

Sudan, and expressing the sense of the Senate that July 15 through 17, 2005, should be designated as a national weekend of prayer and reflection for the people of Darfur.

Whereas, on July 22, 2004, Congress declared that genocide was taking place in Darfur, Sudan;

Whereas, on September 9, 2004, Secretary of State Colin L. Powell testified to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that 'genocide has been committed in Darfur';

Whereas, on September 21, 2004, President George W. Bush stated to the United Nations General Assembly that 'the world is witnessing terrible suffering and horrible crimes in the Darfur region of Sudan, crimes my government has concluded are genocide';

Whereas Article 1 of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, done at Paris December 9, 1948, and entered into force January 12, 1951, states that '[t]he Contracting Parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish';

Whereas fundamental human rights, including the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, are protected in numerous international agreements and declarations;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council, in Security Council Resolution 1591, condemned the 'continued violations of the N'djamena Ceasefire Agreement of 8 April 2004 and the Abuja Protocols of 9 November 2004 by all sides in Darfur and the deterioration of the security situation and negative impact this has had on humanitarian assistance efforts';

Whereas President Bush declared on June 30, 2005, "Yet the violence in Darfur region is clearly genocide. The human cost is beyond calculation."

Whereas it is estimated that more than 2,000,000 people have been displaced from their homes and remain in camps in Darfur, Chad, and elsewhere;

Whereas while United States government assistance and African Union monitoring has mitigated violence in some regions of Darfur, religious leaders, genocide survivors, and world leaders have expressed grave concern, over the atrocities still occurring there and for the thousands that may still be dying; and

Whereas it is appropriate that the people of the United States, leaders and citizens alike, unite in prayer for the people of Darfur and reflect upon the situation in Darfur: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate—

(1) that the weekend of July 15 through 17, 2005, should be designated as a National Weekend of Prayer and Reflection for the people of Darfur, Sudan;

(2) to encourage the people of the United States to observe that weekend by praying for an end to the genocide and crimes against humanity and for lasting peace in Darfur, Sudan; and

(3) to urge all churches, synagogues, mosques, and religious institutions in the United States to consider the people of Darfur in their activities and to observe the National Weekend of Prayer and Reflection with appropriate activities and services.

AUTHORIZING THE TAKING OF VIDEO IMAGES IN THE SENATE CHAMBER

The resolution (S. Res. 187) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 187

Resolved,

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF TAKING OF VIDEO IMAGES IN SENATE CHAMBER.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Subject to subsection (b), paragraph 1 of rule IV of the Rules for the Regulation of the Senate Wing of the United States Capitol and Senate Office Buildings (prohibiting the taking of pictures in the Senate Chamber) is temporarily suspended for the purpose of permitting the C-SPAN television network to take, during a period the Senate is in recess, video images of the Senate Chamber.

(b) LIMITATION ON USE OF IMAGES.—The C-SPAN television network may use video images taken under subsection (a) solely for inclusion in a documentary on the history of the United States Capitol which the network is preparing.

(c) ARRANGEMENTS.—The Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate shall make the necessary arrangements to carry out this resolution, including such arrangements as are necessary to ensure that the taking of video images under this resolution does not disrupt any proceeding of the Senate.

AUTHORIZING REPRESENTATION BY SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

The resolution (S. Res. 188) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 188

Whereas, the United States Congress has been named as a defendant in the case of *LaFreniere v. Congress of the United States*, Civ. No. 05-1368, pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(1), the Senate may direct its counsel to defend in civil actions the Senate when there is placed in issue the validity of any action taken by the Senate in its official capacity;

Whereas, pursuant to section 708(c) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §288g(c), the Senate may direct its counsel to perform other duties: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate Legal Counsel, in conjunction with counsel for the House of Representatives, is authorized to represent the United States Congress in the case of *LaFreniere v. Congress of the United States*.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, this resolution concerns a pro se civil action filed against the Congress. The plaintiff contends that article III, §2, cl. 1, of the Constitution, which extends the judicial power to all cases arising under the Constitution, "preempts" the later ratified 11th amendment to the Constitution, which affords the States an immunity from certain suits. Plaintiff seeks a judicial order directing the Congress to rescind the 11th amendment and \$30 million in damages.

This suit is subject to dismissal on numerous threshold grounds, including lack of constitutional standing, sovereign and legislative immunity, and the political question doctrine, as well as on the merits. This resolution authorizes the Senate Legal Counsel, in conjunction with counsel for the House of Representatives, to represent the Congress in this suit and to move for its dismissal.

CONGRATULATING MICHAEL CAMPBELL ON HIS VICTORY IN THE U.S. OPEN

The resolution (S. Res. 189) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 189

Whereas on June 19, 2005, Michael Campbell, a citizen of New Zealand, won the United States Golf Association's Open Championship ("U.S. Open");

Whereas the U.S. Open was held at Pinehurst No. 2, one of the most storied and difficult courses in professional golf;

Whereas Michael Campbell's even par 280 was 2 strokes better than any other golfer in the field;

Whereas Michael Campbell showed great perseverance and resolve by becoming the first golfer to come from behind to win the U.S. Open in 7 years;

Whereas Michael Campbell became the first New Zealander to win one of golf's 4 major tournaments since Bob Charles won the British Open in 1963;

Whereas New Zealand has long been a prominent fixture on the stage of international sports, winning 2 of the last 3 America's Cup yacht races and 3 gold medals and 2 silver medals at the 2004 Summer Olympic Games in Athens, Greece;

Whereas the competitive spirit and success of these athletes is reflective of the bravery and skill of New Zealand's seagoing indigenous explorers, the Maori, of whom Michael Campbell is a descendent;

