

REVOCATION OF A PUBLIC LAND ORDER

The bill (H.R. 1101) to revoke a Public Land Order with respect to certain lands erroneously included in the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge, California, was read the third time and passed.

NEW SHIPPER REVIEW AMENDMENT ACT OF 2005

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 695, 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 legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 695) to suspend temporarily new shipper bonding privileges.

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 statements related to the measure be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 695) was read a third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 695

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 "New Shipper Review Amendment Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF NEW SHIPPER BONDING PRIVILEGES.

Clause (iii) of section 751(a)(2)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(2)(B)(iii)) shall not be effective during the 3-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Trade Representative, and the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection, shall submit to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives a report containing—

(1) recommendations on whether the suspension of the effectiveness of section 751(a)(2)(B)(iii) of the Tariff Act of 1930 should be extended beyond the date provided in section 2 of this Act; and

(2) assessments of the effectiveness of any administrative measures that have been implemented to address the difficulties giving rise to section 2 of this Act, including—

(A) problems in assuring the collection of antidumping duties on imports from new shippers;

(B) administrative burdens imposed on the Department of Commerce by new shipper reviews; and

(C) the use of the bonding privilege by importers from new shippers to circumvent the effect of antidumping duty orders.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the bill be held at the desk.

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

SENATOR PAUL SIMON WATER FOR THE POOR ACT OF 2005

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1973, which was received from the House.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1973) to make access to safe water and sanitation for developing countries a specific policy objective of the United States foreign assistance programs, 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 related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 1973) was read the third time and passed.

REGARDING OVERSIGHT OF THE INTERNET CORPORATION FOR ASSIGNED NAMES AND NUMBERS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 317, submitted earlier today.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 317) expressing the sense of the Senate regarding oversight of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers.

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

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today at the World Summit on the Information Society, an agreement was announced to maintain the current structure for managing the Internet. This agreement marks a critical step toward ensuring the stability and security of the Internet and preserving its benefits not only for the United States, but for countries across the globe.

In late October I joined with the other co-chairs of the Internet Caucus in a letter to the White House urging the administration to stand firm in its position to protect the Internet and resist efforts to undo the structure that has worked so well so far. I also joined Senator BURNS in offering a resolution to maintain the currently effective status quo on Internet governance. The agreement that now has been reached in Tunis to maintain the current structure for managing domain names and the Internet is consistent with our efforts.

The value of the Internet is incalculable. The Internet has brought an unprecedented level of commercial exchanges in both the consumer and business-to-business realms. It has spawned and prompted the development of new ideas, businesses and relationships. It has empowered people who have never

had access to power and otherwise would likely never have an opportunity to be heard, much less challenge or influence public policy and institutional power. It has introduced and cemented friendships across the globe, and it has distributed information and fostered greater understanding and awareness of others' ideas and others' cultures. Becoming part of a global Internet environment has also shown us we are part of the wider world in which all of us live. It is values like these that no doubt our world partners are seeking to preserve in their proposals, yet would unwittingly undermine.

The United States developed and nourished the Internet. The open economy and constitutional liberties that are the foundations of our Nation allowed us the privilege and extraordinary responsibility to serve as the great incubator that has unleashed these spectacular developments and benefits.

No doubt we can do even better. Some have benefited substantially more than others. We have further strides to make before eradicating the digital divide and narrowing the gaps between the haves and have-nots. We also need to be vigilant in maintaining the essential freedom and influences that have kept the Internet flourishing. We should work closely with other countries to address challenges and concerns as they arise. By proceeding prudently and knowledgeably, taking care not to jeopardize the innovations and openness that have allowed the Internet to thrive, we can foster progress and continue to enjoy the benefits the Internet continues to bring to the world.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the letter from the Internet Caucus co-chairs to the White House and today's Associated Press article "Deal Reached on Managing the Internet" be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, October 24, 2005.

Hon. GEORGE W. BUSH,
The President of the United States, The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR PRESIDENT BUSH: As co-chairs of the Congressional Internet Caucus, we are writing to applaud your position that governance of the Internet should not be transferred to an international government organization and to urge you to communicate this position to the international community during the upcoming World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in Tunisia.

As you know, the Internet's domain name system (DNS) is administered by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), a private, nonprofit organization based in the United States that works closely with the U.S. Department of Commerce. We believe that this privately-operated approach fosters market principles and is the most efficient way to administer the DNS. The greater the government involvement in running the Internet's day-to-day operations, the more likely that red tape and overly burdensome regulations will result.