

appropriate and similar to the increase authorized under subsection (a) for fiscal year 2006 if progress is being made, particularly cooperation by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, toward accomplishing the objectives in section 102.

(d) OFFSETS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State should consult with the Chairmen and Ranking Members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives to determine appropriate reductions in funding, especially redundant or duplicative programs, to offset the increase in funding authorized in subsection (a).

(e) USES OF SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—Security assistance that is authorized to be appropriated under this section shall be made available consistent with section 551 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-102; 119 Stat. 2218) and other provisions of law related to eligibility.

(f) COORDINATION WITH OTHER DONOR NATIONS.—The United States should work with other donor nations, on a bilateral and multilateral basis, to increase international contributions to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and accomplish the policy objectives described in section 102.

SEC. 104. ACCOUNTABILITY FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo must be committed to achieving the policy objectives described in this Act if the efforts of the United States and other members of the international community are to be effective in bringing relief, security, and democracy to the country; and

(2) the international community, through the United Nations peacekeeping mission, humanitarian and development relief, and other forms of assistance, is providing a substantial amount of funding that is giving the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo an opportunity to make progress towards accomplishing the policy objectives in section 102, but this assistance cannot continue in perpetuity.

(b) REPORT ON PROGRESS.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the progress made toward accomplishing the policy objectives described in section 102.

(2) CONTENT.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a description of any major impediments that prevent the accomplishment of the policy objectives described in section 102;

(B) an evaluation of United States policies and foreign assistance programs designed to accomplish such policy objectives; and

(C) recommendations for—

(i) improving these policies and programs; and

(ii) any additional bilateral or multilateral actions necessary to promote peace and prosperity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

(c) TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State may withhold assistance otherwise available under this Act if the Secretary determines and reports to Congress that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo is not making sufficient progress towards accomplishing the policy objectives described in section 102.

SEC. 105. STRATEGY ON PROMOTING HUMANITARIAN RELIEF, SECURITY, AND DEMOCRACY IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report setting forth a strategy for achieving the policy objectives described in section 102, including a description of an effective mechanism for coordination of United States Government efforts to implement this strategy.

SEC. 106. SPECIAL ENVOY FOR THE GREAT LAKES REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President should appoint a Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region to resolve the instability and insecurity in Eastern Congo, which is the result of multiple international and domestic factors, and to enhance the regional harmonization of United States policies and assistance programs.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In appointing the Special Envoy, the President should consult with the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, and the Chairmen and Ranking Members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.

(c) ELIGIBILITY OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE EMPLOYEES.—The individual designated to serve as the Special Envoy may be an employee of the Department of State with the rank of Deputy Assistant Secretary or higher.

TITLE II—MULTILATERAL ACTIONS TO ADDRESS URGENT NEEDS IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

SEC. 201. PROMOTION OF UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

The United States shall use its voice and vote in the United Nations Security Council—

(1) to address exploitation at the United Nations Peacekeeping Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) by urging, when credible allegations exist, appropriate investigation of alleged perpetrators and, as necessary, prosecution of United Nations personnel responsible for sexual abuses in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(2) to ensure that appropriate guidelines, codes of conduct, and programs for the prevention of sexual abuse and trafficking in persons are undertaken by the United Nations;

(3) to strengthen the authority and capacity of MONUC by—

(A) providing specific authority and obligation to prevent and effectively counter imminent threats;

(B) clarifying and strengthening MONUC's rules of engagement to enhance the protection of vulnerable civilian populations;

(C) enhancing the surveillance and intelligence-gathering capabilities available to MONUC;

(D) where consistent with United States policy, making available personnel, communications, and military assets that improve the effectiveness of robust peacekeeping, mobility, and command and control capabilities of MONUC; and

(E) providing MONUC with the authority and resources needed to support efforts sur-

rounding national elections and the referendum on the constitution, and to monitor arms trafficking and natural resource exploitation at key border posts and airfields in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(4) to encourage regular visits of the United Nations Security Council to monitor the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(5) to ensure that the practice of recruiting and arming children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is immediately halted pursuant to Security Council Resolutions 1460 (2003) and 1539 (2004);

