

“(A) the Secretary shall grant to the transferee title to the excess animal; and

“(B) the excess animal transferred shall no longer be considered to be a wild free-roaming horse or burro for purposes of this Act.”;

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(f) MINIMUM FEES AND BIDS.—The minimum adoption fee required for the adoption of an excess animal under this section shall be \$25.”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 176—CONGRATULATING CAM NEELY ON HIS INDUCTION INTO THE HOCKEY HALL OF FAME

Mr. KENNEDY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, earlier this month, Cam Neely of the Boston Bruins was elected to the Hockey Hall of Fame in Toronto, Canada, and he will be formally inducted into the Hall on November 7.

Cam has inspired a generation of ice hockey fans in Boston and New England, and throughout the Nation with his extraordinary skill and brilliant accomplishments. He is truly one of hockey's immortals, and he eminently deserves this high honor.

In addition, he is also well-known to all of us in Boston for his good citizenship and impressive participation in inspiring our community.

I am submitting a resolution today to honor Cam Neely for his on-ice accomplishments and also for his continuing commitment to charitable causes in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

S. RES. 176

Whereas on June 8, 2005, Cam Neely was elected to the Hockey Hall of Fame in Toronto, Canada, and will be formally inducted into the Hall of Fame on November 7, 2005;

Whereas as a member of the Boston Bruins, Cam Neely became one of ice hockey's greatest players, defining the position of “power forward”;

Whereas although his career was cut short when he retired at the age of 31 due to injury, Cam Neely scored 395 goals and had 299 assists in 726 games in his brilliant career;

Whereas Cam Neely led the Boston Bruins in goals for 7 seasons, led the team in scoring for 2 seasons, and was the team's all-time leader in goals during playoffs;

Whereas Cam Neely had three 50-goal seasons for the Boston Bruins, including back-to-back 50-goal seasons in 1989–1990 and 1991–1992;

Whereas Cam Neely, returning to the Boston Bruins after an injury in 1993–1994, scored 50 goals and was awarded the National Hockey League's Bill Masterton Trophy as the “player who best exemplifies the qualities of perseverance, sportsmanship, and dedication to hockey”;

Whereas Cam Neely, number 8, became the tenth Boston Bruin to be honored by having his uniform number retired;

Whereas Cam Neely continues to provide invaluable assistance to charitable causes in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, including the establishment of the Neely House and the Neely Foundation, which comfort, support, and offer hope to cancer patients and their families: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the extraordinary achievements of Cam Neely during his brilliant career in ice hockey with the Boston Bruins;

(2) commends Cam Neely for his recent and eminently well-deserved induction into the Hockey Hall of Fame; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to:

(A) Cam Neely;

(B) Jeremy Jacobs, owner of the Boston Bruins;

(C) Harry Sinden, president of the Boston Bruins; and

(D) Mike Sullivan, head coach of the Boston Bruins.

SENATE RESOLUTION 177—ENCOURAGING THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF REFUGEES

Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. COLEMAN, and Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 177

Whereas the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees dated July 28, 1951 (189 UST 150) (hereinafter referred to as the “Convention”) and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees done at New York January 31, 1967 (19 UST 6223) (hereinafter referred to as the “Protocol”) provide that individuals who flee a country to avoid persecution deserve international protection;

Whereas such protection includes freedom from forcible return and the basic rights necessary for a refugee to live a free, dignified, self-reliant life, even while in exile;

Whereas such rights, as recognized in the Convention, include the right to earn a livelihood, to engage in wage-employment or self-employment, to practice a profession, to own property, to freedom of movement and residence, and to receive travel documents;

Whereas such rights are applicable to a refugee independent of whether a solution is available that would permit the refugee to return to the country that the refugee fled;

Whereas such rights are part of the core protection mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

Whereas warehoused refugees have been confined to a camp or segregated settlement or otherwise deprived of their basic rights;

Whereas more than 50 percent of the refugees in the world are effectively warehoused in a situation that has existed for at least 10 years;

