

agencies to ensure that American industry meets varying demands of national emergencies. Such measures involve mandates to keep industry producing critical resources for our military and first responders in times of crisis, and initiatives for maintaining crucial investments in strategic technologies.

During the Korean war, what was then the Senate Banking & Currency Committee—the precursor to today's Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs—authored the Defense Production Act to ensure the availability of key industrial resources for the Department of Defense, DOD. Over time, the Defense Production Act has been amended to include energy supply, emergency preparedness, and critical infrastructure protections, thereby allowing civilian agencies to respond rapidly to crises such as natural disasters and terrorist attacks.

In the last several months, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs received two reports mandated by law from the Government Accountability Office and Department of Homeland Security. These reports highlighted major shortfalls in the administration's application of DPA authorities. Furthermore, I have been informed that in 2004, FEMA and other Federal agencies conducted their own internal review of DPA authorities and made several recommendations to the White House's Homeland Security Council. The White House chose not to act on those recommendations, and Congress has still not been fully briefed on these findings.

In a perfect world, we would fully analyze and incorporate appropriate findings of pertinent reviews. Unfortunately, due to time constraints of the current legislative session, including our work on measures to address the crisis in our financial system, it is clear that a complete assessment now of their conclusions would be impossible. But we should not simply reauthorize this act for another 5 years. The recommendations gathered in these valuable reports should be reviewed, considered for legislation in a workable bill, and enacted into law in the near future; not 5 years from now.

Simply put, granting a 1-year extension would provide our agencies with the authorities they need in the short term, but will also maintain the expectation that in 2009 the Banking Committee and the U.S. Senate will conduct a thoughtful review of these recommendations in hearings, mark-up, and floor consideration. I look forward to working with my colleagues in the Senate, as well as in a new administration, to see to it that the DPA is modernized to address the challenges of the 21st century. In the meantime, I thank my colleagues for working with me to approve this 2009 reauthorization.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times and 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. 6894) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

#### NEED-BASED EDUCATIONAL AID ACT OF 2008

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1777, 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. 1777) to amend the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 to make permanent the favorable treatment of need-based educational aid under the antitrust laws.

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

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a Leahy-Hatch amendment, which is at the desk, be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed, the motions 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 amendment (No. 5653) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To amend the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 to extend the favorable treatment of need-based educational aid under the antitrust laws)

On page 2, strike lines 5 and 6 and insert the following: "Section 568(d) of the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 (15 U.S.C. 1 note) is amended by striking '2008' and inserting '2015'."

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 1777), as amended, was read the third time, and passed.

#### WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE RURAL WATER SYSTEM LOAN AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 1080, S. 3128.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3128) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to provide a loan to the White Mountain Apache Tribe for use in planning, engineering, and designing a certain water system project.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee

on Indian Affairs, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "White Mountain Apache Tribe Rural Water System Loan Authorization Act".

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

(a) MINER FLAT PROJECT.—The term "Miner Flat Project" means the White Mountain Apache Rural Water System, comprised of the Miner Flat Dam and associated domestic water supply components, as described in the project extension report dated February 2007.

(b) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation (or any other designee of the Secretary).

(c) TRIBE.—The term "Tribe" means the White Mountain Apache Tribe, a federally recognized Indian tribe organized pursuant to section 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (25 U.S.C. 476 et seq.).

#### SEC. 3. MINER FLAT PROJECT LOAN.

(a) LOAN.—Subject to the availability of appropriations and the condition that the Tribe and the Secretary have executed a cooperative agreement under section 4(a), not later than 90 days after the date on which amounts are made available to carry out this section and the cooperative agreement has been executed, the Secretary shall provide to the Tribe a loan in an amount equal to \$9,800,000, adjusted, as appropriate, based on ordinary fluctuations in engineering cost indices applicable to the Miner Flat Project during the period beginning on October 1, 2007, and ending on the date on which the loan is provided, as determined by the Secretary, to carry out planning, engineering, and design of the Miner Flat Project in accordance with section 4.

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF LOAN.—The loan provided under subsection (a) shall—

(1) be at a rate of interest of 0 percent; and

(2) be repaid over a term of 25 years, beginning on January 1, 2013.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to section 4, the Secretary shall administer the planning, engineering, and design of the Miner Flat Project.

#### SEC. 4. PLANNING, ENGINEERING, AND DESIGN.

(a) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall offer to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Tribe for the planning, engineering, and design of the Miner Flat Project in accordance with this Act.

(2) MANDATORY PROVISIONS.—A cooperative agreement under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) specify, in a manner that is acceptable to the Secretary and the Tribe, the rights, responsibilities, and liabilities of each party to the agreement; and

(B) require that the planning, engineering, design, and construction of the Miner Flat Project be in accordance with all applicable Federal environmental laws.

(b) APPLICABILITY OF INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION AND EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ACT.—Each activity for the planning, engineering, or design of the Miner Flat Project shall be subject to the requirements of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.).

#### SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendment be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 3128), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

#### PROVIDING FUNDS FOR COMMUNITY FOOD PROJECTS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 3597 introduced earlier today by Senator HARKIN.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3597) to provide that funds allocated for community food projects for fiscal year 2008 shall remain available until September 30, 2009.

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

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 3597) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

S. 3597

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. COMMUNITY FOOD PROJECTS.

(a) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Section 4406(a)(7) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-234; 122 Stat. 1902) is amended by striking “Food and Nutrition Act of 2008” and inserting “Food Stamp Act of 1977”.