Whereas Michael Campbell's Maori-Scottish heritage is representative of the great cooperation between, and harmonious blending of, Polynesian and European cultures;

Whereas New Zealand was a staunch ally in every major conflict of the 20th Century and its people made heroic efforts and enormous sacrifices to help protect freedom and democracy throughout the world;

Whereas New Zealand has contributed regularly to international peacekeeping operations, remains steadfast in their alliance in the fight against terrorism and extremism, and continues to assist in the reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan; and

Whereas New Zealand remains a close ally: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends Michael Campbell for his outstanding achievement in winning the U.S. Open;

(2) celebrates Michael Campbell's victory as a proud moment for New Zealand;

(3) recognizes Michael Campbell's victory as an opportunity to—

(A) highlight the strong relationship and rich history between the United States and New Zealand; and

(B) foster greater collaboration and friendship between these 2 great nations; and

(4) expresses arohanui to the peoples of Aotearoa, our friends in the Land of the Long White Cloud.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK

The resolution (S. Res. 190) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 190

Whereas Mesa Verde National Park was created 100 years ago by an Act of Congress and signed into law by President Theodore

Roosevelt on June 29, 1906, as the first National Park set aside to preserve the works of humankind;

Whereas the more than 5,000 archeological sites, including over 600 cliff dwellings, protected within the 52,000-acre boundary of Mesa Verde National Park represent some of the most spectacular and best-preserved prehistoric architecture in the world;

Whereas in 1928, Congress declared the natural resources of Mesa Verde National Park to be of such caliber as to be worthy of the same level of protection as the cultural resources therein;

Whereas 8,500 acres within Mesa Verde National Park were designated as wilderness by Congress on October 20, 1976;

Whereas on September 8, 1978, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization ("UNESCO") declared Mesa Verde National Park to be 1 of 8 original World Cultural Heritage Sites;

Whereas Mesa Verde National Park is part of our American heritage that is universally recognized and shared with the world;

Whereas Mesa Verde National Park is the primary driving force behind the economy of southwestern Colorado and the Four Corners Region;

Whereas the communities of Cortez, Dolores, Mancos, and Durango, Colorado, have come together to plan a year-long celebration worthy of this magnificent icon of the National Park System; and

Whereas 24 American Indian tribes recognize Mesa Verde as their ancestral home and contribute a rich cultural heritage to the experience of visitors to the region: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 100th anniversary of Mesa Verde National Park; and

(2) urges all citizens of the United States to join in the Centennial Celebration of Mesa Verde National Park by participating in the many activities planned throughout the year in 2006.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION EXTENSION AND SENTENCING COMMISSION AUTHORITY ACT OF 2005

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 1368, introduced earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1368) to extend the existence of the Parole Commission, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, 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 PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 1368) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 1368

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 "United States Parole Commission Extension and

Sentencing Commission Authority Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF EXISTENCE OF THE PAROLE COMMISSION.

For purposes of section 235(b) of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (98 Stat. 2032) as such section relates to chapter 311 of title 18, United States Code, and the United States Parole Commission, each reference in such section to "eighteen years" or "eighteen-year period" shall be deemed a reference to "21 years" or "21-year period", respectively.

SEC. 3. PROVISION OF EMERGENCY AMENDMENT AUTHORITY FOR SENTENCING COMMISSION.

In accordance with the procedure set forth in section 21(a) of the Sentencing Act of 1987 (Public Law 10009182), as though the authority under that Act had not expired, the United States Sentencing Commission shall—

(1) not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, amend the Federal sentencing guidelines, commentary, and policy statements to implement section 6703 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 10809458); and

(2) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, amend the Federal sentencing guidelines, commentary, and policy statements to implement section 3 of the Anabolic Steroid Control Act of 2004 (Public Law 10809358).

ALICE R. BRUNSICH POST OFFICE BUILDING

DOROTHY AND CONNIE HIBBS POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be discharged from further consideration and that the Senate proceed to immediate consideration of the following postal naming bills, en bloc: S. 1275 and S. 1323.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed en bloc.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bills be read a third time and passed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, en bloc, and that any statements relating to the bills be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bills (S. 1275 and S. 1323) were read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 1275

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

SECTION 1. ALICE R. BRUNSICH POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7172 North Tongass Highway, in Ward Cove, Alaska, shall be known and designated as the "Alice R. Brusich Post Office Building".

(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 "Alice R. Brusich Post Office Building".

S. 1323

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

SECTION 1. CONNIE HIBBS OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located on Lindbald Avenue, in Girdwood, Alaska, shall be known and designated as the "Dorothy and Connie Hibbs Post Office Building".

(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 "Dorothy and Connie Hibbs Post Office Building".

THE CALENDAR

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the following items en bloc: Calendar No. 70, S. 362; Calendar No. 71, S. 39; Calendar No. 75, S. 50; and Calendar No. 76, S. 361.

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

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent the committee amendments, where applicable, be agreed to and considered as original text; the amendments at the desk be agreed to; the bills, as amended, be read a third time and passed; the motions to reconsider be laid on the table, en bloc; and any statements relating to the bills be printed in the RECORD.

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

MARINE DEBRIS RESEARCH PREVENTION AND REDUCTION ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 362) to establish a program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the United States Coast Guard to help identify, determine sources of, assess, reduce, and prevent marine debris and its adverse impacts on the marine environment and navigation safety, in coordination with non-Federal entities, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment.

[Strike the part shown in black brackets and insert the part shown in italic.]

S. 362

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 "Marine Debris Research Prevention and Reduction Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The oceans, which comprise nearly three quarters of the Earth's surface, are an important source of food and provide a wealth of other natural products that are important to the economy of the United States and the world.

(2) Ocean and coastal areas are regions of remarkably high biological productivity, are