

“(7) the Director of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s Office of Coast Survey serves as the U.S. National Hydrographer and the primary U.S. representative to the international hydrographic community, including the International Hydrographic Organization;

“(8) the hydrographic expertise, data, and services of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration provide the underlying and authoritative basis for baseline and boundary demarcation, including the establishment of marine and coastal territorial limits and jurisdiction, such as the Exclusive Economic Zone; and

“(9) research, development and application of new technologies will further increase efficiency, promote the Nation’s competitiveness, provide social and economic benefits, enhance safety and environmental protection, and reduce risks.

“(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to—

“(1) augment the ability of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to fulfill its responsibilities under this and other authorities;

“(2) provide more accurate and up-to-date hydrographic data and services in support of safe and efficient international trade and interstate commerce, including hydrographic surveys; electronic navigational charts; real-time tide, water level, and current information and forecasting; shoreline surveys; and geodesy and three-dimensional positioning data;

“(3) support homeland security, emergency response, ecosystem approaches to marine management, and coastal resiliency by providing hydrographic data and services with many other useful operational, scientific, engineering, and management applications, including storm surge, tsunami, coastal flooding, erosion, and pollution trajectory monitoring, predictions, and warnings; marine and coastal geographic information systems; habitat restoration; long-term sea-level trends; and more accurate environmental assessments and monitoring;

“(4) promote improved integrated ocean and coastal mapping and observations through increased coordination and cooperation;

“(5) provide for and support research and development in hydrographic data, services and related technologies to enhance the efficiency, accuracy and availability of hydrographic data and services and thereby promote the Nation’s scientific and technological competitiveness; and

“(6) provide national and international leadership for hydrographic and related services, sciences, and technologies.”

#### SEC. 4. CHANGES IN DEFINITIONS.

Section 303 of the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998 (33 U.S.C. 892), as redesignated by section 2, is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) HYDROGRAPHIC DATA.—The term ‘hydrographic data’ means information acquired through hydrographic, bathymetric, or shoreline surveying; geodetic, geospatial, or geomagnetic measurements; tide, water level, and current observations, or other methods, that is used in providing hydrographic services.”;

(2) by amending paragraph (4)(A) to read as follows:

“(A) the management, maintenance, interpretation, certification, and dissemination of bathymetric, hydrographic, shoreline, geodetic, geospatial, geomagnetic, and tide, water level, and current information, including the production of nautical charts, nautical information databases, and other products derived from hydrographic data.”; and

“(3) by amending paragraph (5) to read as follows:

“(5) COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY ACT.—The term ‘Coast and Geodetic Survey Act’ means the Act entitled ‘An Act to define the functions and duties of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for other purposes’, approved August 6, 1947 (33 U.S.C. 883a et seq.).”

#### SEC. 5. CHANGES IN FUNCTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

Section 304 of the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998 (33 U.S.C. 892a), as redesignated by section 2, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the stem by striking “To fulfill the data gathering and dissemination duties of the Administration under the Act of 1947,” and inserting “To fulfill the data gathering and dissemination duties of the Administration under the Coast and Geodetic Survey Act, promote safe, efficient, and environmentally sound marine transportation, and otherwise fulfill the purposes of this Act.”;

(B) in paragraph (1) by striking “data;” and inserting “data and provide hydrographic services.”;

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) AUTHORITIES.—To fulfill the data gathering and dissemination duties of the Administration under the Coast and Geodetic Survey Act, promote safe, efficient, and environmentally sound marine transportation, and otherwise fulfill the purposes of this Act, subject to the availability of appropriations—

“(1) the Administrator may procure, lease, evaluate, test, develop, and operate vessels, equipment, and technologies necessary to ensure safe navigation and maintain operational expertise in hydrographic data acquisition and hydrographic services;

“(2) the Administrator shall design, install, maintain, and operate real-time hydrographic monitoring systems to enhance navigation safety and efficiency;

“(3) where appropriate and to the extent that it does not detract from the promotion of safe and efficient navigation, the Administrator may acquire hydrographic data and provide hydrographic services to support the conservation and management of coastal and ocean resources;

“(4) where appropriate, the Administrator may acquire hydrographic data and provide hydrographic services to save and protect life and property and support the resumption of commerce in response to emergencies, natural and man-made disasters, and homeland security and maritime domain awareness needs, including obtaining Mission Assignments as defined in section 741 of title 6, United States Code;

“(5) the Administrator shall have the authority to create, support and maintain such joint centers, and to enter into and perform such contracts, leases, grants, or cooperative agreements as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act;

“(6) notwithstanding paragraph (5), the Administrator may award contracts for the acquisition of hydrographic data in accordance with title IX of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).”

