

of a misdemeanor, the notification required under paragraph (1) shall be given on the date on which such individual is sentenced by a State court.

SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act:

(1) **CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION OR FACILITY.**—The term “correctional institution or facility” means any prison, penitentiary, jail, or other institution or facility for the confinement of individuals convicted of criminal offenses, whether publicly or privately operated, except that such term does not include any residential community treatment center (or similar public or private facility).

(2) **ELECTION.**—The term “election” means—

(A) a general, special, primary, or runoff election;

(B) a convention or caucus of a political party held to nominate a candidate;

(C) a primary election held for the selection of delegates to a national nominating convention of a political party; or

(D) a primary election held for the expression of a preference for the nomination of persons for election to the office of President.

(3) **FEDERAL OFFICE.**—The term “Federal office” means the office of President or Vice President of the United States, or of Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress of the United States.

(4) **PROBATION.**—The term “probation” means probation, imposed by a Federal, State, or local court, with or without a condition on the individual involved concerning—

(A) the individual’s freedom of movement;

(B) the payment of damages by the individual;

(C) periodic reporting by the individual to an officer of the court; or

(D) supervision of the individual by an officer of the court.

SEC. 7. RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.

(a) **STATE LAWS RELATING TO VOTING RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit the States from enacting any State law which affords the right to vote in any election for Federal office on terms less restrictive than those established by this Act.

(b) **CERTAIN FEDERAL ACTS.**—The rights and remedies established by this Act are in addition to all other rights and remedies provided by law, and neither rights and remedies established by this Act shall supersede, restrict, or limit the application of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.) or the National Voter Registration Act (42 U.S.C. 1973–gg).

SEC. 8. FEDERAL PRISON FUNDS.

No State, unit of local government, or other person may receive or use, to construct or otherwise improve a prison, jail, or other place of incarceration, any Federal grant amounts unless that person has in effect a program under which each individual incarcerated in that person’s jurisdiction who is a citizen of the United States is notified, upon release from such incarceration, of that individual’s rights under section 3.

SEC. 9. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall apply to citizens of the United States voting in any election for Federal office held after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 223—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2009 AS “NATIONAL CHILD AWARENESS MONTH” TO PROMOTE AWARENESS OF CHARITIES BENEFITTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND RECOGNIZING EFFORTS MADE BY THESE CHARITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH AS CRITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUTURE OF OUR NATION

Mr. BURR (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 223

Whereas millions of children and youth in the United States represent the hopes and future of the United States;

Whereas numerous individuals, charities benefitting children, and youth-serving organizations that work with children and youth collaborate to provide invaluable services to enrich and better the lives of children and youth throughout the United States;

Whereas raising awareness of and increasing support for organizations that provide access to healthcare, social services, education, the arts, sports, and other services will result in the development of character and the future success of the children and youth of our nation;

Whereas September, as the school year begins, is a time when parents, families, teachers, school administrators, and communities increase their focus on children and youth throughout the United States;

Whereas September is a time for the people of the United States to highlight and be mindful of the needs of children and youth;

Whereas private corporations and businesses have joined with hundreds of national and local charitable organizations throughout the United States in support of a month-long focus on children and youth; and

Whereas designating September 2009 as “National Child Awareness Month” would recognize that a long-term commitment to children and youth is in the public interest, and will encourage widespread support for charities and organizations that seek to provide a better future for the children and youth of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates September 2009 as “National Child Awareness Month”—

(1) to promote awareness of charities benefitting children and youth-serving organizations throughout the United States; and

(2) to recognize efforts made by such charities and organizations on behalf of children and youth as critical contributions to the future of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 224—RECOGNIZING THE INCREASINGLY BENEFICIAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Mr. BOND (for himself and Mr. INOUE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 224

Whereas the historical ties between the United States and the Republic of Indonesia began during the struggle of the people of Indonesia to become independent and the early years of independence beginning in 1945;

Whereas the constitutionally required “free and active” foreign policy of Indonesia resulted in a close relationship with the United States, and this relationship reflects growing connections between the developed and the developing world;

Whereas, following the 1998 financial crisis of Asia, Indonesia instituted numerous democratic reforms, including amending the constitution of Indonesia in order to become more democratic and transparent, holding the first direct presidential election in 2004, and direct, nationwide local elections beginning in 2006, and giving the judicial branch independent administrative and financial responsibility for all courts in 2004;

