedition built their winter camp on the south side of the Columbia River at Fort Clatsop, Oregon, named in honor of the friendly local Clatsop Indians, and the 33 member party spent 106 days among lush old-growth forest, wetlands, and wildlife preparing for their long journey back to St. Louis, Missouri;

Whereas Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery produced detailed journals with maps, charts, samples, and descriptions of the previously undocumented western geography, climate, plants, animals, and native cultures from which the Nation continues to benefit today;

Whereas the Lewis and Clark Expedition marks a significant benchmark in American history and a crucial step in securing the claim and the eventual creation of all the States in the Pacific Northwest;

Whereas the exploration of the western frontier of our fledgling Nation was the great odyssey of America, symbolic of the core values of teamwork, courage, perseverance, science, and opportunity held by the United States;

Whereas, on October 30, 2004, President George W. Bush signed into law legislation creating the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park which preserves these 3 Washington State sites integral to the dramatic arrival of the expedition at the Pacific Ocean, and incorporates Fort Clatsop of Oregon and important State parks for the benefit and education of generations to come; and

Whereas, during November 2005, Washington and Oregon are hosting, "Destination: The Pacific", a unique commemoration of the 200 year anniversary of the arrival of the Corps of Discovery in the Pacific Northwest: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the bicentennial anniversary of the arrival of Lewis and Clark at the Pacific Ocean; and

(2) recognizes that by exploring the unknown frontier, Lewis and Clark expanded the boundaries of our great Nation and pushed the limits of what we are capable of as citizens.

SENATE RESOLUTION 316—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO EXERCISE CONTROL OVER THE INTERNET

Mr. COLEMAN (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. DEMINT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 316

Whereas market-based policies and private sector leadership have given the Internet the flexibility to evolve;

Whereas given the importance of the Internet to the global economy, it is essential that the underlying domain name system and technical infrastructure of the Internet remain stable and secure;

Whereas the Internet was created in the United States and has flourished under United States supervision and oversight, and the Federal Government has followed a path of transferring Internet control from the defense sector to the civilian sector, including the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) with the goal of full privatization;

Whereas the developing world deserves the access to knowledge, services, commerce, and communication, the accompanying benefits to economic development, education, and health care, and the informed discussion that is the bedrock of democratic self-government that the Internet provides;

Whereas the explosive and hugely beneficial growth of the Internet did not result from increased government involvement but from the opening of the Internet to commerce and private sector innovation;

Whereas on June 30, 2005, President George W. Bush announced that the United States intends to maintain its historic role over the master "root zone" file of the Internet, which lists all authorized top-level Internet domains;

Whereas the recently articulated principles of the United States on the domain name and addressing system of the Internet (DNS) are that—

(1) the Federal Government will—

(A) preserve the security and stability of the DNS;

(B) take no action with the potential to adversely affect the effective and efficient operation of the DNS; and

(C) maintain the historic role of the United States regarding modifications to the root zone file;

(2) governments have a legitimate interest in the management of country code top level domains (ccTLD);

(3) the United States is committed to working with the international community to address the concerns of that community in accordance with the stability and security of the DNS;

(4) ICANN is the appropriate technical manager of the Internet, and the United States will continue to provide oversight so that ICANN maintains focus and meets its core technical mission; and

(5) dialogue relating to Internet governance should continue in multiple relevant fora, and the United States encourages an ongoing dialogue with all stakeholders and will continue to support market-based approaches and private sector leadership;

Whereas the final report issued by the Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG), established by the United Nations Secretary General in accordance with a mandate given during the first World Summit on the Information Society, and comprised of 40 members from governments, private sector, and civil society, issued 4 possible models, 1 of which envisages a Global Internet Council that would assume international Internet governance;

Whereas that report contains recommendations for relegating the private sector and nongovernmental organizations to an advisory capacity;

Whereas the European Union has also proposed transferring control of the Internet, including the global allocation of Internet Protocol number blocks, procedures for changing the root zone file, and rules applicable to DNS, to a "new model of international cooperation" which could confer significant leverage to the Governments of

Iran, Cuba, and China, and could impose an undesirable layer of politicized bureaucracy on the operations of the Internet that could result in an inadequate response to the rapid pace of technological change;

Whereas some nations that advocate radical change in the structure of Internet governance censor the information available to their citizens through the Internet and use the Internet as a tool of surveillance to curtail legitimate political discussion and dissent, and other nations operate telecommunications systems as state-controlled monopolies or highly-regulated and highly-taxed entities;

Whereas some nations in support of transferring Internet governance to an entity affiliated with the United Nations, or another international entity, might seek to have such an entity endorse national policies that block access to information, stifle political dissent, and maintain outmoded communications structures;

Whereas the structure and control of Internet governance has profound implications for homeland security, competition and trade, democratization, free expression, access to information, privacy, and the protection of intellectual property, and the threat of some nations to take unilateral actions that would fracture the root zone file would result in a less functional Internet with diminished benefits for all people;