(b) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Funds allocated under section 25(b) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2034(b)) for fiscal year 2008 shall remain available until September 30, 2009, to fund proposals solicited in fiscal year 2008.

#### DRUG TRAFFICKING VESSEL INTERDICTION ACT OF 2008

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 3598 introduced earlier today by Senator INOUE.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3598) to amend titles 46 and 18, United States Code, with respect to the operation of submersible vessels and semi-submersible vessels without nationality.

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

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times and passed; the motion to reconsider be laid upon the

table with no intervening action or debate; and any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 3598) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

S. 3598

*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 “Drug Trafficking Vessel Interdiction Act of 2008”.

#### TITLE I—CRIMINAL PROHIBITION

##### SEC. 101. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.

Congress finds and declares that operating or embarking in a submersible vessel or semi-submersible vessel without nationality and on an international voyage is a serious international problem, facilitates transnational crime, including drug trafficking, and terrorism, and presents a specific threat to the safety of maritime navigation and the security of the United States.

##### SEC. 102. OPERATION OF SUBMERSIBLE VESSEL OR SEMI-SUBMERSIBLE VESSEL WITHOUT NATIONALITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 111 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

##### “§ 2285. OPERATION OF SUBMERSIBLE VESSEL OR SEMI-SUBMERSIBLE VESSEL WITHOUT NATIONALITY.

“(a) OFFENSE.—Whoever knowingly operates, or attempts or conspires to operate, by any means, or embarks in any submersible vessel or semi-submersible vessel that is without nationality and that is navigating or has navigated into, through, or from waters beyond the outer limit of the territorial sea of a single country or a lateral limit of that country’s territorial sea with an adjacent country, with the intent to evade detection, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.

“(b) EVIDENCE OF INTENT TO EVADE DETECTION.—For purposes of subsection (a), the presence of any of the indicia described in paragraph (1)(A), (E), (F), or (G), or in paragraph (4), (5), or (6), of section 70507(b) of title 46 may be considered, in the totality of the circumstances, to be prima facie evidence of intent to evade detection.

“(c) EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION.—There is extraterritorial Federal jurisdiction over an offense under this section, including an attempt or conspiracy to commit such an offense.

“(d) CLAIM OF NATIONALITY OR REGISTRY.—A claim of nationality or registry under this section includes only—

“(1) possession on board the vessel and production of documents evidencing the vessel’s nationality as provided in article 5 of the 1958 Convention on the High Seas;

“(2) flying its nation’s ensign or flag; or

“(3) a verbal claim of nationality or registry by the master or individual in charge of the vessel.

“(e) AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution for a violation of subsection (a), which the defendant has the burden to prove by a preponderance of the evidence, that the submersible vessel or semi-submersible vessel involved was, at the time of the offense—

“(A) a vessel of the United States or lawfully registered in a foreign nation as claimed by the master or individual in charge of the vessel when requested to make a claim by an officer of the United States au-

thorized to enforce applicable provisions of United States law;

“(B) classed by and designed in accordance with the rules of a classification society;

“(C) lawfully operated in government-regulated or licensed activity, including commerce, research, or exploration; or

“(D) equipped with and using an operable automatic identification system, vessel monitoring system, or long range identification and tracking system.

“(2) PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS.—The affirmative defenses provided by this subsection are proved conclusively by the production of—

“(A) government documents evidencing the vessel’s nationality at the time of the offense, as provided in article 5 of the 1958 Convention on the High Seas;

“(B) a certificate of classification issued by the vessel’s classification society upon completion of relevant classification surveys and valid at the time of the offense; or

“(C) government documents evidencing license, regulation, or registration for commerce, research, or exploration.

“(f) FEDERAL ACTIVITIES EXCEPTED.—Nothing in this section applies to lawfully authorized activities carried out by or at the direction of the United States Government.

“(g) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISIONS.—Sections 70504 and 70505 of title 46 apply to offenses under this section in the same manner as they apply to offenses under section 70503 of such title.

“(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms ‘submersible vessel’, ‘semi-submersible vessel’, ‘vessel of the United States’, and ‘vessel without nationality’ have the meaning given those terms in section 70502 of title 46.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The chapter analysis for chapter 111 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2284 the following:

“2285. Operation of submersible vessel or semi-submersible vessel without nationality”.

##### SEC. 103. SENTENCING GUIDELINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994(p) of title 28, United States Code, and in accordance with this section, the United States Sentencing Commission shall promulgate sentencing guidelines (including policy statements) or amend existing sentencing guidelines (including policy statements) to provide adequate penalties for persons convicted of knowingly operating by any means or embarking in any submersible vessel or semi-submersible vessel in violation of section 2285 of title 18, United States Code.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out this section, the United States Sentencing Commission shall—

(1) ensure that the sentencing guidelines and policy statements reflect the serious nature of the offense described in section 2285 of title 18, United States Code, and the need for deterrence to prevent such offenses;

(2) account for any aggravating or mitigating circumstances that might justify exceptions, including—

(A) the use of a submersible vessel or semi-submersible vessel described in section 2285 of title 18, United States Code, to facilitate other felonies;

(B) the repeated use of a submersible vessel or semi-submersible vessel described in section 2285 of title 18, United States Code, to facilitate other felonies, including whether such use is part of an ongoing criminal organization or enterprise;

(C) whether the use of such a vessel involves a pattern of continued and flagrant violations of section 2285 of title 18, United States Code;