

an Indian tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b)); and

(3) the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Indian Health Service, shall use 5 percent to provide domestic and community sanitation facilities serving members of Indian tribes (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b)) pursuant to section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004a), directly or through contracts or compacts with Indian tribes under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.).

**SA 5077.** Mr. DEMINT proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2731, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2009 through 2013 to provide assistance to foreign countries to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 130, line 1, strike "\$50,000,000,000" and insert "\$35,000,000,000".

**SA 5078.** Mr. DEMINT proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2731, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2009 through 2013 to provide assistance to foreign countries to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. . FUNDING LIMITATION.**

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, amounts authorized to be appropriated under this Act may only be targeted toward those countries authorized for funding under the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-25).

**SA 5079.** Mr. DEMINT proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5078 proposed by Mr. DEMINT to the bill S. 2731, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2009 through 2013 to provide assistance to foreign countries to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of the amendment, strike the period and add a comma and the following:

"and shall not be made available to such countries, or other countries through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, for any organization or program which supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilizations."

**NOTICE: REGISTRATION OF MASS MAILINGS**

The filing date for 2008 second quarter mass mailings is Friday, July 25, 2008. If your office did no mass mailings during this period, please submit a form that states "none."

Mass mailing registrations, or negative reports, should be submitted to the Senate Office of Public Records, 232 Hart Building, Washington, DC 20510-7116.

The Public Records office will be open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the filing date to accept these filings. For further information, please contact the Public Records office at (202) 224-0322.

**OVER-THE-ROAD BUS TRANSPORTATION ACCESSIBILITY ACT OF 2007**

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 829, H.R. 3985.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3985) to amend title 49, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Transportation to register a person providing transportation by an over-the-road bus as a motor carrier of passengers only if the person is willing and able to comply with certain accessibility requirements in addition to the other existing requirements, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 3985) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

**CRISIS IN ZIMBABWE**

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 611.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 611) expressing the sense of the Senate on the crisis in Zimbabwe, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that all statements relating to this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 611) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

**S. RES. 611**

Whereas, over the last eight years, the Zimbabwean African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), led by Robert Mugabe, has increasingly turned to violence and intimidation to maintain power amidst a deteriorating crisis;

Whereas the gross domestic product of Zimbabwe has decreased over 40 percent in the last decade, inflation is estimated by United Nations Deputy Secretary-General Asha-Rose Migiro at over 10,500,000 percent, unemployment is now over 80 percent, and more than 4,000,000 people have fled the country;

Whereas presidential and parliamentary elections were held on March 29, 2008, in

Zimbabwe amidst widespread reports of voting irregularities and intimidation in favor of the ruling ZANU-PF party and Robert Mugabe;

Whereas the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission refused to release results, despite calls to do so by the African Union (AU), the European Union (EU), the Republic of South Africa, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon, and the United States;

Whereas the official results of the election, announced five weeks later, showed that Robert Mugabe won 43.2 percent of the vote, while Morgan Tsvangirai, leader of the opposition party Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), won 47.9 percent of the vote;

Whereas, in the wake of the elections, Robert Mugabe launched a brutal campaign of state-sponsored violence against opposition members, supporters, and other civilians in an attempt to consolidate his power;

Whereas United States Ambassador to the United Nations Zalmay Khalilzad stated on April 16, 2008, that he was "gravely concerned about the escalating politically motivated violence perpetrated by security forces and ruling party militias";

Whereas Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice stated on April 17, 2008, that Robert Mugabe has "done more harm to his country than would have been imaginable" and that "the last years have been really an abomination" and called for the AU and SADC to strengthen efforts to achieve a political resolution to the crisis;

Whereas Human Rights Watch reported on April 19, 2008, that the Mugabe regime had developed a network of informal detention centers to intimidate, torture, and detain political opponents;

Whereas the Mugabe regime has, in violation of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna April 18, 1961 (23 U.S.T. 3229), harassed United States and other diplomats in retaliation for their repeated protest of recent violence, including by detaining the United States ambassador's vehicle for several hours on May 13, 2008, and detaining five United States embassy staff and two local embassy workers on June 5, 1998, one of whom was physically assaulted;

