

Tigers of Tamil Eelam in an attempt to resolve peacefully the issues facing the people of Sri Lanka; and

(3) urges all parties in Sri Lanka to remain committed to the negotiating process and to make every possible attempt at national reconciliation.

AUTHORIZATION FOR PRINTING OF SENATE ELECTION LAW GUIDEBOOK

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 325, which was submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 325) to authorize the printing of a revised edition of the Senate Election Law Guidebook.

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

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 325) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 325

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules and Administration shall prepare a revised edition of the Senate Election Law Guidebook, Senate Document 106-14, and that such document shall be printed as a Senate document.

SEC. 2. There shall be printed, beyond the usual number, 500 additional copies of the document specified in the first section for the use of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

CHILD SAFETY PILOT PROGRAM

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 298, S. 1961.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1961) to extend and expand the Child Safety Pilot Program.

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

Mr. MCCONNELL. 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 bill (S. 1961) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 1961

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 "Extending the Child Safety Pilot Program Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF THE CHILD SAFETY PILOT PROGRAM.

Section 108 of the PROTECT Act (42 U.S.C. 5119a note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking "A volunteer organization in a participating State may not submit background check requests under paragraph (3).";

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking "a 30-month" and inserting: "a 60-month";

(ii) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

"(B) PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS.—

"(i) ELIGIBLE ORGANIZATIONS.—Eligible organizations include—

"(I) the Boys and Girls Clubs of America;

"(II) the MENTOR/National Mentoring Partnership;

"(III) the National Council of Youth Sports; and

"(IV) any nonprofit organization that provides care, as that term is defined in section 5 of the National Child Protection Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 5119c), for children.

"(ii) PILOT PROGRAM.—The eligibility of an organization described in clause (i)(IV) to participate in the pilot program established under this section shall be determined by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children according to criteria established by such Center, including the potential number of applicants and suitability of the organization to the intent of this section.";

(iii) by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

"(C) APPLICANTS FROM PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS.—Participating organizations may request background checks on applicants for positions as volunteers and employees who will be working with children or supervising volunteers.";

(iv) in subparagraph (D), by striking "the organizations described in subparagraph (C)" and inserting "participating organizations"; and

(v) in subparagraph (F), by striking "14 business days" and inserting "10 business days"; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking "and 2005" and inserting "through 2008".

VESSEL HULL DESIGN PROTECTION AMENDMENTS of 2005

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 1785 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1785) to amend chapter 13 of title 17, United States Code (relating to the vessel hull design protection), to clarify the distinction between a hull and a deck, to provide factors for the determination of the protectability of a revised design, to provide guidance for assessments of substantial similarity, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, Senator CORNYN and I have already worked together on significant Freedom of Information Act legislation and on counterfeiting legislation during the first session of this Congress. Today, we pass yet another bill and take our partnership to the high seas, or at least to our Nation's boat manufacturing industry, with the Vessel Hull Design Protection Act Amendments of 2005.

Designs of boat vessel hulls are often the result of a great deal of time, ef-

fort, and financial investment. They are afforded intellectual property protection under the Vessel Hull Design Protection Act that Congress passed in 1998. This law exists for the same reason that other works enjoy intellectual property rights: to encourage continued innovation, to protect the works that emerge from the creative process, and to reward the creators. Recent courtroom experience has made it clear that the protections Congress passed 7 years ago need some statutory refinement to ensure they meet the purposes we envisioned. The Vessel Hull Design Protection Act Amendments shore up the law, making an important clarification about the scope of the protections available to boat designs.

We continue to be fascinated with, and in so many ways dependent on, bodies of water, both for recreation and commerce. More than 50 percent of Americans live on or near the coastline in this country. We seem always to be drawn to the water, whether it is the beautiful Lake Champlain in my home State of Vermont or the world's large oceans. And as anyone who has visited our seaports can attest, much of our commerce involves sea travel. I would like to thank Senators KOHL and HATCH for cosponsoring this legislation. Protecting boat designs and encouraging innovation in those designs are worthy aims, and I am grateful that we have moved to pass this bipartisan legislation.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table with no intervening action or debate, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 1785) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 1785

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 "Vessel Hull Design Protection Amendments of 2005".

SEC. 2. DESIGNS PROTECTED.

Section 1301(a) of title 17, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

"(2) VESSEL FEATURES.—The design of a vessel hull or deck, including a plug or mold, is subject to protection under this chapter, notwithstanding section 1302(4)."

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

Section 1301(b) of title 17, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking "vessel hull, including a plug or mold," and inserting "vessel hull or deck, including a plug or mold,";

(2) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

"(4) A 'hull' is the exterior frame or body of a vessel, exclusive of the deck, superstructure, masts, sails, yards, rigging, hardware, fixtures, and other attachments.";

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(7) A 'deck' is the horizontal surface of a vessel that covers the hull, including exterior cabin and cockpit surfaces, and exclusive of masts, sails, yards, rigging, hardware, fixtures, and other attachments.".