Whereas donor countries, including the United States, have typically offered less developed countries hosting refugees assistance if they keep refugee warehoused in camps or segregated settlements but have not provided adequate assistance to host countries that permit refugees to live and work among the local population; and

Whereas warehousing refugees not only violates the rights of the refugees but also debilitates their humanity, often reducing the refugees to enforced idleness, dependency, disempowerment, and despair: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States Senate—

(1) expresses deep appreciation and gratitude for those States which have and continue to host refugees and offer refugee resettlement;

(2) denounces the practice of warehousing refugees, which is the confinement of refugees to a camp or segregated settlement or

other deprivation of the refugees' basic rights in a protracted situation, as a denial of basic human rights and a squandering of human potential;

(3) urges the Secretary of State to actively pursue models of refugee assistance that permit refugees to enjoy all the rights recognized in the Convention and the Protocol;

(4) urges the Secretary of State to encourage other donor nations and other members of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' Programme to shift the incentive structure of refugee assistance and to build mechanisms into relief and development assistance to encourage the greater enjoyment by refugees of their rights under the Convention;

(5) encourages the international community, including donor countries, host countries, and members of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' Programme, to denounce resolutely the practice of warehousing refugees in favor of allowing refugees to exercise their rights under the Convention;

(6) calls upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to monitor refugee situations more effectively for the realization of all the rights of refugees under the Convention, including those related to freedom of movement and the right to earn a livelihood;

(7) encourages those countries that have not yet ratified the Convention or the Protocol to do so;

(8) encourages those countries that have ratified the Convention or the Protocol, but have done so with reservations on key articles pertaining to the right to work and freedom of movement, to remove such reservations; and

(9) encourages all countries to enact legislation or promulgate policies to provide for the legal enjoyment of the basic rights of refugees as outlined in the Convention.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, today is World Refugee Day and I welcome this opportunity to reaffirm the fundamental rights embodied in the United Nations Refugee Convention of 1951. It is an honor to join my colleagues—Senators BROWNBACK, LEAHY, DEWINE, LIEBERMAN, SNOWE, DURBIN, COLEMAN, and LAUTENBERG—in introducing this bipartisan resolution to focus attention on the plight of millions of refugees throughout the world who are endlessly confined in refugee camps or segregated settlements. These “warehoused” refugees are denied basic rights under the Convention, such as the right to work, to move freely, and to receive a basic education. The deprivation goes on for years and in some cases, even for generations.

Worldwide, more than 7 million refugees have been restricted to camps or isolated settlements for 10 years or more. These populations constitute more than half of the refugees around the world.

In Tanzania, nearly 400,000 refugees from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo are confined in 13 camps along the western border. Some of these camps have existed for more than a decade. Many refugees confined in these camps find it extremely difficult to find employment, let alone obtain other basic necessities of life. Other refugee populations have been warehoused and forgotten for over 20 years, such as Angolans in Zambia, Afghans in Iran and Pakistan, Bhutanese

in Nepal, Burmese in Thailand, and Somalians and Sudanese in Kenya.

Sadly, the number of warehoused refugees may soon increase as violent conflicts continue around the world. According to the recently published 2005 World Refugee Survey, the total number of refugees and asylum seekers worldwide exceeds 11 million, and 21 million more are internally displaced. As these shameful statistics demonstrate, there is far more the world community can do to ease their plight.

The resolution we are offering denounces the practice of warehousing refugees and urges all nations to grant them their basic rights under the Refugee Convention of 1951. Refugee camps are often created quickly to address a crisis. But the solution creates a greater problem, if temporary camps are allowed to become long-term places of confinement.

Under the 1951 Convention, refugees have the right to earn a livelihood, to have a job and earn wages, to practice a profession, to own property, and to have freedom of movement and residence. Warehoused refugees can do none of these things. Unable to work, travel, own property or obtain an education, they live unlived lives, without the basic freedoms they are entitled to have under the 1951 Convention.

This resolution denounces the practice of warehousing refugees and calls for conditions that enable refugees to exercise their rights. It encourages donor countries, including the United States, to increase their assistance to host countries that allow refugees to live and work among the local population.