Whereas the administration of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, the first President of Indonesia elected directly by the people, is strongly committed to strengthening democracy and remains focused on developing good governance and promoting and protecting human rights, civil liberties, a free press, and a vibrant civil society;

Whereas the Government of Indonesia continues to reform the military in accordance with internationally accepted democratic principles;

Whereas Indonesia signed a peace agreement in August 2005 that ended the conflict in Aceh, met its obligations under the agreement, oversaw the return of normalcy to Aceh, and held free, transparent, and peaceful elections for local government leaders in December 2006;

Whereas the Government of Indonesia continues to work to peacefully resolve other internal conflicts, including Papua, with concern for the welfare and security of the entire population;

Whereas, following the recovery of economic and political stability in Indonesia after the 1998 Asian financial crisis, the country regained a pivotal role in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and continues to work toward a secure, peaceful, and vibrant Southeast Asia, particularly by successfully proposing to establish the ASEAN Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community, and the ASEAN Socio-cultural Community;

Whereas the Government and the people of Indonesia endured several terrorist bombings, have shown resilience in the fight against international terrorism by apprehending and bringing to justice numerous perpetrators, and remain open to international cooperation in this area;

Whereas the Government of Indonesia, together with the Governments of Malaysia and Singapore as fellow littoral states and user-countries, maintains and is further strengthening efforts to secure the important international shipping lane in the Malacca Strait;

Whereas, as shown in international fora, the Government of Indonesia remains committed to addressing the problems related to the control of the spread of weapons of mass destruction;

Whereas the Government of Indonesia deployed a military battalion to support the peacekeeping operations of the United Nations Interim Force In Lebanon, and as the largest Muslim democracy in the world, has helped facilitate dialogue among many Islamic factions in the Middle East; and

Whereas, though the Government of Indonesia has shown significant progress in the areas of democracy, good governance, human rights, and counterterrorism, there remains

much to be done and many reforms yet to be implemented: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the progress made by the Government of Indonesia in promoting democracy;

(2) expresses ongoing support for further democratic reform in Indonesia and the efforts of the Government and the people of Indonesia toward developing good governance;

(3) encourages the Government and the people of Indonesia to continue working to promote and protect human rights, civil liberties, a free press, and a strong civil society in Indonesia; and

(4) encourages the President, the Secretary of State, and other officials of the United States Government to continue assisting the Government of Indonesia in promoting democracy and ensuring the liberty and welfare of the people of Indonesia.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to submit a resolution with Senator INOUE recognizing one of the most important, but often overlooked, nations in the world: Indonesia.

Just this past week, Secretary of State Clinton, our former colleague, journeyed to a meeting of the Southeast Asia nations in Thailand and pledged greater and increased American involvement in support of the region. I applaud her. She is definitely on the right track.

Many Americans are not aware of the fact, but Indonesia is the third largest democracy in the world after India and the United States.

Early this month, I came to the Senate floor to recognize and celebrate yet another democratic milestone in Indonesia: the reelection of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, known for obvious reasons as SBY. His victory will quicken the pace of democratic reform that has been keeping Indonesia moving in the right direction.

SBY's first tenure as President was a success. His choice to select Boediono as his running mate has raised expectations of accelerated reform for a second term in office. The duo has campaigned on a ticket of clean governance and reforms to promote broad-based economic growth.

In addition to the democratic politics, Indonesia's religious leanings also trend very positive. By and large, Indonesians reject violent brands of Islam. The Nation was founded on the principles of what is known as *Pancasila*, or respect for religious and cultural diversity and the desire to create a pluralistic society, and as a country with the largest Muslim population in the world, Indonesians are also proud to showcase that Islam and democracy are compatible and can work together.

But despite the moderate, peaceful-loving population of Indonesia, groups such as *Jemaah Islamiyah* and *Abu Sayyaf* are still seeking to spread Islamist terror and their extremist ideologies across Indonesia and Southeast Asia, often resulting in violence and death. The world was shocked and saddened over the most recent terrorist violence just this past week. Early on the morning of July 17, suicide bombers attacked two hotels in Jakarta, In-

donesia, killing innocent people and injuring scores more.