#### SEC. 6. CHANGES TO QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM.

Section 305 of the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998 (33 U.S.C. 892b), as redesignated by section 2, is amended in subsections (b)(1)(A) and (b)(2) by striking “303(a)(3)” and inserting “304(a)(3)”.

#### SEC. 7. CHANGES IN HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICES REVIEW PANEL.

Section 306 of the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998 (33 U.S.C. 892c), as redesignated by section 2, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1) by striking “303” and inserting “304”;

(2) by amending subsection (c)(1)(A) to read as follows:

“(A) The panel shall consist of 15 voting members who shall be appointed by the Administrator. The Co-directors of the Joint Hydrographic Institute and no more than two employees of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration appointed by the Administrator shall serve as nonvoting members of the panel. The voting members of the panel shall be individuals who, by reason of knowledge, experience, or training, are especially qualified in one or more of the disciplines and fields relating to hydrographic data and hydrographic services, as defined in this Act, and other disciplines as determined appropriate by the Administrator.”;

(3) in subsections (c)(1)(C), (c)(3), and (e) by striking “Secretary” and inserting “Administrator”;

(4) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

“(d) COMPENSATION.—Voting members of the panel shall be reimbursed for actual and reasonable expenses, such as travel and per diem, incurred in the performance of such duties.”

#### SEC. 8. CHANGES TO AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 307 of the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998 (33 U.S.C. 892d), as redesignated by section 2, is amended to read as follows:

“There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator \$168,771,000 in fiscal year 2008 and thereafter such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2012 for the purposes of carrying out this Act.”

### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 224—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN PEACE PROCESS

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. DODD, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. VOINOVICH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 224

Whereas ending the violence and terror that have devastated the State of Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza since September 2000 is in the vital interests of the United States, Israel, and the Palestinian people;

Whereas the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict strengthens extremists and opponents of peace throughout the region;

Whereas more than 7 years of violence, terror, and military engagement have demonstrated that armed force alone will not solve the Israeli-Palestinian dispute;

Whereas the vast majority of Israelis and Palestinians want to put an end to decades of confrontation and conflict and live in peaceful coexistence, mutual dignity, and security, based on a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace;

Whereas on May 24, 2006, addressing a Joint Session of the United States Congress, Prime Minister of Israel Ehud Olmert reiterated the Government of Israel’s position that “In a few years, [the Palestinians] could be living in a Palestinian state, side by side in peace and security with Israel, a Palestinian state which Israel and the international community would help thrive”;

Whereas, in his speech before the Palestinian Legislative Council on February 18, 2006, Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas said, "We are confident that there is no military solution to the conflict. Negotiations between us as equal partners should put a long-due end to the cycle of violence . . . Let us live in two neighboring states";

Whereas, in June 2002, the President of the United States presented his vision of "two states, living side by side in peace and security", and has since repeatedly reaffirmed this position;

Whereas a robust and high-level American diplomatic presence on the ground is critical to bringing Israelis and Palestinians together to make the tough decisions necessary to achieving a permanent resolution to the conflict;

Whereas June 2007 marks the 40th anniversary of the Six-Day War between Israel and a coalition of Arab states;

Whereas all parties should use the occasion of this anniversary to redouble their efforts to achieve peace; and

Whereas achieving Israeli-Palestinian peace could have significant positive impacts on security and stability in the region: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms its commitment to a true and lasting solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, based on the establishment of 2 states, the State of Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security, and with recognized borders;

(2) denounces the use of violence and terror and reaffirms its unwavering commitment to Israel's security;

(3) calls on President Bush to pursue a robust diplomatic effort to engage the State of Israel and the Palestinian Authority, begin negotiations, and make a 2-state settlement a top priority;

(4) urges President Bush to consider appointing as Special Envoy for Middle East Peace an individual who has held cabinet rank or someone equally qualified, with an extensive knowledge of foreign affairs generally and the Middle East region in particular;

(5) calls on the Hamas-led Palestinian Authority to recognize the State of Israel's right to exist, to renounce and end all terror and incitement, and to accept past agreements and obligations with the State of Israel;

(6) calls on moderate Arab states in the region to intensify their diplomatic efforts toward a 2-state solution and welcomes the Arab League Peace Initiative; and

(7) calls on Israeli and Palestinian leaders to embrace efforts to achieve peace and refrain from taking any actions that would prejudice the outcome of final status negotiations.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today with Senator LUGAR, Senator DODD, and Senator HAGEL to introduce a resolution calling for a lasting solution to the Israeli-Palestinian dispute.