Whereas the Declaration of Principles of the First World Summit on the Information Society, held in Geneva in 2003, delegates from 175 nations declared the "common desire and commitment to build a people-centered, inclusive and development oriented Information Society, where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge";

Whereas delegates at the First World Summit also reaffirmed, "as an essential foundation of the Information Society, and as outlined in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression" and that "this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers";

Whereas the United Nations Secretary General has stated the objective of the 2005 World Summit on the Information Society in Tunis is to ensure "benefits that new information and communication technologies, including the Internet, can bring to economic and social development" and that "to defend the Internet is to defend freedom itself"; and

Whereas discussions at the November 2005 World Summit on the Information Society may include discussion of transferring control of the Internet to a new intergovernmental entity, and could be the beginning of a prolonged international debate regarding the future of Internet governance: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls on the President to continue to oppose any effort to transfer control of the Internet to the United Nations or any other international entity;

(2) applauds the President for—

(A) clearly and forcefully asserting that the United States has no present intention of relinquishing the historic leadership role the United States has played in Internet governance; and

(B) articulating a vision of the future of the Internet that places privatization over politicization with respect to the Internet; and

(3) calls on the President to—

(A) recognize the need for, and pursue a continuing and constructive dialogue with

the international community on, the future of Internet governance; and

(B) advance the values of an open Internet in the broader trade and diplomatic conversations of the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2525. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. SMITH) proposed an amendment 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.

SA 2526. Mr. WARNER (for Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mr. NELSON of Florida)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2527. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. ENSIGN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2528. Mr. WARNER (for Ms. SNOWE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2529. Mr. WARNER (for Ms. SNOWE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2530. Mr. WARNER (for Ms. SNOWE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2531. Mr. WARNER (for Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. KERRY)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2532. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. KERRY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2533. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. LAUTENBERG) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2534. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. KENNEDY (for herself and Mr. CHAMBLISS)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2535. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. INHOFE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2536. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. LEVIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2537. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2538. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2539. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. CHAMBLISS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2540. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. ISAKSON) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2541. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2542. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. DEWINE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2543. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. ALLEN (for himself, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. WARNER)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2544. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2545. Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. BINGAMAN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2546. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. DAYTON (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, and Ms. COLLINS)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2547. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2548. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. REID) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2549. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2550. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. CORNYN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2551. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. LEVIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2552. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2553. Mr. WARNER (for Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Ms. COLLINS)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2554. Mr. WARNER (for Ms. SNOWE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2555. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. HAGEL) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2556. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. NELSON of Florida) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2557. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. GRAHAM) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2558. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. SALAZAR) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2559. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2560. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. FEINGOLD) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2561. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2562. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. CRAIG (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BROWNBAC, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. SALAZAR)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2563. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. FEINGOLD) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2564. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. MARTINEZ (for herself and Mr. WARNER)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2565. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. MCCAIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2566. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. MCCONNELL) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2567. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. MCCONNELL) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2568. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. LEVIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2569. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. SALAZAR) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2570. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2571. Mr. WARNER (for Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. SNOWE)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2572. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. VITTER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DAYTON, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. SCHUMER)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2573. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. DEWINE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2574. Mr. WARNER (for Ms. SNOWE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2575. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2576. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2577. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2578. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2579. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. BAYH) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1042, supra.

SA 2580. Mr. SANTORUM (for Mr. FRIST) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1499, To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow members of the Armed Forces serving in a combat zone to make contributions to their individual retirement plans even if the compensation on which such contribution is based is excluded from gross income.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2525. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. SMITH) proposed an amendment 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; as follows:

On page 213, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:

SEC. 807. TEMPORARY INAPPLICABILITY OF BERRY AMENDMENT TO PROCUREMENTS OF SPECIALTY METALS USED TO PRODUCE FORCE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2533a(a) of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply to the procurement, during the 2-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, of specialty metals if such specialty metals are used to produce force protection equipment needed to prevent combat fatalities in Iraq or Afghanistan.

(b) TREATMENT OF PROCUREMENTS WITHIN PERIOD.—For the purposes of subsection (a), a procurement shall be treated as being made during the 2-year period described in that subsection to the extent that funds are obligated by the Department of Defense for that procurement during that period.

SA 2526. Mr. WARNER (for Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mr. NELSON of Florida)) proposed an amendment 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; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING MANNED SPACE FLIGHT.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) human spaceflight preeminence allows the United States to project leadership around the world and forms an important component of United States national security;

(2) continued development of human spaceflight in low-Earth orbit, on the Moon, and beyond adds to the overall national strategic posture;

(3) human spaceflight enables continued stewardship of the region between the earth and the Moon—an area that is critical and of growing national and international security relevance;

(4) human spaceflight provides unprecedented opportunities for the United States to lead peaceful and productive international relationships with the world community in support of United States security and geopolitical objectives;

(5) a growing number of nations are pursuing human spaceflight and space-related capabilities, including China and India;