The latest terrorist attack should be a wake-up call. The twin suicide attacks in Jakarta last Friday underscore the perils of our Nation continuing to ignore this nation and this region. The dangers of continuing down our current path are very real. By overlooking this region, Southeast Asia could become a breeding ground of terrorist activity for generations and for future Americans to deal with. If left ignored, Southeast Asia and Indonesia will be the next front in the war on terror.

It doesn't have to be this way. It is critical that the United States act now, before violent extremists gain traction in their quest to spread their fundamentalist ideologies enforced by violent terrorist acts across Indonesia and other countries in Southeast Asia.

This effort requires first that the United States do more than give lip-service to Southeast Asian countries about our strong partnership. Yes, counterterrorism cooperation is very important, but for many nations in Southeast Asia, they see this partnership as, once again, the United States only asking for self-serving help, coming when we see a danger to our country but not coming to find out what their needs and what their desires are. If we want nations in Southeast Asia to be strong partners in the war on terror, we must also be willing to extend a hand of friendship in other ways, assuring that they are strong, stable democracies with economic strength and good jobs and progress for their people.

The first thing we must do is increase trade among our nations. Southeast Asia, including nations such as Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, and many smaller countries, represents our fifth largest trading partner. While this will help create economic opportunities in our own Nation to export to them, it will also help many poverty-stricken people in Southeast Asia as we buy from them, as we invest there, as we create businesses that will generate small and medium enterprises to fill the needs of those businesses and create locally owned and controlled entrepreneurships that can benefit their country in many ways.

People who are hungry, without a job, or maybe even a roof over their head, are particularly vulnerable to ideologies that promise a better way of life, whether or not those ideologies deliver. The United States must realize that before a person can choose his politics, he has to have enough to eat and a stable, secure community in which to live.

That is the simple truth behind Smart Power—a term I use to describe the combination of military might where necessary with diplomatic efforts, educational exchanges, economic development, and more personal interaction. We need this in Southeast Asia. I believe Smart Power is an effective

way to fight radical ideologies that use terrorist attacks against their own government and freedom-loving people elsewhere.

This was recognized by General Petraeus and by President Bush when the President authorized him to institute the counterinsurgency strategy in Iraq, which means not only do we go in and clear an area of al-Qaida, but we stay there to make sure al-Qaida doesn't come back, and we then work with those provinces, with those areas, with the local governments and the local leaders, to build the infrastructure they need to help them get the health care to do things that are important to build a strong community.

In Al-Anbar, for example, a Sunni region that had been a major concern for the United States, one of the first things the Marines did in 2007 was rebuild the Sunnis' Blue Mosque, one of the most important mosques in the region.

This is the kind of effort we need to make in those areas where we are not actively fighting. We have the military might to support those countries in their battle against terrorist activities when they pick up, to fight against piracy that might occur off their shores.

As vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, a member of the Defense and State Foreign Operations Committee, I am working with my colleagues to ensure that Congress provides the resources and policy initiatives needed to expand the use of Smart Power.

For instance, we must increase the number of Peace Corps volunteers and Foreign Service officers. We must encourage more young Americans to volunteer to serve in that region, more businesspeople to visit there and seek opportunities where they can help those countries and help us at the same time. It sounds simple, but I believe by putting more American sandals and sneakers on the ground, we can avoid sending in American combat troops later.

I saw firsthand the payoff of Smart Power when several Southeast Asian nations—particularly Indonesia—were devastated by the tsunami in December of 2004. The month after that disaster, I traveled to Southeast Asia with representatives of the U.S. Government, Deputy Secretary of Defense, our Ambassador. We visited the tsunami-ravaged areas and met with representatives from the relief organizations. We saw the tremendous benefits that the volunteer NGOs—nongovernment organizations—and the American military brought by bringing fresh water, bringing medical supplies, bringing food to the region, and helping to clear areas. Our military and volunteers from our embassy and elsewhere in the region helped avert what I think would have been tens of thousands more deaths.

We met with the Indonesian Government officials, and they were absolutely deeply grateful for our help in providing clean drinking water and

food, emergency evacuations, medical help, and rebuilding. This kind of assistance the United States provided in that short time created an unmatched outpouring of goodwill for America and an appreciation from other countries who helped, such as Singapore and Australia.