Whereas reports of killings, abductions, beatings, torture, and sexual violence against civilians in Zimbabwe have continued, resulting in some 10,000 people being assaulted and at least 30,000 displaced;

Whereas the MDC and Presidential candidate Tsvangirai withdrew from the June 27, 2008, runoff presidential election, citing intensified political repression and killings of their supporters;

Whereas the Mugabe regime persisted with the runoff election, despite the protest of many leaders in Africa, the EU, SADC, the United Nations Security Council, and the United States Government;

Whereas results from the runoff election unsurprisingly declared Robert Mugabe, the only standing candidate, as the winner with 85 percent of the vote, and he was sworn into office;

Whereas SADC, the Pan-African Parliament, and AU Observer missions to Zimbabwe made statements on June 29 and 30, 2008, finding that the elections fell short of accepted African Union standards, did not give rise to free, fair, or credible elections, and did not reflect the will of the people of Zimbabwe;

Whereas, on June 4, 2008, the Mugabe regime banned the operations of non-governmental organizations in Zimbabwe, including those who provide food and aid to millions of Zimbabweans suffering at the result of a ZANU-PF's policies, exacerbating the

humanitarian crisis and leaving newly displaced victims of political violence without assistance;

Whereas Nelson Mandela has described the situation in Zimbabwe as a “tragic failure of leadership,” while the Government of Botswana has refused to recognize the election outcome as legitimate and has said that representatives of the administration should be excluded from SADC and African Union meetings;

Whereas the African Union passed a resolution on July 1, 2008, expressing concern for the loss of life in Zimbabwe and the need to initiate political dialogue to promote peace, democracy, and reconciliation;

Whereas the MDC reported on July 9, 2008, that 129 of its supporters have been killed since the first round of elections, including 20 since the runoff election, 1,500 of its activists and officials are in detention, and 5,000 are missing or unaccounted for; and

Whereas the Group of Eight (G8) industrialized nations, at their annual summit, issued a joint statement on July 8, 2008, rejecting the June 27, 2008, election and legitimacy of the Mugabe regime, as well as committing to further measures against those responsible for the violence: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) to support the people of Zimbabwe, who continue to face widespread violence, political repression, a humanitarian emergency, and economic adversity;

(2) to condemn the Mugabe regime for its manipulation of the country’s electoral process, including the March 29, 2008, election and the June 27, 2008, runoff election and the regime’s continued attacks against, and intimidation of, opposition members and supporters and civil society;

(3) to reject the results of the June 27, 2008, presidential runoff election in Zimbabwe as illegitimate because of widespread irregularities, systematic violence by the Mugabe regime, and the boycott of the MDC;

(4) to encourage the President’s continued efforts to tighten and expand sanctions on those individuals responsible for violations of human and political rights in Zimbabwe;

(5) to applaud the Governments of Benin, Botswana, Liberia, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Zambia for condemning the violent derailment of the runoff election at the African Union summit in Sharm El-Sheikh;

(6) to encourage all members of the United Nations Security Council to vote in favor of the proposed resolution that would authorize a United Nations Special Representative to support the negotiations process, impose an international arms embargo, and strengthen financial penalties on those individuals most responsible for undermining democratic processes;

(7) to encourage the African Union to initiate an inclusive political dialogue between both parties and deploy a protection force to prevent attacks, assist victims, and prevent the security situation from further deteriorating;

(8) to urge leaders in Africa to engage directly in the effort to achieve an expeditious political resolution to the crisis;

(9) to urge the United States Government and the international community to assemble a comprehensive economic and political recovery package for Zimbabwe in the event that a political resolution is reached and a truly democratic government is formed; and

(10) to support a lasting democratic political solution that reflects the will and respects the rights of the people of Zimbabwe, including mechanisms to ensure that future elections are free and fair, in accordance with regional and international standards.