Our resolution reaffirms the Senate's commitment to a true and lasting solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, based on the establishment of two States, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security, and with recognized borders; denounces the use of violence and terror and reaffirms our unwavering commitment to Israel's security; calls on President Bush to pursue a robust diplomatic effort to engage the Israelis and Palestinians, re-

invigorate negotiations, and make a two-state settlement a top priority; urges President Bush to consider appointing a high-level Special Envoy for Middle East Peace; calls on the Hamas-led Palestinian Authority to recognize Israel's right to exist, renounce and end all terror and incitement, and accept past agreements and obligations with Israel; calls on moderate Arab states in the region to intensify their diplomatic efforts toward a two-state solution and welcomes the Arab League Peace Initiative, and; calls on Israeli and Palestinian leaders to embrace efforts to achieve peace and refrain from taking any actions that would prejudice the outcome of final status negotiations.

Senator BAUCUS, Senator BYRD, Senator WHITEHOUSE and Senator SUNUNU have also joined us as original cosponsors.

We are this week marking the the 40th anniversary of the start of the Six-Day War between Israel and a coalition of Arab states which lasted from June 5 to June 10, 1967. Israel's stunning triumph in that conflict, when its very existence was at stake, sent a powerful and unambiguous message to its neighbors and the international community that the existence of a Jewish homeland in the Middle East was a fact that could not be denied.

Since then, Israel, with the support and active engagement of the United States, has signed peace agreements with two of its adversaries from that war, first with Egypt in 1979 and then with Jordan in 1994.

Both treaties greatly enhanced Israel's security and brought hope to its people.

Yet a comprehensive Israeli-Palestinian peace agreement has remained elusive, resulting in the loss of numerous innocent lives and destroying the hopes and dreams of Israelis and Palestinians alike.

Since September 2000 and the start of the second Intifada, violence and terror have engulfed the region and devastated the prospects for peace.

It has become quite clear to me that the current impasse is not sustainable. There is no military solution to this conflict. The lack of any movement in the peace process only emboldens the opponents of peace, strengthens the hands of the extremists, and puts the vital interests of Israel, the Palestinian people, and the United States at risk.

Yet the vast majority of Israelis and Palestinians have made it clear that they want to end this conflict and live side by side in peaceful coexistence, mutual dignity, and security.

We owe it to them and ourselves to do everything in our power to make this vision a reality.

Indeed, a just resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian dispute and a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace agreement should be our top priorities in the region.

They will open the door to new opportunities, enabling us to tackle other

seemingly intractable challenges in the region: the civil war in Iraq, the influence of Syria and Hezbollah in Lebanon, and Iran's uranium enrichment program.

As the Iraq Study Group report argued, "The United States will not be able to achieve its goals in the Middle East unless the United States deals directly with the Arab-Israeli conflict."

We cannot achieve these goals by sitting on the sidelines or sending low-level envoys to the region.

We need a vigorous and sustained high level American presence on the ground in the Middle East to make this happen.

I know that Secretary of State Rice is personally committed to bringing both sides together so they will take on the tough issues and find the right solutions, and she has my full support.

She has already made four trips to the region and I hope she will return again soon.

President Bush should also become engaged in this process and consider appointing a Special Envoy for Middle East peace who has extensive experience dealing with this issue and has served in a high-level government capacity.

We all know what a final peace agreement will look like. The drafters of the Geneva accord showed us that with courage and determination, the tough decisions can be made that will bring peace and prosperity to both sides.

While it is critical that the United States take a leadership role on this issue, it is also critical that moderate voices in the Arab world be a voice for peace.

That is why the Arab League Peace Initiative is important. It is an example where Arab leaders have stepped forward Hamas must also step forward and fulfill the demands of the international community by recognizing Israel's right to exist, renouncing and end all terror and incitement, and accepting past agreements between Israel and the Palestinian Authority.

Now is as good a time as ever to work for peace. There will always be excuses for those who don't want peace. But it is incumbent on those who wish for peace to work through the difficult issues.

As a United States Senator, I have stood by Israel and the Israeli people and will continue to do so. We will not waiver in our efforts to ensure their safety, stability, and prosperity. Achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is the cornerstone of that endeavor.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 225—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 2007 AS "NATIONAL MEDICINE ABUSE AWARENESS MONTH"

Mr. BIDEN (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary: