

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

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 benefiting 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.

INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2009

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 124, S. 151.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 151) to protect Indian arts and crafts through the improvement of applicable criminal proceedings, and for other purposes.

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

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

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

The bill (S. 151) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:
S. 151

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 "Indian Arts and Crafts Amendments Act of 2009".

SEC. 2. INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS.

(a) CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS; CIVIL ACTIONS; MISREPRESENTATIONS.—Section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to promote the development of Indian arts and crafts and to create a board to assist therein, and for other purposes" (25 U.S.C. 305d) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS; CIVIL ACTIONS.

"(a) DEFINITION OF FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.—In this section, the term

'Federal law enforcement officer' includes a Federal law enforcement officer (as defined in section 115(c) of title 18, United States Code).

"(b) AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATIONS.—Any Federal law enforcement officer shall have the authority to conduct an investigation relating to an alleged violation of this Act occurring within the jurisdiction of the United States.

"(c) CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.—

"(1) INVESTIGATION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Board may refer an alleged violation of section 1159 of title 18, United States Code, to any Federal law enforcement officer for appropriate investigation.

"(B) REFERRAL NOT REQUIRED.—A Federal law enforcement officer may investigate an alleged violation of section 1159 of that title regardless of whether the Federal law enforcement officer receives a referral under subparagraph (A).

"(2) FINDINGS.—The findings of an investigation of an alleged violation of section 1159 of title 18, United States Code, by any Federal department or agency under paragraph (1)(A) shall be submitted, as appropriate, to—

"(A) a Federal or State prosecuting authority; or

"(B) the Board.

"(3) RECOMMENDATIONS.—On receiving the findings of an investigation under paragraph (2), the Board may—

"(A) recommend to the Attorney General that criminal proceedings be initiated under section 1159 of title 18, United States Code; and

"(B) provide such support to the Attorney General relating to the criminal proceedings as the Attorney General determines to be appropriate.

"(d) CIVIL ACTIONS.—In lieu of, or in addition to, any criminal proceeding under subsection (c), the Board may recommend that the Attorney General initiate a civil action under section 6."

(b) CAUSE OF ACTION FOR MISREPRESENTATION.—Section 6 of the Act entitled "An Act to promote the development of Indian arts and crafts and to create a board to assist therein, and for other purposes" (25 U.S.C. 305e) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (d);

(2) by redesignating subsections (a) through (c) as subsections (b) through (d), respectively;

(3) by inserting before subsection (b) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)) the following:

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) INDIAN.—The term 'Indian' means an individual that—

"(A) is a member of an Indian tribe; or

"(B) is certified as an Indian artisan by an Indian tribe.

"(2) INDIAN PRODUCT.—The term 'Indian product' has the meaning given the term in any regulation promulgated by the Secretary.

"(3) INDIAN TRIBE.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'Indian tribe' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

"(B) INCLUSION.—The term 'Indian tribe' includes, for purposes of this section only, an Indian group that has been formally recognized as an Indian tribe by—

"(i) a State legislature;

"(ii) a State commission; or

"(iii) another similar organization vested with State legislative tribal recognition authority.

"(4) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Interior."

(4) in subsection (b) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)), by striking "subsection (c)" and inserting "subsection (d)";

(5) in subsection (c) (as redesignated by paragraph (2))—

(A) by striking "subsection (a)" and inserting "subsection (b)"; and

(B) by striking "suit" and inserting "the civil action";

(6) by striking subsection (d) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)) and inserting the following:

"(d) PERSONS THAT MAY INITIATE CIVIL ACTIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—A civil action under subsection (b) may be initiated by—

"(A) the Attorney General, at the request of the Secretary acting on behalf of—

"(i) an Indian tribe;

"(ii) an Indian; or

"(iii) an Indian arts and crafts organization;

"(B) an Indian tribe, acting on behalf of—

"(i) the Indian tribe;

"(ii) a member of that Indian tribe; or

"(iii) an Indian arts and crafts organization;

"(C) an Indian; or

"(D) an Indian arts and crafts organization.

"(2) DISPOSITION OF AMOUNTS RECOVERED.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), an amount recovered in a civil action under this section shall be paid to the Indian tribe, the Indian, or the Indian arts and crafts organization on the behalf of which the civil action was initiated.

"(B) EXCEPTIONS.—

"(i) ATTORNEY GENERAL.—In the case of a civil action initiated under paragraph (1)(A), the Attorney General may deduct from the amount—

"(I) the amount of the cost of the civil action and reasonable attorney's fees awarded under subsection (c), to be deposited in the Treasury and credited to appropriations available to the Attorney General on the date on which the amount is recovered; and

"(II) the amount of the costs of investigation awarded under subsection (c), to reimburse the Board for the activities of the Board relating to the civil action.

"(ii) INDIAN TRIBE.—In the case of a civil action initiated under paragraph (1)(B), the Indian tribe may deduct from the amount—

"(I) the amount of the cost of the civil action; and

"(II) reasonable attorney's fees."; and

(7) in subsection (e), by striking "(e) In the event that" and inserting the following:

"(e) SAVINGS PROVISION.—If"

SEC. 3. MISREPRESENTATION OF INDIAN PRODUCED GOODS AND PRODUCTS.

Section 1159 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

"(b) PENALTY.—Any person that knowingly violates subsection (a) shall—

"(1) in the case of a first violation by that person—

"(A) if the applicable goods are offered or displayed for sale at a total price of \$1,000 or more, or if the applicable goods are sold for a total price of \$1,000 or more—

"(i) in the case of an individual, be fined not more than \$250,000, imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both; and

"(ii) in the case of a person other than an individual, be fined not more than \$1,000,000; and

"(B) if the applicable goods are offered or displayed for sale at a total price of less than \$1,000, or if the applicable goods are sold for a total price of less than \$1,000—

"(i) in the case of an individual, be fined not more than \$25,000, imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both; and

"(ii) in the case of a person other than an individual, be fined not more than \$100,000; and