

(C) in the flush matter at the end by striking “Labor and Human Resources” and inserting “Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “Labor and Human Resources” and inserting “Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions”.

SEC. 21. COMPARABILITY OF WAGES.

Section 653 of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9848) is amended—

(1) by striking “The Secretary shall take” and inserting “(a) The Secretary shall take”;

(2) in the first sentence of subsection (a), by striking “or (2)” and inserting “(2) in excess of the salary of the Secretary, in the case of an individual compensated with funds awarded under this subchapter or the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9901 et seq.); or (3)”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) If in any fiscal year the restriction described in subsection (a)(2) is violated, the Secretary shall withhold from the base grant of the Head Start agency involved (as defined in section 641A(g)(1) for the next fiscal year, an amount equal to the aggregate amount by which the salary that resulted in the violation exceeded the salary of the Secretary.”.

SEC. 22. LIMITATION WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES.

Section 655 of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9850) is amended by inserting “or in” after “assigned by”.

SEC. 23. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

Section 656 of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9851) is amended—

(1) by striking all that precedes “chapter 15” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 656. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

“(a) STATE OR LOCAL AGENCY.—For purposes of”; and

(2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) RESTRICTIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A program assisted under this subchapter, and any individual employed by, or assigned to, a program assessed under this subchapter (during the hours in which such individual is working on behalf of such program), shall not engage in—

“(A) any partisan or nonpartisan political activity or any other political activity associated with a candidate, or contending faction or group, in an election for public or party office;

“(B) any activity to provide voters or prospective voters with transportation to the polls or similar assistance in connection with any such election; or

“(C) any voter registration activity.

“(2) RULES AND REGULATIONS.—The Secretary, after consultation with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, may issue rules and regulations to provide for the enforcement of this section, which may include provisions for summary suspension of assistance or other action necessary to permit enforcement on an emergency basis.”.

SEC. 24. PARENTAL CONSENT REQUIREMENT FOR HEALTH SERVICES.

The Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 657A. PARENTAL CONSENT REQUIREMENT FOR NONEMERGENCY INTRUSIVE PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

“(a) DEFINITION.—The term ‘nonemergency intrusive physical examination’ means, with respect to a child, a physical examination that—

“(1) is not immediately necessary to protect the health or safety of the child or the health or safety of another individual; and

“(2) requires incision or is otherwise invasive, or involves exposure of private body parts.

“(b) REQUIREMENT.—A Head Start agency shall obtain written parental consent before administration of, or referral for, any health care service provided or arranged to be provided, including any nonemergency intrusive physical examination of a child in connection with participation in a program under this subchapter.

“(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit agencies from using established methods, for handling cases of suspected or known child abuse and neglect, that are in compliance with applicable Federal, State, or tribal law.”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 152—WELCOMING HIS EXCELLENCY HAMID KARZAI, THE PRESIDENT OF AFGHANISTAN, AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR A STRONG AND ENDURING STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. HAGEL (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. BIDEN, and Mr. REID) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 152

Whereas Afghanistan has suffered the ravages of war, foreign occupation, and oppression;

Whereas following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the United States launched Operation Enduring Freedom, which helped to establish an environment in which the people of Afghanistan are building the foundations for a democratic government;

Whereas, on January 4, 2004, the Constitutional Loya Jirga of Afghanistan adopted a constitution that provides for equal rights for full participation of women, mandates full compliance with international norms for human and civil rights, establishes procedures for free and fair elections, creates a system of checks and balances between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, encourages a free market economy and private enterprise, and obligates the state to prevent terrorist activity and the production and trafficking of narcotics;

Whereas, on October 9, 2004, approximately 8,400,000 Afghans, including nearly 3,500,000 women, voted in Afghanistan’s first direct Presidential election at the national level, demonstrating commitment to democracy, courage in the face of threats of violence, and a deep sense of civic responsibility;

Whereas, on December 7, 2004, Hamid Karzai took the oath of office as the first democratically elected President in the history of Afghanistan;

Whereas nationwide parliamentary elections are planned in Afghanistan for September 2005, further demonstrating the Afghan people’s will to live in a democratic state, and the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan to democratic norms;

Whereas the Government of Afghanistan is committed to halting the cultivation and trafficking of narcotics and has pursued, in cooperation with the United States and its allies, a wide range of counter-narcotics initiatives;

