

(8) penalties for violations of law and abuses in the awarding and performance of Government contracts; and

(9) lessons learned from the contracting process used in Iraq and Afghanistan and in connection with the war on terrorism with respect to the structure, coordination, management policies, and procedures of the Federal Government.

(c) **INVESTIGATION OF WASTEFUL AND FRAUDULENT PRACTICES.**—The investigation by the Special Committee of allegations of wasteful and fraudulent practices under subsection (b)(6) shall include investigation of allegations regarding any contract or spending entered into, supervised by, or otherwise involving the Coalition Provisional Authority, regardless of whether or not such contract or spending involved appropriated funds of the United States.

(d) **EVIDENCE CONSIDERED.**—In carrying out its duties, the Special Committee shall ascertain and evaluate the evidence developed by all relevant governmental agencies regarding the facts and circumstances relevant to contracts described in subsection (a) and any contract or spending covered by subsection (c).

SEC. 4104. COMPOSITION OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

(a) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Special Committee shall consist of 7 members of the Senate of whom—

(A) 4 members shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, in consultation with the majority leader of the Senate; and

(B) 3 members shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate.

(2) **DATE.**—The appointments of the members of the Special Committee shall be made not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) **VACANCIES.**—Any vacancy in the Special Committee shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(c) **SERVICE.**—Service of a Senator as a member, chairman, or ranking member of the Special Committee shall not be taken into account for the purposes of paragraph (4) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

(d) **CHAIRMAN AND RANKING MEMBER.**—The chairman of the Special Committee shall be designated by the majority leader of the Senate, and the ranking member of the Special Committee shall be designated by the minority leader of the Senate.

(e) **QUORUM.**—

(1) **REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.**—A majority of the members of the Special Committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of reporting a matter or recommendation to the Senate.

(2) **TESTIMONY.**—One member of the Special Committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony.

(3) **OTHER BUSINESS.**—A majority of the members of the Special Committee, or 1/3 of the members of the Special Committee if at least one member of the minority party is present, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting any other business of the Special Committee.

SEC. 4105. RULES AND PROCEDURES.

(a) **GOVERNANCE UNDER STANDING RULES OF SENATE.**—Except as otherwise specifically provided in this subtitle, the investigation, study, and hearings conducted by the Special Committee shall be governed by the Standing Rules of the Senate.

(b) **ADDITIONAL RULES AND PROCEDURES.**—The Special Committee may adopt additional rules or procedures if the chairman and ranking member agree that such addi-

tional rules or procedures are necessary to enable the Special Committee to conduct the investigation, study, and hearings authorized by this resolution. Any such additional rules and procedures—

(1) shall not be inconsistent with this resolution or the Standing Rules of the Senate; and

(2) shall become effective upon publication in the Congressional Record.

SEC. 4106. AUTHORITY OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Special Committee may exercise all of the powers and responsibilities of a committee under rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

(b) **HEARINGS.**—The Special Committee or, at its direction, any subcommittee or member of the Special Committee, may, for the purpose of carrying out this resolution—

(1) hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, receive such evidence, and administer such oaths as the Special Committee or such subcommittee or member considers advisable; and

(2) require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, documents, tapes, and materials as the Special Committee considers advisable.

(c) **ISSUANCE AND ENFORCEMENT OF SUBPOENAS.**—

(1) **ISSUANCE.**—Subpoenas issued under subsection (b) shall bear the signature of the Chairman of the Special Committee and shall be served by any person or class of persons designated by the Chairman for that purpose.

(2) **ENFORCEMENT.**—In the case of contumacy or failure to obey a subpoena issued under subsection (a), the United States district court for the judicial district in which the subpoenaed person resides, is served, or may be found may issue an order requiring such person to appear at any designated place to testify or to produce documentary or other evidence. Any failure to obey the order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt of that court.

(d) **MEETINGS.**—The Special Committee may sit and act at any time or place during sessions, recesses, and adjournment periods of the Senate.

