

open for limited service despite the desire of the local communities to have it close. It was necessary because activist judges in Texas had ruled against the local government's intent to consolidate all air traffic at DFW.

Recently, legislation has been introduced that would completely reverse the agreement of the parties to limit Love Field to an airport serving short haul markets. This would return to the situation that was supposed be corrected 30 years ago. The runways of Love Field and DFW are 8 miles apart. To have two major, federally funded airports so close simply doesn't make sense.

Moreover, if flights are transferred from DFW to Love Field—as they surely would be if the Wright amendment is repealed—there will be fewer connecting opportunities at DFW for passengers from outside the north Texas area.

I understand that Southwest Airlines is lobbying strongly for repeal of the Wright amendment. I want to make it clear that I have the greatest respect for Southwest and consider myself a good customer. But Southwest surely does not need the continued permanent home court advantage that the courts gave them years ago. Southwest operates very successfully at some of the most congested and high volume airports in the country. They have the skill and the resources to compete against any carrier at any airport. If they moved their operations to DFW, consumers and communities could have the best of all worlds—intense head-to-head competition between carriers and even more opportunities to travel throughout the world.

It is time to resolve this controversy once and for all by returning to the original intent of the parties.

By Mr. OBAMA:

S. 1426. A bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to reauthorize and extend provisions relating to contaminant prevention detection, and response; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. OBAMA. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Drinking Water Security Act of 2005.

This bill would reauthorize a portion of the Safe Drinking Water Act, first enacted in 2002, that instructs the Environmental Protection Agency, EPA, and the Centers for Disease Control to develop the tools needed by American drinking water systems to detect and respond to the introduction of biological, chemical, and radiological contaminants by terrorists. My bill also would require EPA to report on its progress in developing and implementing these detection and response systems since 2002.

Like most Americans, I want to rise in the morning, make some coffee, and take a shower without worrying if that water has somehow been tampered with overnight by terrorists. Safe drinking water is something we tradi-

tionally have taken for granted in this country. This bill will continue the good work our scientists have been doing to monitor, detect, and negate any chemical, biological, or radiological agents that terrorists could introduce into our drinking water, should they manage to get past our physical security measures. This bill would also help implement appropriate warning systems in the event of a terrorist attack on our water systems.

I do not want to be an alarmist. But, September 11 changed Americans' views on the possibility of the improbable and turned our focus to preparedness. This bill is all about preparedness. It provides the authorization and oversight needed to continue to develop those tests and responses so we can stay one step ahead of potential terrorists.

I hope all of my colleagues join me in supporting this commonsense bill and ensuring that our drinking water remains safe.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 201—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 14, 2005, AS “NATIONAL ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER AWARENESS DAY”

Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 201

Whereas Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (also known as AD/HD or ADD), is a chronic neurobiological disorder, affecting both children and adults, that can significantly interfere with an individual's ability to regulate activity level, inhibit behavior, and attend to tasks in developmentally appropriate ways;

Whereas AD/HD can cause devastating consequences, including failure in school and the workplace, antisocial behavior, encounters with the justice system, interpersonal difficulties, and substance abuse;

Whereas AD/HD, the most extensively studied mental disorder in children, affects an estimated 3 percent to 7 percent (2,000,000) of young school-age children and an estimated 4 percent (8,000,000) of adults across racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic lines;

Whereas scientific studies clearly indicate that AD/HD runs in families and suggest that genetic inheritance is an important risk factor, with between 10 and 35 percent of children with AD/HD having a first-degree relative with past or present AD/HD, and with approximately 50 percent of parents who had AD/HD having a child with the disorder;

Whereas despite the serious consequences that can manifest in the family and life experiences of an individual with AD/HD, studies indicate that less than 85 percent of adults with the disorder are diagnosed and less than ½ of children and adults with the disorder are receiving treatment;

Whereas poor and minority communities are particularly underserved by AD/HD resources;

Whereas the Surgeon General, the American Medical Association (AMA), the American Psychiatric Association, the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (AACAP), the American Psychological Asso-

ciation, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the National Institute of Mental Health, among others, recognize the need for proper diagnosis, education, and treatment of AD/HD;