LAND CONVEYANCE IN THE CITY
OF RICHFIELD, UTAH

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 282, H.R. 680.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 680) to direct the Secretary of Interior to convey certain land held in trust for the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah to the City of Richfield, Utah, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent 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 (H.R. 680) was read the third time and passed.

DESIGNATING THE HOLLY A.
CHARETTE POST OFFICE

DESIGNATING THE RANDALL D.
SHUGHART POST OFFICE BUILD-
ING

DESIGNATING THE VINCENT
PALLADINO POST OFFICE

DESIGNATING THE WILLIE
VAUGHN POST OFFICE

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee be discharged from further consideration, and the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 1989, H.R. 2062, H.R. 2183, and H.R. 3853, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senate will proceed to the consideration of the measures en bloc.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent the bills be read a third time and passed and the motions to reconsider be laid on the table en bloc.

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

The bill (H.R. 2062) was read the third time and passed.

The bill (H.R. 2183) was read the third time and passed.

The bill (H.R. 3853) was read the third time and passed.

The bill (S. 1989) was read the third time and passed as follows:

S. 1989

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

SECTION 1. HOLLY A. CHARETTE POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 57 Rolfe Square in Cranston, Rhode Island, shall be known and designated as the “Holly A. Charette Post Office”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other

record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Holly A. Charette Post Office”.

DARFUR PEACE AND
ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2005

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Committee on Foreign Relations be discharged from further consideration of S. 1462 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1462) to promote peace and accountability in Sudan, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, today the Senate has passed the bipartisan Darfur Peace and Accountability Act introduced by my colleague, Senator BROWNBACK, and myself. This legislation is a critical step in finally stopping the genocide raging in Darfur and bringing lasting peace to the region.

It has been 15 months since the Congress declared the atrocities in Darfur to be genocide, and over a year since the administration made the same declaration. Yet far too little has been done to live up to our moral obligation to actually save lives. Fellow human beings are being mercilessly slaughtered. We have the capacity to protect them. If we do not, history will forever condemn our failure. That is what this bill is about.

This is the second time a version of this bill has passed the Senate. In April, the bill was included as an amendment to the emergency supplement appropriations bill but was stripped out in conference. This time, however, I am hopeful that the bill will be passed into law. A dedicated, bipartisan group of House members, including Congressman PAYNE, have pushed this legislation. Through their efforts and with the support of leadership, we can pass this bill.

That's when the work will really begin. This legislation outlines the policies and provides the authorities necessary to stop the genocide.

First, the bill recognizes that boots on the ground are needed to provide security. It calls for the rapid expansion of the size and mandate of African Union, AU, forces in Darfur. We must, however, provide actual resources to the AU for it to be effective. Just a few weeks ago, a Senate amendment to the Foreign Operations appropriations bill for \$50 million was removed in conference, leaving the AU with an ever-increasing shortfall at precisely the worst moment. By passing this legislation, the Senate has once again stressed the need for greater U.S. assistance to the AU. The administration must now follow up by requesting significant funding for the AU in its next supplemental request.

While we must provide all necessary resources to the AU, we should also recognize its limitations. This bill identifies specific areas where NATO should provide assistance, including training, logistics, command and control, and intelligence.

The message is clear: the AU's failure will be ours. And, as the genocide continues to unfold, there will be only one question. Were all available resources expended to stop it?

Second, the bill insists that the United States work to impose sanctions currently available under existing U.N. Security Council resolutions and seek to pass a new, more effective resolution. The U.N. must impose the targeted sanctions promised under previous resolutions. And it must extend the arms embargo to include all of Sudan and thus truly ensure that weapons do not end up in Darfur.

The bill grants the President the authority to impose real sanctions—blocking of assets and denial of visas—to those responsible for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, and requires that he report to Congress any waiver of those sanctions. Individual accountability changes behavior. This is a powerful tool, and I am hopeful that the President will use it to its fullest.

This bill has other critical provisions. It denies entry to our ports to ships working with Sudan's oil sector. It prohibits assistance to countries violating the arms embargo. And it calls for a Presidential envoy to bring the full weight of this administration to bear on stopping the genocide and resolving the crisis engulfing Sudan and the region.

Darfur must be a priority. The United States has faced resistance to multilateral sanctions against Sudan. But the answer is not to give up. The issue should be raised in bilateral and multilateral settings. Countries that do business with Sudan and seek to shield the government from sanctions need to understand that we are absolutely committed to stopping genocide and that our bilateral relations are at stake.

There is no time to lose. The situation in Darfur is deteriorating by the day. AU troops have been attacked, held hostage and killed. IDP camps have been overrun in recent weeks and dozens have been slaughtered. Hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons can no longer be reached by humanitarian organizations. The conflict has spread into Chad, which already is straining to support 200,000 Darfur refugees. We are looking at the complete meltdown of the region. What positive efforts have been made in the last year and a half, the incredible work of NGOs, the important efforts of a couple thousand AU troops in a region the size of Texas, could soon be reversed.

I am grateful to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have supported this bill and have joined me in