

(1) by redesignating subsections (f), (g), and (h) as subsections (h), (i), and (j), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) CORRECTIVE RESPONSES TO AUDIT PROBLEMS.—The Secretary shall—

“(1) take action to address deficiencies identified by a report or investigation of the Special Inspector General or other auditor engaged by the TARP; or

“(2) certify to appropriate committees of Congress that no action is necessary or appropriate.

“(g) COOPERATION AND COORDINATION WITH OTHER ENTITIES.—In carrying out the duties, responsibilities, and authorities of the Special Inspector General under this section, the Special Inspector General shall work with each of the following entities, with a view toward avoiding duplication of effort and ensuring comprehensive oversight of the Troubled Asset Relief Program through effective cooperation and coordination:

“(1) The Inspector General of the Department of Treasury.

“(2) The Inspector General of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

“(3) The Inspector General of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

“(4) The Inspector General of the Federal Reserve Board.

“(5) The Inspector General of the Federal Housing Finance Board.

“(6) The Inspector General of any other entity as appropriate.”.

SEC. 5. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 121(h) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (division A of Public Law 110-343), as redesignated by this Act, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) Not later than July 1, 2009, the Special Inspector General shall submit a report to Congress analyzing the use of any funds received by a financial institution under the TARP and make the report available to the public, including posting the report on the home page of the website of the the Special Inspector General within 24 hours after the submission of the report.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) Except as provided under paragraph (3), all reports submitted under this subsection shall be available to the public.”.

SEC. 6. FUNDING OF THE OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Section 121(i)(1) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (division A of Public Law 110-343), as redesignated by this Act, is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, not later than 7 days after the date on which the nomination of the Special Inspector General is first confirmed by the Senate”.

AMERICA'S BEAUTIFUL NATIONAL PARKS QUARTER DOLLAR COIN ACT OF 2008

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 6184 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 6184) to provide for a program for circulating quarter dollar coins that are emblematic of a national park or other national site in each State, the District of Columbia, and each territory of the United States, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the bill be read a third time and passed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 6184) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

COMMENDING IDAHO ON WINNING TO HOST THE 2009 SPECIAL OLYMPICS WORLD WINTER GAMES

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Commerce Committee be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 196.

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

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 196) commending Idaho on winning the bid to host the 2009 Special Olympics World Winter Games.

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

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

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

The resolution (S. Res. 196) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 196

Whereas Special Olympics is an international nonprofit organization that promotes personal development through sports training and competition;

Whereas Special Olympics advances the understanding of intellectual disabilities in the community and the Nation through participation and fellowship;

Whereas Special Olympics serves more than 2,500,000 individuals with intellectual disabilities;

Whereas Special Olympics offers more than 200 programs in over 160 countries;

Whereas Special Olympics offers 30 Olympic-type summer and winter sports to both children and adults with intellectual disabilities;

Whereas Boise, Idaho won the international bid to host the 2009 Special Olympics World Winter Games to be held February 6 through 13, 2009;

Whereas thousands of athletes are expected to compete in the 2009 Special Olympics World Winter Games; and

Whereas the 2009 Special Olympics World Winter Games will be the largest multi-sport event ever held in the State of Idaho: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) applauds the goals and principles of Special Olympics;

(2) salutes the athletes, coaches, family members, friends, and volunteers that make Special Olympics possible; and

(3) congratulates the State of Idaho on its selection as the host for the 2009 Special Olympics World Winter Games.

ENSURING COMPENSATION AND OTHER EMOLUMENTS ATTACHED TO THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S.J. Res. 46 introduced earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 46) ensuring that the compensation and other emoluments attached to the Office of Secretary of State are those which were in effect on January 1, 2007.

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

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be read three times and passed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements related thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S.J. RES. 46

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. COMPENSATION AND OTHER EMOLUMENTS ATTACHED TO THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The compensation and other emoluments attached to the office of Secretary of State shall be those in effect January 1, 2007, notwithstanding any increase in such compensation or emoluments after that date under any provision of law, or provision which has the force and effect of law, that is enacted or becomes effective during the period beginning at noon of January 3, 2007, and ending at noon of January 3, 2013.

(b) CIVIL ACTION AND APPEAL.—

(1) JURISDICTION.—Any person aggrieved by an action of the Secretary of State may bring a civil action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia to contest the constitutionality of the appointment and continuance in office of the Secretary of State on the ground that such appointment and continuance in office is in violation of article I, section 6, clause 2, of the Constitution. The United States District Court for the District of Columbia shall have exclusive jurisdiction over such a civil action, without regard to the sum or value of the matter in controversy.

(2) THREE JUDGE PANEL.—Any claim challenging the constitutionality of the appointment and continuance in office of the Secretary of State on the ground that such appointment and continuance in office is in violation of article I, section 6, clause 2, of

the Constitution, in an action brought under paragraph (1) shall be heard and determined by a panel of three judges in accordance with section 2284 of title 28, United States Code. It shall be the duty of the district court to advance on the docket and to expedite the disposition of any matter brought under this subsection.

(3) APPEAL.—

(A) DIRECT APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT.—An appeal may be taken directly to the Supreme Court of the United States from any interlocutory or final judgment, decree, or order upon the validity of the appointment and continuance in office of the Secretary of State under article I, section 6, clause 2, of the Constitution, entered in any action brought under this subsection. Any such appeal shall be taken by a notice of appeal filed within 20 days after such judgment, decree, or order is entered.

