

shortage in 2005 at a time when the child malnutrition rate in the Niger region has reached emergency levels and the country has been afflicted by locusts and drought;

Whereas the Government of Mauritania had received only ½ of the aid necessary to prevent a food shortage as of summer 2005, leaving 60 percent of the families in Mauritania without access to a sufficient amount of food in 2005;

Whereas a lack of food in Sierra Leone forced the United Nations World Food Programme to reduce the amount of aid given to 50,000 Liberian refugees residing in the country in the summer of 2005, causing additional strife in an already tense political environment;

Whereas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations World Food Programme has a 47 percent funding shortfall as of summer 2005, which could force reductions in the amount of food aid delivered to 2,900,000 people in the war-torn country;

Whereas, as of summer 2005, donors had provided less than 20 percent of the total funding that the United Nations World Food Programme needs to provide an adequate amount of food for the people of southern Africa;

Whereas, due to increasingly severe drought conditions, the number of people who are in need of food aid in southern Africa increased from 3,500,000 people in the beginning of 2005 to 8,300,000 people by the summer of 2005, of which 4,000,000 are located in Zimbabwe, 1,600,000 in Malawi, 1,200,000 in Zambia, 900,000 in Mozambique, 245,000 in Lesotho, 230,000 in Swaziland, and 60,000 in Namibia;

Whereas international donors determined that hunger and poverty in Zimbabwe are largely attributed to the political corruption of the governmental structure in the country;

Whereas the United Nations World Food Programme and the World Bank proposed using aid to fund innovative weather and famine insurance policies that could protect small farmers from hardships suffered as a result of droughts and natural disasters;

Whereas food insecurity, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and weak government institutions leave countries more vulnerable to external shocks and internal political unrest; and

Whereas the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust was established solely to meet emergency humanitarian food needs in developing countries: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That—

(1) the Senate—

(A) encourages expanded efforts to alleviate hunger throughout developing countries; and

(B) pledges to continue to support international hunger relief efforts; and

(2) it is the sense of the Senate that—

(A) the United States Government should use financial and diplomatic resources to work with other donors to ensure that food aid programs receive all necessary funding and supplies; and

(B) food aid should be provided in conjunction with measures to alleviate hunger, malnutrition, and poverty.

SENATE RESOLUTION 228—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT IT SHOULD BE A GOAL OF THE UNITED STATES TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF OIL PROJECTED TO BE IMPORTED IN 2025 BY 40 PERCENT AND THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD TAKE MEASURES TO REDUCE THE DEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES ON FOREIGN OIL

Ms. CANTWELL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. RES. 228

Whereas reports by the Energy Information Administration entitled “Annual Energy Outlook 2005” and “May 2005 Monthly Energy Review” estimated that, between January 1, 2005 and April 30, 2005, the United States imported an average of 13,056,000 barrels of oil per day and that, by 2025, the United States will import 19,110,000 barrels of oil per day;

Whereas technology solutions already exist to dramatically increase the productivity of the energy supply of the United States;

Whereas energy efficiency and conservation measures can improve the economic competitiveness of the United States and lessen energy costs for families in the United States;

Whereas the dependence of the United States on foreign oil imports leaves the United States vulnerable to oil supply shocks and reliant on the willingness of other countries to provide sufficient supplies of oil;

Whereas, although only 3 percent of proven oil reserves in the world are located in territory controlled by the United States, advances in fossil fuel extraction techniques and technologies could increase the United States energy supplies; and

Whereas reducing energy consumption also benefits the United States by lowering the environmental impacts associated with fossil fuel use: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) it should be a goal of the United States to reduce the amount of foreign oil that will be imported in 2025 by 40 percent from the amount the Energy Information Administration estimates will be imported in 2025;

(2) the President should take measures to reduce the dependence of the United States on foreign oil by—

(A) not later than 1 year after the date of passage of this resolution, and every 2 years thereafter—

(i) developing and implementing measures to reduce dependence on foreign oil by reducing oil in end-uses throughout the economy of the United States sufficient by 2015 to reduce by 1,000,000 barrels per day the total demand for oil in the United States projected for such year in the Reference Case in the Annual Energy Outlook 2005 report published by the Energy Information Administration; and

(ii) developing and implementing measures to reduce dependence on foreign oil by reducing oil in end-uses throughout the economy of the United States sufficient by 2025 to reduce by 7,640,000 barrels per day the total demand for oil in the United States projected for such year in the Reference Case in the Annual Energy Outlook 2005 report published by the Energy Information Administration; or

(B) if the President determines that there are insufficient legal authorities to achieve the target for 2025, developing and imple-

menting measures to reduce dependence on foreign oil by—

(i) reducing oil in end-uses throughout the economy of the United States to the maximum extent practicable; and

(ii) submitting to Congress proposed legislation or other recommendations to achieve the target;

(3) in developing measures under paragraph (2), the President should—

(A) ensure continued reliable and affordable energy for the United States, consistent with the creation of jobs and economic growth and maintaining the international competitiveness of businesses in the United States, including the manufacturing sector; and

(B) implement measures under paragraph (2) under existing authorities of the appropriate Federal agencies, as determined by the President;

(4) not later than 1 year after the date of passage of this resolution, and annually thereafter, the President should submit to Congress a report, based on the most recent edition of the Annual Energy Outlook published by the Energy Information Administration, that assesses the progress made by the United States toward the goal of reducing dependence on foreign oil imports by 2025, including by—

(A) identifying the status of efforts to meet the goal described in paragraph (1);

(B) assessing the effectiveness of any measure implemented under paragraph (2) during the previous fiscal year in meeting the goal described in paragraph (1); and

(C) describing plans to develop additional measures to meet the goal described in paragraph (1).

SENATE RESOLUTION 229—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2005 AS ‘NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS MONTH’

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

S. RES. 229

Whereas terrorist attacks, natural disasters, or other emergencies could strike any part of the United States at any time;

Whereas natural and man-made emergencies disrupt hundreds of thousands of lives every year, costing lives and causing serious injuries and billions of dollars in property damage;

Whereas Federal, State, and local officials and private entities are working to deter, prevent, and respond to all types of emergencies;

Whereas all citizens can help promote the overall emergency preparedness of the United States by preparing themselves and their families for all types of emergencies;

Whereas National Preparedness Month provides an opportunity to highlight the importance of public emergency preparedness and to encourage the people of the United States to take steps to be better prepared for emergencies at home, work, and school;

Whereas the people of the United States can prepare for emergencies by taking steps such as assembling emergency supply kits, creating family emergency plans, and staying informed about possible emergencies; and

Whereas additional information about public emergency preparedness may be obtained through the Ready Campaign of the Department of Homeland Security at [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov) or the American Red Cross at [www.redcross.org/preparedness](http://www.redcross.org/preparedness): Now, therefore, be it