(6) to strengthen the arms embargo imposed pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1493 (2003) and ensure that violators are held accountable through appropriate measures, including the possible imposition of sanctions;

(7) to allow for the more effective protection and monitoring of natural resources in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, especially in the eastern part of the country, and for public disclosure and independent auditing of natural resource revenues to help ensure transparent and accountable management of these revenues;

(8) to press countries in the Congo region to help facilitate an end to the violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and promote relief, security, and democracy throughout the region; and

(9) to encourage the United Nations Secretary-General to become more involved in completing the policy objectives described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 102 and ensure that recent fighting in North Kivu, which displaced over 150,000 people, as well as fighting in Ituri and other areas, does not create widespread instability throughout the country.

SEC. 202. INCREASING CONTRIBUTIONS AND OTHER HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE THROUGH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall instruct the United States permanent representative or executive director, as the case may be, to the United Nations voluntary agencies, including the World Food Program, the United Nations Development Program, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, international financial institutions, and other appropriate international organizations to use the voice and vote of the United States to support additional humanitarian and development assistance for the Democratic Republic of the Congo in order to accomplish the objectives described in section 102.

(b) SUPPORT CONTINGENT ON PROGRESS.—If the Secretary of State determines that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo is not making sufficient progress towards accomplishing the policy objectives in section 102, the President shall consider withdrawing United States support for the assistance described in subsection (a) when future funding decisions are considered.

RECOGNIZING THE FDA

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the HELP Committee be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to H. Con. Res. 426.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 426) recognizing the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health and Human

Services on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the passage of the Food and Drug Act for the important service it provides the Nation.

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

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, as we recognize the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Food and Drug Administration, I would like to rise and express my concern about the current direction of this agency.

There is no doubt that, since the agency's founding, the employees of the FDA have made an enormous contribution to protection the health of our Nation, and I believe that we should recognize the efforts of the thousands of civil servants who have helped to ensure the safety of our food and medicine.

Yet while the FDA has long represented the gold standard of consumer protection, I am afraid that this standard is being tarnished by the current activities of the agency. Under this administration, we have seen ideology placed before science, and politics before the public health.

Consider the way in which the FDA has sought to block wider access to Emergency Contraception, also known as Plan B, a tool that can prevent unintended pregnancy. Two successive FDA commissioners—Bush administration political appointees—blocked Plan B from being sold over the counter, overruling the FDA's medical experts, advisors, and the recommendations of over 70 organizations, including the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Pediatrics. The Government Accountability Office has confirmed that the FDA's 2004 decision not to approve over-the-counter sales was politically motivated. And despite the years that have passed since the original recommendation to approve Plan B for over the counter use, we still have no action, other than delay after delay, on that recommendation.

American women deserve an answer from the FDA. With Senator PATTY MURRAY, I have placed a hold on the nomination of current acting Commissioner Dr. Andrew Von Eschenbach's to lead this agency, and I will continue to hold the nomination of Dr. von Eschenbach until the FDA issues a decision on Plan B, yes or no.

The FDA was founded in 1906 to protect the interests of the American consumer. One hundred years later, I fear that politics and ideology may triumph over the agency's original mission. I believe the best way to celebrate the FDA centennial is to make a commitment to reforms that will restore this agency's reputation as the gold standard of consumer protection.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 426) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT AMENDMENTS OF 2005

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 203, S. 1021.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1021) to reauthorize the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Workforce Investment Act Amendments of 2005".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

Sec. 3. References.

TITLE I—AMENDMENTS TO TITLE I OF THE WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT OF 1998

Subtitle A—Definitions

Sec. 101. Definitions.

Subtitle B—Statewide and Local Workforce Investment Systems

Sec. 111. Purpose.

Sec. 112. State workforce investment boards.

Sec. 113. State plan.

Sec. 114. Local workforce investment areas.