SEC. 4107. REPORTS.

(a) **INITIAL REPORT.**—The Special Committee shall submit to the Senate a report on the investigation conducted pursuant to section 4103 not later than 270 days after the appointment of the Special Committee members.

(b) **UPDATED REPORT.**—The Special Committee shall submit an updated report on such investigation not later than 180 days after the submission of the report under subsection (a).

(c) **ADDITIONAL REPORTS.**—The Special Committee may submit any additional report or reports that the Special Committee considers appropriate.

(d) **FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The reports under this section shall include findings and recommendations of the Special Committee regarding the matters considered under section 4103.

(e) **DISPOSITION OF REPORTS.**—Any report made by the Special Committee when the Senate is not in session shall be submitted to the Clerk of the Senate. Any report made by the Special Committee shall be referred to the committee or committees that have jurisdiction over the subject matter of the report.

SEC. 4108. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) **STAFF.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Special Committee may employ in accordance with paragraph

(2) a staff composed of such clerical, investigatory, legal, technical, and other personnel as the Special Committee, or the chairman or the ranking member, considers necessary or appropriate.

(2) **APPOINTMENT OF STAFF.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Special Committee shall appoint a staff for the majority, a staff for the minority, and a nondesignated staff.

(B) **MAJORITY STAFF.**—The majority staff shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the chairman and shall work under the general supervision and direction of the chairman.

(C) **MINORITY STAFF.**—The minority staff shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the ranking member of the Special Committee, and shall work under the general supervision and direction of such member.

(D) **NONDESIGNATED STAFF.**—Nondesignated staff shall be appointed, and may be removed, jointly by the chairman and the ranking member, and shall work under the joint general supervision and direction of the chairman and ranking member.

(b) **COMPENSATION.**—

(1) **MAJORITY STAFF.**—The chairman shall fix the compensation of all personnel of the majority staff of the Special Committee.

(2) **MINORITY STAFF.**—The ranking member shall fix the compensation of all personnel of the minority staff of the Special Committee.

(3) **NONDESIGNATED STAFF.**—The chairman and ranking member shall jointly fix the compensation of all nondesignated staff of the Special Committee, within the budget approved for such purposes for the Special Committee.

(c) **REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES.**—The Special Committee may reimburse the members of its staff for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by such staff members in the performance of their functions for the Special Committee.

(d) **PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.**—There shall be paid out of the applicable accounts of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for the expenses of the Special Committee. Such payments shall be made on vouchers signed by the chairman of the Special Committee and approved in the manner directed by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate. Amounts made available under this subsection shall be expended in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

SEC. 4109. TERMINATION.

The Special Committee shall terminate on July 1, 2008.

SEC. 4110. SENSE OF SENATE ON CERTAIN CLAIMS REGARDING THE COALITION PROVISIONAL AUTHORITY.

It is the sense of the Senate that any claim of fraud, waste, or abuse under the False Claims Act that involves any contract or spending by the Coalition Provisional Authority should be considered a claim against the United States Government.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 559—CALLING ON THE PRESIDENT TO TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO HELP STOP THE VIOLENCE IN DARFUR

Mr. BIDEN. (for himself, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. DODD, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. CHAFEE,

Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. BROWN-BACK, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. INOUE, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Whereas the Darfur Peace Agreement, signed on May 5, 2006, between the Government of Sudan and rebels in Darfur has not resulted in a cessation of hostilities in Darfur;

Whereas, although the United Nations Security Council approved Security Council Resolution 1706 (2006), which provides for a United Nations peacekeeping presence in Darfur to replace the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS), the Government of Sudan has rejected the deployment of United Nations peacekeepers;

Whereas the Government of Sudan is engaged in a major offensive in Darfur, in direct violation of the Darfur Peace Agreement;

Whereas violence in the Darfur region has increased since the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement;

Whereas Jan Egeland, the United Nations Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs, has stated that the coming weeks may result in a "man-made catastrophe of an unprecedented scale" in Darfur;