(B) JURISDICTION.—The Supreme Court shall, if it has not previously ruled on the question presented by an appeal taken under subparagraph (A), accept jurisdiction over the appeal, advance the appeal on the docket, and expedite the appeal.

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This joint resolution shall take effect at 12:00 p.m. on January 20, 2009.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 7311, which was received from the House.

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

The clerk will state the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 7311) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2008 through 2011 for the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2000, to enhance measures to combat trafficking in persons, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I am glad the Senate today passed the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Act, a bill that will strengthen our efforts to stop the abhorrent practice of human trafficking in the United States and around the world. I congratulate Senators BIDEN and BROWNBACK, Congressman BERMAN, and the many others who worked hard on this important legislation. I commend Senate and House leaders on this bill for putting aside significant differences to reach consensus on this important issue. I was pleased to support this bill as it moved through the Judiciary Committee this summer, and I am heartened that it will soon become law.

This bill enhances protections to the victims of these terrible crimes and provides new laws against the immoral practice of recruiting children to be soldiers. Human trafficking is a modern-day form of slavery, involving victims who are forced, defrauded or coerced into sexual or labor exploitation. These practices continue to victimize

hundreds of thousands around the world, mostly women and children, and we must continue to make the laws banning human trafficking more effective and meaningful.

The coerced and often violent subjugation and exploitation of women, girls, and children continues to plague many regions of the world. As news reports continue to reveal, women and girls from many nations are sold as slaves and forced to engage in the sex industry. Children are recruited, and sometimes even drugged, to become soldiers in war-torn regions of the world, and poor destitute immigrant workers are often duped or coerced to work in intolerable conditions that amount to forced labor. Even in the United States, we are not immune to the scourge of human trafficking, as evidenced by recent reports of Haitian children being brought to the United States as servants, who are then beaten and abused into servitude. Progress has been made to address these horrific problems, but we must continue to do more. This bill does.

I want to thank Senator BIDEN for introducing this bill in the Senate. I commend him for working with all the Federal agencies and constituent interests to address new issues that continue to come up in the fight against human trafficking. This bill will provide more protection to victims, particularly child victims of human trafficking, and will give prosecutors new tools to gain cooperation from witnesses and informants who can provide vital testimony in human trafficking prosecutions. This bill also contains tools to combat the equally abhorrent practice of recruiting or using child soldiers. I particularly appreciate Senator BIDEN's work to remove language that would have resulted in unintended mandatory minimum penalties in the bill.

We must rededicate our efforts to the prevention of human trafficking, the protection of its victims, and prosecution of those who would commit these heinous offenses. Nowhere on earth should it be acceptable to deceive, abuse, and force a person into a life of enslavement. To deny a person their right to freedom is an affront to the ideals of this Nation. Passage of this legislation is a first step toward correcting this terrible problem.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I thank my colleagues for supporting the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008.

This trafficking bill includes a provision I authored over 8 years ago—the Unaccompanied Alien Minor Act—to ensure that unaccompanied children receive humane and appropriate treatment while in the custody of the U.S. Government.

Today Congress took an important step to protecting unaccompanied alien children, the most vulnerable immigrants.

I believe we have a special obligation to ensure that these children are treat-

ed humanely and fairly. Unfortunately, without this legislation, there would be no procedure to make sure that happens.

Currently, when a child is apprehended by immigration authorities, that child usually knows nothing about U.S. courts or immigration policies and frequently does not speak English. As a result, many are sent to detention facilities—often with adults or hardened criminals with no idea that they might be eligible for foster care or immigration relief.

This bill is necessary because every year, more than 7,000 undocumented and unaccompanied children are apprehended in the United States or at our borders. This bill deals with how these thousands of children will be treated while awaiting a final decision on their immigration status in this country.

Today Congress took the first step to ensure that unaccompanied minors in temporary Federal custody are treated as children and not as criminals.

I first became involved in this issue when I saw the treatment of a 15-year-old Chinese girl, who fled persecution in her country and had spent 9 months in a juvenile jail. She came to her asylum hearing shackled and in prison clothing. As she told her story to an immigration judge, she could not wipe away her tears because her hands were chained to her waist.

This bill seeks to protect children like this girl, who have escaped traumatic situations such as armed conflict, sweatshop labor, human trafficking, forced prostitution, and other life-threatening circumstances.

These children have seen their family members threatened, tortured and even murdered. Many have been targets of attacks themselves.

Indeed, it is through their resilience and indomitable spirit that they have found themselves in our country. And they need our help.

Yet, our Nation's response over the several years has been unacceptable. According to a report issued by Amnesty International in June of 2004, unaccompanied children have too often languished in an unregulated immigration system.

According to Amnesty International, investigators identified situations where children were strip-searched or kept in solitary confinement. Others were victims of extreme brutality or refugees from war zones and rather than being placed in appropriate facilities, they were thrown in juvenile jails.

Most children reported that they had not received weekly visits from officials specializing in juvenile care.

In addition, 83 percent of these facilities reported that they routinely restrained the children with handcuffs or leg irons when they are transported.

One attorney told the story of a 7-year-old boy who had been forced to appear before a judge in handcuffs.

The majority of these children have been forced to struggle through an immigration system designed for adults.