Sec. 115. Local workforce investment boards.

Sec. 116. Local plan.

Sec. 117. Establishment of one-stop delivery systems.

Sec. 118. Eligible providers of training services.

Sec. 119. Eligible providers of youth activities.

Sec. 120. Youth activities.

Sec. 121. Adult and dislocated worker employment and training activities.

Sec. 122. Performance accountability system.

Sec. 123. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle C—Job Corps

Sec. 131. Job Corps.

Subtitle D—National Programs

Sec. 141. Native American programs.

Sec. 142. Migrant and seasonal farmworker programs.

Sec. 143. Veterans' workforce investment programs.

Sec. 144. Youth challenge grants.

Sec. 145. Technical assistance.

Sec. 146. Demonstration, pilot, multiservice, research, and multistate projects.

Sec. 147. National dislocated worker grants.

Sec. 148. Authorization of appropriations for national activities.

Subtitle E—Administration

Sec. 151. Requirements and restrictions.

Sec. 152. Reports.

Sec. 153. Administrative provisions.

Sec. 154. Use of certain real property.

Sec. 155. General program requirements.

Subtitle F—Incentive Grants

Sec. 161. Incentive grants.

Subtitle G—Conforming Amendments

Sec. 171. Table of contents.

Sec. 172. Conforming amendments.

TITLE II—AMENDMENTS TO THE ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY ACT

Sec. 201. Short title; purpose.

Sec. 202. Definitions.

Sec. 203. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 204. Home schools.

Sec. 205. Reservation of funds; grants to eligible agencies; allotments.

Sec. 206. Performance accountability system.

Sec. 207. State administration.

Sec. 208. State distribution of funds; matching requirement.

Sec. 209. State leadership activities.

Sec. 210. State plan.

Sec. 211. Programs for corrections education and other institutionalized individuals.

Sec. 212. Grants and contracts for eligible providers.

Sec. 213. Local application.

Sec. 214. Local administrative cost limits.

Sec. 215. Administrative provisions.

Sec. 216. National Institute for Literacy.

Sec. 217. National leadership activities.

Sec. 218. Integrated English literacy and civics education.

Sec. 219. Transition.

TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW

Sec. 301. Wagner-Peyser Act.

TITLE IV—REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS

Sec. 401. Short title.

Sec. 402. Technical amendments to table of contents.

Sec. 403. Purpose.

Sec. 404. Rehabilitation Services Administration

Sec. 405. Definitions.

Sec. 406. Administration of the Act.

Sec. 407. Reports.

Sec. 408. Carryover.

Subtitle A—Vocational Rehabilitation Services

Sec. 411. Declaration of policy; authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 412. State plans.

Sec. 413. Eligibility and individualized plan for employment.

Sec. 414. Vocational rehabilitation services.

Sec. 415. State rehabilitation council.

Sec. 416. Evaluation standards and performance indicators.

Sec. 417. Monitoring and review.

Sec. 418. State allotments.

Sec. 419. Reservation for expanded transition services.

Sec. 420. Client assistance program.

Sec. 421. Incentive grants.

Sec. 422. Vocational rehabilitation services grants.

Sec. 423. GAO studies.

Subtile B—Research and Training

Sec. 431. Declaration of purpose.

Sec. 432. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 433. National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research.

Sec. 434. Interagency committee.

Sec. 435. Research and other covered activities.

Sec. 436. Rehabilitation Research Advisory Council.

Sec. 437. Definition.

Subtile C—Professional Development and Special Projects and Demonstrations

Sec. 441. Training.

Sec. 442. Demonstration and training programs.

Sec. 443. Migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

Sec. 444. Recreational programs.

Subtile D—National Council on Disability

Sec. 451. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtile E—Rights and Advocacy

Sec. 461. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.

Sec. 462. Protection and advocacy of individual rights.

Subtile F—Employment Opportunities for Individuals With Disabilities

Sec. 471. Projects with industry.

Sec. 472. Projects with industry authorization of appropriations.