Whereas the United States and the international community are working to assist Afghanistan’s counter-narcotics campaign by supporting programs to provide alternative livelihoods for farmers, sustainable economic development, and capable Afghan security forces; and

Whereas, on March 17, 2005, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice said of Afghanistan “this country was once a source of terrorism; it is now a steadfast fighter against terrorism. There could be no better story than the story of Afghanistan in the last several years and there can be no better story than the story of American and Afghan friendship. It is a story of cooperation and friendship that will continue. We have a long-term commitment to this country”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) welcomes, as an honored guest and valued friend of the United States, President Hamid Karzai on the occasion of his visit to the United States as the first democratically elected President of Afghanistan scheduled for May 21 through 25, 2005;

(2) supports a democratic, stable, and prosperous Afghanistan as essential to the security of the United States; and

(3) supports a strong and enduring strategic partnership between the United States and Afghanistan as a primary objective of both countries to advance their shared vision of peace, freedom, security and broad-based economic development in Afghanistan, the broader South Asia region, and throughout the world.

SENATE RESOLUTION 153—EXPRESSING THE SUPPORT OF CONGRESS FOR THE OBSERVATION OF THE NATIONAL MOMENT OF REMEMBRANCE AT 3:00 PM LOCAL TIME ON THIS AND EVERY MEMORIAL DAY TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE SACRIFICES MADE ON THE BEHALF OF ALL AMERICANS FOR THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY

Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself and Mr. SESSIONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 153

Whereas Americans have been formally recognizing the sacrifice of those who gave their lives in the service of their country since 1868 when General John A. Logan, Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, designated May 30 as Decoration Day;

Whereas those early commemorations encouraged Americans to decorate the graves of war dead with flowers so that, as General Logan stated, “We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance . . . Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no neglect, no ravages of time, testify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided republic.”;

Whereas in these times of challenge, when Americans have once again answered the call to defend freedom, it is as important as ever that all Americans take time to honor those brave men and women who throughout our Nation’s history have given their lives in the cause of liberty;

Whereas in 2000, President Clinton signed into law “The National Moment of Remembrance Act” to encourage Americans to pause at 3:00 pm local time on Memorial Day for a minute of silence to remember and honor those who have died in the service of their Nation; and

Whereas the National Moment of Remembrance brings the country together in unity of purpose, to honor the sacrifice of those who have died for their Nation, and to rededicate all Americans to the original spirit of Decoration Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms its support for the National Moment of Remembrance at 3:00 pm on Memorial Day, created to honor the men and women of the United States who died in the pursuit of freedom and peace; and

(2) urges the people of the United States to observe the National Moment of Remembrance this Memorial Day so that the sacrifices of those who have died are not forgotten and that, as President Abraham Lincoln said, “The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart . . . should swell into a mighty chorus of remembrance, gratitude and rededication . . .”.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a Resolution with my good friend, Senator JEFF SESSIONS. Our resolution reaffirms the Senate’s support for a National Moment of Remembrance at 3:00 p.m. on Memorial Day, and calls upon all Americans to observe the National Moment of Remembrance this Memorial Day.

Memorial Day is a holiday unique in the world and distinctly American in spirit.

On Memorial Day we honor no single man or woman—no general or admiral—but generations of Americans who selflessly answered their Nation’s call to defend not national boundaries but a noble cause.

On Memorial Day we pay homage not to a single battle or war, but to the enduring struggle for freedom that stretches from Bunker Hill to Baghdad.

In these challenging times, when we hear almost daily of American servicemen and women who have sacrificed their lives to defend this great Nation, it is especially important that all Americans take a moment on Memorial Day to honor all these fallen heroes who throughout our history have made the ultimate sacrifice so that we may enjoy the freedoms we have today.

Many may not be aware, but Americans began formally recognizing the sacrifice of those who had given their lives in the service of their country in 1868 when General John A. Logan, Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, designated May 30 as Decoration Day.

The first large observance was held that year in Arlington National Cemetery.

Those early commemorations encouraged Americans to decorate the graves of war dead with flowers. The goal of this, as General Logan eloquently put it, was that “We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. . . . Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no neglect, no ravages of time, testify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided republic.”

Through Decoration Day, General Logan began a noble tradition that we carry forward to this day.

We in Congress recently sought to reinforce that tradition and encourage all Americans to not lose sight of the meaning of Memorial Day, as Decoration Day has been known since 1971.