It urges the Secretary of State and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to adopt models of refugee assistance that achieve the rights recognized in the Refugee Convention. It also encourages all nations to ratify the Convention, and without reservations, and to enact legislation and policies that protect human rights and end the denial of these rights to any refugees.

The U.S. must strengthen our own commitment and work with other countries to solve this problem.

As a number of authorities have pointed out, we may well have to face an urgent aspect of the issue ourselves if conditions in Iraq continue to deteriorate and significant numbers of Iraqis are free to become refugees because of their ties to us.

Over 130 international organizations support the end of warehousing, including more than 25 agencies based in the United States. Nobel Laureates have condemned this practice, including Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, and so has the Vatican.

We must find long-term solutions and alternatives to this abominable practice. It is a gross violation of both refugee rights and human rights. It is wrong to squander the immense human potential and condemn human refugees to live in despair and isolation for unacceptable lengths of time.

Refugees around the world depend on us to hear their pleas and respond to the assistance they so desperately need and deserve. We must do all we can to protect the rights and dignity of refugees everywhere.

I look forward to working with our colleagues on both sides of the aisle, as well as in the international community, to pass this important resolution and take steps toward implementing its provisions and achieving its objectives.

SENATE RESOLUTION 178—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE UNITED STATES-EUROPEAN UNION SUMMIT

Mr. BENNETT (for himself and Mr. LUGAR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 178

Whereas over the past 55 years the United States and the European Union have built a strong transatlantic partnership based upon the common values of freedom, democracy, rule of law, human rights, security, and economic development;

Whereas working together to promote these values globally will serve the mutual political, economic, and security interests of the United States and the European Union;

Whereas cooperation between the United States and the European Union on global security issues such as terrorism, the Middle East peace process, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, ballistic missile technology, and the nuclear activities of rogue nations is important for promoting international peace and security;

Whereas the common efforts of the United States and the European Union have supported freedom in countries such as Lebanon, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia, Moldova, Belarus, and Uzbekistan;

Whereas through coordination and cooperation during emergencies such as the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami disaster, the AIDS pandemic in Africa, and the ongoing situation in Darfur, the United States and the European Union have mitigated the effects of humanitarian disasters across the globe;

Whereas economic cooperation such as removing impediments to transatlantic trade and investment, expanding regulatory dialogues and exchanges, integrating capitol markets, and ensuring the safe and secure movement of people and goods across the Atlantic will increase prosperity and strengthen the partnership between the United States and the European Union; and

Whereas although disagreements between the United States and the European Union have existed on a variety of issues, the transatlantic relationship remains strong and continues to improve: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) welcomes the leadership of the European Union to the 2005 United States-European Union Summit to be held in Washington, DC, on June 20, 2005;

(2) highlights the importance of the United States and the European Union working together to address global challenges;

(3) recommends—

(A) expanded political dialogue between Congress and the European Parliament; and
(B) that the 2005 United States-European Union Summit focus on both short and long-term measures that will allow for vigorous

and active expansion of the transatlantic relationship;

(4) encourages—

(A) the adoption of practical measures to expand the United States-European Union economic relationship by reducing obstacles that inhibit economic integration; and

(B) encourages continued strong and expanded cooperation between Congress and the European Parliament on global security issues.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 797. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. REED, Mr. DURBIN, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6, Reserved; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 798. Mr. PRYOR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 799. Mr. VOINOVICH (for himself, Mr. CARPER, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 6, supra.

SA 800. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6, supra.

SA 801. Mrs. LINCOLN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by amendment SA 800 submitted by Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS) to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 802. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 803. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 804. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 805. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 6, supra.

SA 806. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 807. Mr. OBAMA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 808. Mr. OBAMA (for himself and Mr. LUGAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 797. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. REED, Mr. DURBIN, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6, Reserved; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 424, line 9, strike “SEC. 711” and insert the following:

SEC. 711. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Automobile Fuel Economy Act of 2005”.

SEC. 712. INCREASED AVERAGE FUEL ECONOMY STANDARD FOR LIGHT TRUCKS.

(a) **DEFINITION OF LIGHT TRUCK.**—Section 32901(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—