#### REGARDING G8 SUMMIT IN JAPAN

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 612.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. 612) expressing the sense of the Senate that President George W. Bush, President Dmitry Medvedev of the Russian Federation, and other participants in the 2008 Group of Eight (G8) Summit in Toyako, Hokkaido, Japan should work together to foster a more constructive relationship, and that the Government of the Russian Federation should eschew behaviors that are inconsistent with the Group’s objectives of protecting global security, economic stability, and democracy.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to this measure be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 612) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 612

Expressing the sense of the Senate that President George W. Bush, President Dmitry Medvedev of the Russian Federation, and other participants in the 2008 Group of Eight (G8) Summit in Toyako, Hokkaido, Japan should work together to foster a more constructive relationship, and that the Government of the Russian Federation should eschew behaviors that are inconsistent with the Group’s objectives of protecting global security, economic stability, and democracy.

Whereas the leaders of 6 major industrialized democracies, including France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States, gathered in 1975 for a summit meeting in Rambouillet, France, and for annual meetings thereafter under a rotating presidency known as the Group of Six (G6);

Whereas the G6 was established based on the mutual interest of its members in promoting economic stability, global security, and democracy;

Whereas, in 1976, membership of the G6 was expanded to include Canada;

Whereas the members of the G7 share a commitment to promote security, economic stability, and democracy in their respective nations and around the world;

Whereas Russia was integrated into the G7 in 1998 at the behest of President William Jefferson Clinton following Russian President Boris Yeltsin’s decision to pursue reforms and assume a neutral position on the acceptance of additional members into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO);

Whereas the members of the G8 face common challenges, including climate change, violent extremism, global economic volatility, pandemic disease, nuclear proliferation, and trafficking in narcotics, persons, and weapons of mass destruction;

Whereas President Dmitry Medvedev, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, and other

leaders of the Russian Federation have regularly expressed a desire for the Russian Federation to play a leading role in international affairs;

Whereas the Russian Federation and other members of the international community all stand to benefit if the Russian Federation is an active, constructive partner in addressing the broad range of challenges confronting the global community;

Whereas the Russian Federation has evidenced the capacity and willingness to cooperate with the United States and other nations in the interest of global security in certain areas pertaining to arms control and weapons proliferation, notably through its participation in the Six-Party Talks regarding North Korea and its support of the incentives package offered by leading countries to Iran if that country would suspend its uranium enrichment program;

Whereas the United States and Russia have safely deactivated and destroyed thousands of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and provided upgraded storage and transportation of nuclear materials through the Nunn-Lugar program;

Whereas the United States and other countries participating in the June 2002 G8 Summit in Kananaskis, Canada agreed to raise up to \$20,000,000,000 over 10 years to support nonproliferation projects in Russia and other nations through the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction;

Whereas participants in the July 2006 G8 Summit in St. Petersburg, Russia launched the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism to improve the physical protection of nuclear materials, suppress illicit trafficking of such materials, and bolster the capacity of willing partner nations to respond to acts of nuclear terrorism;

Whereas the United States and the Government of the Russian Federation pledged in the April 2008 Sochi Strategic Framework Declaration to negotiate a “legally binding post-START arrangement” for the purposes of extending provisions of the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty;

Whereas, notwithstanding these successes, the potential for collaboration between the United States and the Government of the Russian Federation has been seriously undermined by the manner in which the leaders of the Russian Federation have conducted aspects of Russia’s foreign policy;

Whereas the Government of the Russian Federation has unilaterally suspended implementation of the 1991 Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty) and has yet to fulfill its commitment to withdraw Russian forces from Georgia and Moldova pursuant to the 1999 Istanbul Summit Declaration of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

Whereas the CFE Treaty has played a key role in enhancing the stability of the Euro-Atlantic region;

Whereas the Adapted CFE Treaty, which will not enter into force until the Russian Federation fulfills commitments made at the Istanbul Summit, will provide greater flexibility for the Russian Federation in return for improved transparency and verification;

Whereas the Government of the Russian Federation has attempted to undermine the territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia through its support of the breakaway provinces of South Ossetia and Abkhazia;

Whereas the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia has concluded that a military aircraft belonging to the Russian Federation shot down an unarmed Georgian drone on April 20, 2008, while flying over Abkhazia;