Unfortunately, after the flood waters receded, so, too, did America's Smart Power engagement in the region. The recent attacks of terrorist organizations—probably Jemaah Islamiyah in Jakarta—should be a wake-up call that it is past time to reinvest in the region and quit ignoring the dangers of failing to do so.

President Obama, in condemning the terrorists' actions, highlighted this danger when he said:

These attacks make it clear that extremists remain committed to murdering innocent men, women and children of any faith in all countries.

The President got it absolutely right. The war against terror is far from over, and the battles are not confined to the Middle East. Freedom-loving nations must continue to fight terrorists not just in the border regions of Pakistan and Afghanistan, but also in the jungles and countless islands of Southeast Asia.

More than just a call to arms, however, these attacks should serve as a deadly reminder that the war against extremism and insurgency cannot be won by military might alone. Many top military and intelligence leaders say military action is no more than 20 percent—or maybe even 10 percent—of the effort we should expand to ensure stability in governments that are friendly.

In order to be truly successful, the United States must focus the weight of the effort on the ideological front, reaching would-be terrorists before they turn violent. Today I have a resolution that recognizes the importance of Indonesia, but it is just a small and symbolic step. We must do more.

I hope my colleagues will think about this region and about the points I have made. America must wise up and make Smart Power initiatives a cornerstone of our foreign policy and our efforts to combat terrorism, extremism, deadly murder, and attacks around the world, in our country, and elsewhere. The best place to start is in Southeast Asia.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 35—AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF THE POCKET VERSION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 35

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. POCKET VERSION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The 24th edition of the pocket version of the United States Con-

stitution shall be printed as a Senate document under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

(b) ADDITIONAL COPIES.—In addition to the usual number, there shall be printed the lesser of—

(1) 551,000 copies of the document, of which 441,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 100,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, and 10,000 copies shall be for the use of the Joint Committee on Printing; or

(2) such number of copies of the document as does not exceed a total production and printing cost of \$218,379, with distribution to be allocated in the same proportion as described in paragraph (1), except that in no case shall the number of copies be less than 1 per Member of Congress.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 1390

AMENDMENT NO. 1516, AS FURTHER MODIFIED

Mr. REID. Mr. President, notwithstanding passage of S. 1390, I ask unanimous consent that amendment No. 1516 be further modified, with the changes to the instruction line.

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

The modification is as follows:

On page 71, after line 26, insert the following:

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 1390

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that S. 1390, as passed by the Senate on July 23, be printed.

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 3183

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 3 p.m. Monday, July 27, the Senate proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 116, H.R. 3183, Energy and Water Appropriations; that immediately after the bill is reported, Senator DORGAN be recognized to offer a substitute amendment, the text of which is S. 1436 as reported by the committee.

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

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF THE POCKET VERSION OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 35, submitted earlier today.

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

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 35) authorizing the printing of the pocket version of the United States Constitution.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent res-

olution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 35) was agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 35

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. POCKET VERSION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The 24th edition of the pocket version of the United States Constitution shall be printed as a Senate document under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

(b) ADDITIONAL COPIES.—In addition to the usual number, there shall be printed the lesser of—

(1) 551,000 copies of the document, of which 441,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 100,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, and 10,000 copies shall be for the use of the Joint Committee on Printing; or

(2) such number of copies of the document as does not exceed a total production and printing cost of \$218,379, with distribution to be allocated in the same proportion as described in paragraph (1), except that in no case shall the number of copies be less than 1 per Member of Congress.

DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2009 AS "NATIONAL CHILD AWARENESS MONTH"

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 223, which was submitted earlier today.

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

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 223) designating September 2009 as "National Child Awareness Month" to promote awareness of charities benefitting children and youth-serving organizations throughout the United States and recognizing efforts made by these charities and organizations on behalf of children and youth as critical contributions to the future of our Nation.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 223) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 223

Whereas millions of children and youth in the United States represent the hopes and future of the United States;

Whereas numerous individuals, charities benefitting children, and youth-serving organizations that work with children and youth collaborate to provide invaluable services to enrich and better the lives of children and youth throughout the United States;

Whereas raising awareness of and increasing support for organizations that provide access to healthcare, social services, education, the arts, sports, and other services