Whereas the lack of public knowledge and understanding of the disorder play a significant role in the overwhelming numbers of undiagnosed and untreated cases of AD/HD, and the dissemination of inaccurate, misleading information contributes to the obstacles preventing diagnosis and treatment of the disorder;

Whereas lack of knowledge, combined with the issue of stigma associated with AD/HD, has a particularly detrimental effect on the diagnosis and treatment of AD/HD;

Whereas there is a need to educate health care professionals, employers, and educators about the disorder and a need for well-trained mental health professionals capable of conducting proper diagnosis and treatment activities; and

Whereas studies by the National Institute of Mental Health and others consistently reveal that through proper and comprehensive diagnosis and treatment, the symptoms of AD/HD can be substantially decreased and quality of life for the individual can be improved: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 14, 2005, as “National Attention Deficit Disorder Awareness Day”;

(2) recognizes Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (AD/HD) as a major public health concern;

(3) encourages all people of the United States to find out more about AD/HD and its supporting mental health services, and to seek the appropriate treatment and support, if necessary;

(4) expresses the sense of the Senate that the Federal Government has a responsibility to

(A) endeavor to raise public awareness about AD/HD; and

(B) continue to consider ways to improve access to, and the quality of, mental health services dedicated to the purpose of improving the quality of life for children and adults with AD/HD; and

(5) calls on Federal, State and local administrators and the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate programs and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 202—URGING THE GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN AND THE SUDAN PEOPLE'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT/ARMY TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THE COMPREHENSIVE PEACE AGREEMENT OF JANUARY 9, 2005

Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mrs. DOLE, and Mr. LUGAR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 202

Whereas the people of Sudan have been devastated by war for all but 10 years since Sudan gained its independence in 1956;

Whereas the second civil war in Sudan between the Government of Sudan in the north and the Sudan People's Liberation Army in the south began in 1983 and lasted for more than 20 years;

Whereas more than 2,000,000 people died and more than 4,000,000 people were internationally displaced or became refugees as a direct or indirect result of the civil war in Sudan;

Whereas the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army

failed on numerous occasions to bring a peaceful and just end to the civil war in Sudan throughout the 1990s;

Whereas, in September 2001, President George W. Bush appointed former Senator John Danforth as Special Envoy for Peace in Sudan to explore the potential of the United States to become involved in searching for a just resolution to the civil war in Sudan, and appointed Andrew Natsios, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as the Special Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan to enhance the delivery of assistance that could help reduce the suffering of the people of Sudan;

Whereas, in July 2002, the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army reached the historic Machakos Protocol, an agreement on the role of religion in Sudan and the right to self-determination for the people of southern Sudan;

Whereas, in October 2002, the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army signed a memorandum of understanding that called for a cessation of hostilities and unimpeded humanitarian access to all areas of Sudan;

Whereas peace talks continued throughout 2003, with discussions focusing on wealth sharing and the control of 3 contested areas of Sudan;

Whereas, on November 19, 2004, the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army signed a declaration committing themselves to reach a final comprehensive peace agreement by December 31, 2004, in the context of a special session of the United Nations Security Council;

Whereas, on November 19, 2004, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted Security Council Resolution 1574, which welcomed the commitment of the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army to reach an agreement by the end of 2004, and highlighted the intention of the international community to assist the people of Sudan and support the implementation of a comprehensive peace agreement;

Whereas the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army initiated the final elements of a comprehensive peace agreement on December 31, 2004;

Whereas, on January 9, 2005, the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army formally signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement;

Whereas the Comprehensive Peace Agreement provides for a new constitution, new arrangements for power sharing and wealth sharing, and a 6-year interim period to be followed by a referendum in southern Sudan so that the people of southern Sudan can decide their political future;

Whereas the Comprehensive Peace Agreement provides for new institutions to be created and a new Government of National Unity to be installed in Sudan once the constitution is ratified;

Whereas despite progress on reaching a peace agreement on the North-South conflict there has been little progress to end the ongoing conflict in the region of Darfur.

Whereas, after tens of thousands of civilians died due to a targeted campaign of violence by the government of Khartoum, Congress declared on July 22, 2004, that the atrocities in Darfur were genocide, committed primarily by the Government of Sudan and its allied Janjaweed militias;

Whereas, on September 9, 2004, Secretary of State Colin Powell testified that "genocide has been committed in Darfur";

Whereas, on June 30, 2005, President Bush confirmed that "the violence in Darfur re-

gion is clearly genocide [and] the human cost is beyond calculation";

Whereas the Comprehensive Peace Agreement provides a model for the resolution of all conflicts in Sudan, including Darfur, eastern Sudan, and elsewhere;

Whereas, on July 9, 2005, the 6-year interim period under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement began with the formation of a new transitional government and the signing of an interim constitution, and Dr. John Garang, the Chairman of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army, was sworn in by President Omar Hassan al Bashir as First Vice President of Sudan;

Whereas millions of the people across Sudan continue to suffer from the effects of war, including displacement and war-related disease, hunger, and malnutrition;

Whereas the people of southern Sudan are in desperate need of reconstruction assistance to build and improve vital infrastructure components that are nearly nonexistent in southern Sudan;

Whereas, despite the historic signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in January 2005, the key to success will now be the full and timely implementation of the agreement by all sides, wholly consistent with the letter, spirit, and intent of the agreement; and

Whereas the impact and efficacy of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement will also be measured by the political resolution of ongoing conflict in other parts of Sudan, including Darfur and the east of Sudan: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the people of Sudan on the signing of the historic Comprehensive Peace Agreement on January 9, 2005;

(2) urges the new Government of National Unity of Sudan, consisting of elements of the National Congress Party and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army, to fully implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in a timely manner consistent with the letter, spirit, and intent of the agreement;

(3) requests that the United States Government—

(A) commit to high-level, sustained engagement to closely monitor the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and events on the ground in Sudan, including in Darfur and elsewhere; and

(B) sustain pressure as appropriate to ensure the Comprehensive Peace Agreement is implemented in a full, timely, and thorough manner;

(4) urges the United States Government—

(A) to maintain sanctions on the Government of Sudan as appropriate until the Comprehensive Peace Agreement has been fully honored and implemented; and

(B) to renew efforts to implement additional sanctions through the United Nations Security Council until peace in Darfur is achieved and those responsible for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and criminal acts are brought to justice;

(5) strongly urges the Government of National Unity of Sudan to use the Comprehensive Peace Agreement as the basis for negotiation of a peaceful resolution of the conflicts in Darfur and other areas of Sudan;

(6) strongly supports the expansion of the size and role of the mission of the African Union in Darfur to protect civilians in Darfur and encourages continued support for this mission from the United States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and other countries and international organizations;

(7) strongly supports the United Nations Mission in the Sudan and the expansion of this mission to protect civilians and aid workers throughout Sudan;

(8) supports the continued provision of humanitarian and reconstruction assistance

from the United States to the people of southern Sudan, in addition to the assistance allocated for the people of Darfur, so that the people of Sudan may experience and appreciate the benefits of peace;

(9) supports international efforts to facilitate the safe and voluntary return of refugees and internationally displaced persons to their homes in Sudan; and

(10) calls upon the governments of all countries in the Sudan region and around the world to actively support and monitor the full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement to help ensure that the people of Sudan pursue the path to peace, prosperity, and security.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1270. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1271. Mr. CHAMBLISS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra.

SA 1272. Mr. NELSON, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1273. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra.

SA 1274. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra.

SA 1275. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1276. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3057, supra.

SA 1277. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3057, supra.

SA 1278. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. BROWNBACK) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3057, supra.

SA 1279. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1280. Mr. SUNUNU (for himself and Mr. CHAFEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1281. Mr. SMITH (for himself and Mr. NELSON, of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1282. Mr. LUGAR (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1283. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. MCCONNELL)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. McConnell to the bill H. R. 3057, supra.

SA 1284. Mr. NELSON, of Florida (for himself, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. MARTINEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1285. Mr. NELSON, of Florida (for himself and Mr. COLEMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra.

SA 1286. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the