Whereas the African Union has decided to terminate the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) at the end of September 2006;

Whereas it is unlikely that the United Nations will have the logistical means or capability to deploy peacekeepers to Sudan until the end of 2006;

Whereas the people of Darfur cannot wait that long for security to be re-established; and

Whereas the international community must renew its efforts to stop genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity in Darfur:

Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) strongly condemns—

(A) the current military offensive of the Government of Sudan in Darfur in violation of the terms of the May 5, 2006, Darfur Peace Agreement and the April 8, 2004, N'Djamena cease-fire accord; and

(B) the rejection by the Government of Sudan of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1706 (2006);

(2) commends the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) for its actions to date in monitoring the April 8, 2004, N'Djamena cease-fire agreement in Darfur and encourages the African Union to leave the AMIS force in place until a United Nations peacekeeping mission is deployed to Darfur;

(3) calls upon the Government of Sudan to immediately—

(A) cease its military offensive in Darfur; and

(B) comply with the deployment of United Nations peacekeepers to Darfur called for by the United Nations Security Council;

(4) calls upon the United Nations—

(A) to deploy as quickly as practicable peacekeeping troops as authorized by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1706 (2006) that are well trained and equipped; and

(B) to begin considerations of sanctions as called for by paragraphs 6 and 7 of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1556 (2004) and paragraph 14 of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1564 (2004);

(5) urges the President to take urgent steps to help improve the security situation in Darfur, including by—

(A) pursuing the imposition of a "no-fly zone" in Darfur in cooperation with the United Nations, NATO, or NATO allies;

(B) garnering support for NATO assistance with the handover by the African Union of the AMIS mission to the United Nations;

(C) working through diplomatic channels to obtain the support of China, Russia, and United States allies in the Arab League in securing the compliance of the Government of Sudan with the deployment of United Nations peacekeepers as provided by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1706 (2006);

(D) supporting full funding for the United Nations Peacekeeping Mission in Sudan;

(E) securing the necessary support from United Nations member states to schedule a special session on Sudan in the United Nations Human Rights Council; and

(F) appointing a Special Envoy to Sudan to head the Office of the Presidential Special Envoy established pursuant to chapter 6 of title I of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (Public Law 109-234; 120 Stat. 439); and

(6) urges the international community—

(A) to support the deployment of United Nations peacekeepers to Darfur financially, with logistical and equipment support, or through troop contributions;

(B) to fulfill financial obligations to United Nations and international humanitarian aid agencies for responding to the crisis in Darfur or addressing humanitarian needs throughout Sudan;

(C) to impose targeted sanctions against members of the National Congress Party determined to be responsible for human rights violations, war crimes, and crimes against humanity; and

(D) to impose sanctions consistent with paragraphs 6 and 7 of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1556 (2004) and paragraph 14 of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1564 (2004)

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, today I am introducing a resolution along with my colleague Senator DEWINE urging the President to take immediate action to avert a looming tragedy in Darfur, Sudan. The government of Sudan has launched an all-out military offensive in Darfur that could result in hundreds of thousands of additional deaths. The United States must lead the international community to save those lives. It is urgent that we act.

How did we arrive at such a situation? And what must we do to stop it?

Over the past two years the situation in Sudan has remained dire. As many as 400,000 people may be dead. Two million people have been displaced from their homes, over 200,000 are refugees in Chad, and three million rely on international aid. Those numbers haven't diminished over time, they have gotten worse. And now, they may be on the brink of becoming even more catastrophic.

In May of this year, the government of Sudan and rebels in Darfur—specifically the Minni Minnawi faction of the Sudan Liberation Army, SLA,—signed a peace agreement. Rather than improving the security situation, the Darfur Peace Agreement has made things worse. The agreement never had the support of the entire SLA, or the other major rebel movement in Darfur, the Justice and Equality Movement. Nor did it have the support of people living in displaced camps in Darfur. In the days and weeks after news of the agreement spread, violence in camps

increased either because people misunderstood what was in the agreement, or they felt the agreement was flawed. And violence on the ground became worse, as the rebel factions split and fighting erupted between those who had signed the Darfur Peace Agreement and those who had not.

Tens of thousands of people have been displaced in fighting since May—fifty thousand in the last two months alone. Many of them have taken refuge in camps for the internally displaced. Attacks on humanitarian aid convoys have increased by a factor of more than ten compared to this time last year. Twelve humanitarian workers have been killed in the past four months—more than during the previous year. Two hundred internally displaced women have been raped and another two hundred violently assaulted in over the course of the past five weeks.

The United Nations, after months of delay, finally extended the mandate of the U.N. Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) to Darfur at the end of August. U.N. Security Council Resolution 1706 authorizes the deployment of over 17,000 peacekeepers and 3000 civilian police to Darfur. Regrettably, however, the government of Sudan has rejected the deployment of the U.N. force, instead launching a military offensive in Darfur. African Union officials have stated that they will not extend the mission in Sudan past the end of this month. And even if the aforementioned impediments did not exist, it would be months before a U.N. mission could fully deploy.

Just to make absolutely sure a peacekeeping force is never deployed, the government of Khartoum has gone on the offensive. If it scorches enough earth—and people—there will be no need for the peacekeeping force because there will be no one left to protect and no peace to keep.

We are at a pivotal moment. Hundreds of thousands of Sudanese are in camps, vulnerable to aerial and ground attacks from government forces. We cannot stand by and do nothing.

This resolution is straightforward. It calls on the President to undertake three key actions, some of which the Senate has asked him to do before: First, it once again calls on him to pursue the imposition of a no-fly zone through the U.N., NATO or NATO allies. The Senate asked the President to propose that NATO consider how to implement and enforce such a no-fly zone in March of this year. If anything, the need to enforce a no-fly zone has increased.

Second, it asks that the President secure the necessary support from United Nations member states to schedule a special session on Sudan in the United Nations Human Rights Council. The international community must speak out on the atrocities which continue to unfold in Sudan—and it must act.

Third, it asks the President to appoint a Special Envoy to Sudan to head the office that Senator DEWINE and I

established at the State Department through a provision in the supplemental appropriations bill that was signed into law in June. The administration has avoided doing so for years, and our diplomatic efforts have suffered as a result.

I'm under no illusion that these actions alone will stop the Sudanese government. The international community must put a credible force on the ground as soon as possible. NATO should be prepared to help the AMIS hand-off to the United Nations. It is imperative that the President pick up the phone and talk to our NATO allies about how to do that. He should also call the president of the African Union and the U.N. Secretary General about going to Khartoum to talk to President Bashir about his government's rejection of the U.N. Security Council resolution. And the Secretary of State must get involved in diplomatic efforts to convince the Sudanese to cooperate with the implementation of Security Council resolution. I understand that Assistant Secretary of State Frazer was sent to Khartoum over the Labor Day weekend. She met with President Bashir, but according to all reports, the meeting did not result in any change in Khartoum's posture towards the deployment of U.N. troops. I applaud the administration for sending Dr. Frazer. But with all due respect I think we need to be engaged at higher levels.

It has been 12 years since the international community watched nearly a million people get killed in Rwanda, and 11 years since the world stood by as the massacres in Srebrenica occurred. Since then, President Clinton took decisive action to stop ethnic cleansing act in Bosnia, and then in Kosovo. Both missions were controversial—even unpopular. But the cost of inaction was too high. The cost of inaction in Darfur is too high as well.

SENATE RESOLUTION 560—SUPPORTING EFFORTS TO INCREASE CHILDHOOD CANCER AWARENESS, TREATMENT, AND RESEARCH

Mr. COLEMAN (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HATCH, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TALENT, and Mr. VOINOVICH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 560

Whereas an estimated 12,400 children will be diagnosed with cancer in the year 2005;
Whereas cancer is the leading cause of death by disease in children under age 15;
Whereas an estimated 2,300 children will die from cancer in the year 2005;

Whereas the incidence of cancer among children in the United States is rising by about one percent each year;

Whereas 1 in every 330 Americans develops cancer before age 20;

Whereas approximately 8 percent of deaths of those between 1 and 19 years of age are caused by cancer;

Whereas while some progress has been made, a number of funding opportunities for childhood cancer research still remain;

Whereas increasing the focus on childhood cancer research requires the recruitment of additional investigators and physicians to pediatric oncology;

Whereas peer-reviewed clinical trials are the standard of care for pediatrics and have improved cancer survival rates among children;

Whereas the number of survivors of childhood cancer continues to grow, with about 1 in 640 adults between the ages of 20 and 39 having a history of cancer;

Whereas up to ⅔ of childhood cancer survivors are likely to experience at least one late effect from treatment, many of which may be life-threatening;

Whereas some late effects of cancer treatment are identified early in follow-up and are easily resolved, while others may become chronic problems in adulthood and may have serious consequences; and

Whereas 89 percent of children with cancer experience substantial suffering in the last month of life: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that Congress should support—

(1) public and private sector efforts to promote awareness about the incidence of cancer among children, the signs and symptoms of cancer in children, treatment options, and long-term follow-up;

(2) public and private investment in childhood cancer research to improve prevention, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, post-treatment monitoring, and long-term survival;

(3) medical trainees and investigators in the field of pediatric oncology;

(4) policies that provide incentives to encourage the development of drugs and biologics designed to treat pediatric cancers;

(5) policies that encourage participation in clinical trials;

(6) medical education curricula designed to improve pain management for cancer patients; and

(7) policies that enhance education, services, and other resources related to late effects from treatment.

SENATE RESOLUTION 561—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2006, AS "RURAL AMERICA MONTH"

Mr. REID (for himself, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. FRIST, Mr. BURNS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. DAYTON, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 561

Whereas more than 55 million people live in rural areas of the country;

Whereas rural areas make up eighty percent of the United States landscape;

Whereas our rural communities are diverse, dynamic engines for growth in America;

Whereas the contribution of rural Americans to the national economy is invaluable;

Whereas rural America's natural renewable resources can help our nation break its dangerous reliance on foreign oil;

Whereas rural America's farmers and ranchers feed families across the country and around the globe while being stewards of our land and natural resources;

Whereas rural Americans look to their local police officers, firefighters, EMTs and National Guard to keep them safe in times of national emergencies;

Whereas the highest concentrations of veterans are found in rural counties;

Whereas rural Americans deserve access to affordable health care;

Whereas rural Americans deserve the finest education we can offer;

Whereas rural America is a key part of our growing information highway;

Whereas Americans in rural areas reflect values that make America great—community, service, hard work, family, and responsibility—their contributions should be recognized and commended: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the month of September 2006, as 'Rural America Month' and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe 'Rural America Month' with appropriate ceremonies and activities during the month of September.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4907. Mr. CONRAD (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 5631, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes.

SA 4908. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mrs. CLINTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5631, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4909. Mr. MENENDEZ proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 5631, supra.

SA 4910. Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. OBAMA) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5631, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4911. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. BAYH, and Mr. DORGAN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 5631, supra.

SA 4912. Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. OBAMA, Mrs. CLINTON, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5631, supra.

SA 4913. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 5631, supra.

SA 4914. Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. BURNS, Mr. DORGAN, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5631, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4915. Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. BURNS, Mr. DORGAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. REID, and Mr. SALAZAR) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 5631, supra.

SA 4916. Mr. STEVENS (for Mr. COCHRAN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 5631, supra.

SA 4917. Mr. STEVENS proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 5631, supra.

SA 4918. Mr. STEVENS proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 5631, supra.

SA 4919. Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mr. REID, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. INOUE, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. COLEMAN, and Mr. ALLEN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4954, to improve maritime and cargo security