In 2000 we passed and the President signed the “National Moment of Remembrance Act” which encouraged all Americans to pause wherever they are at 3:00 p.m. local time on Memorial Day for a moment of silence to remember and honor those who have died in service to their country.

Since we passed that legislation, we have seen our Nation attacked.

Once again our fighting men and women have responded to the call to defend their Nation. They have done so magnificently. Their courage and valor are inspiring and are important reminders that we must continue to support those that fight, and honor those who have fallen.

We honor our heroes who founded and preserved our Nation and have since carried the torch of freedom into corners of the world where people huddled under tyranny’s dark shadows.

We honor these heroes with the words of President Abraham Lincoln in our heart when he said: “The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart . . . should swell into a mighty chorus of remembrance, gratitude and rededication.”

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 36—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING ACTIONS TO SUPPORT THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY ON THE OCCASION OF THE SEVENTH NPT REVIEW CONFERENCE

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. LEVIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 36

Whereas the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968, and entered into force March 5, 1970 (in this resolution referred to as the “Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty”), codifies one of the most important international security arrangements in the history of arms control, the arrangement by which states without nuclear weapons pledge not to acquire them, states with nuclear weapons commit to eventually eliminate them, and nonnuclear states are allowed to use for peaceful purposes nuclear technology under strict and verifiable control;

Whereas the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is one of the most widely supported multilateral agreements, with 188 countries adhering to the Treaty;

Whereas the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty has encouraged many countries to officially abandon nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons programs, including Argentina, Belarus, Brazil, Kazakhstan, Libya, South Africa, South Korea, Ukraine, and Taiwan;

Whereas, at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, the states-parties agreed to extend the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty indefinitely, to reaffirm the principles and objectives of the Treaty, to strengthen the Treaty review process, and to implement further specific and practical steps on non-proliferation and disarmament;

Whereas, at the 2000 NPT Review Conference, the states-parties agreed to further practical steps on non-proliferation and disarmament;

Whereas President George W. Bush stated on March 7, 2005, that “the NPT represents a key legal barrier to nuclear weapons proliferation and makes a critical contribution to international security,” and that “the United States is firmly committed to its obligations under the NPT”;

Whereas the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is responsible for monitoring compliance with safeguard agreements pursuant to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and reporting safeguard violations to the United Nations Security Council;

Whereas Presidents George W. Bush and Vladimir Putin stated on February 24, 2005, that “[w]e bear a special responsibility for the security of nuclear weapons and fissile material in order to ensure that there is no possibility such weapons or materials would fall into terrorist hands”;

Whereas Article IV of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty calls for the fullest possible exchange of equipment and materials for peaceful nuclear endeavors and allows states to acquire sensitive technologies to produce nuclear fuel for energy purposes but also recognizes that such fuel could be used to secretly produce fissile material for nuclear weapons programs or quickly produce such material if the state were to decide to withdraw from the Treaty;

Whereas the Government of North Korea ejected international inspectors from that country in 2002, announced its withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 2003, has recently declared its possession of nuclear weapons, and is in possession of facilities capable of producing additional nuclear weapons-usable material;

Whereas the Government of Iran has pursued an undeclared program to develop a uranium enrichment capacity, repeatedly failed to fully comply with and provide full information to the IAEA regarding its nuclear activities, and stated that it will not permanently abandon its uranium enrichment program which it has temporarily suspended through an agreement with the European Union;

Whereas the network of arms traffickers associated with A.Q. Khan has facilitated black-market nuclear transfers involving several countries, including Iran, Libya, and North Korea, and represents a new and dangerous form of proliferation;

Whereas governments should cooperate to control exports of and interdict illegal transfers of sensitive nuclear and missile-related technologies to prevent their proliferation;

Whereas the United Nations Secretary-General’s High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change concluded that “[a]lmost 60 States currently operate or are constructing nuclear power or research reactors, and at least 40 possess the industrial and scientific infrastructure which would enable them, if they chose, to build nuclear weapons at relatively short notice if the legal and normative constraints of the Treaty regime no longer apply,” and warned that “[w]e are approaching a point at which the erosion of the non-proliferation regime could become irreversible and result in a cascade of proliferation”;

Whereas stronger international support and cooperation to achieve universal compliance with tighter nuclear non-proliferation rules and standards constitute essential elements of nuclear non-proliferation efforts;

Whereas sustained leadership by the United States Government is essential to help implement existing legal and political commitments established by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and to realize a