

“(C) The Administrator may exercise more than 1 extension under subparagraph (A) with respect to any test program.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on December 18, 2009.

#### EMPOWERING AND STRENGTHENING THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 312.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 312) expressing the sense of the Senate on empowering and strengthening the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

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

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

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

The amendment (No. 2769) was agreed to, as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) a highly capable and knowledgeable individual should be nominated with all expediency and exigency to serve as the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development;

(2) the Administrator should—

(A) serve as the chief advocate for United States development capacity and strategy in top-level national security deliberations;

(B) serve as a powerful advocate and effective leader of an empowered USAID; and

(C) marshal the resources, knowledge, capacity, and experiences of USAID—

(i) to effectively represent USAID in inter-agency debate and in advancing and executing foreign policy; and

(ii) to improve ultimately the effectiveness and capability of United States foreign assistance;

(3) USAID must be empowered to be the primary development agency of the United States, and the Administrator must serve as the principal advisor to the President and national security organs of the United States Government on the capacity and strategy of United States development assistance;

(4) the Administrator should substantially and transparently increase the total number of full-time Foreign Service Officers employed by USAID, in part by reducing the reliance on outside contractor personnel, in order to enhance the ability of the agency to—

(A) carry out development activities around the world by providing USAID with additional human resources and expertise needed to meet important development and humanitarian needs around the world;

(B) strengthen the institutional capacity of USAID as the lead development agency of the United States; and

(C) more effectively help developing nations to become more stable, healthy, democratic, prosperous, and self-sufficient; and

(5) the Administrator should submit a strategy to Congress that includes—

(A) a plan to create a professional training program that will provide new and current Agency employees with technical, management, leadership, and language skills;

(B) a 5-year staffing plan;

(C) a description of further resources and statutory changes necessary to implement the proposed training and staffing plans; and

(D) a plan to address fraud and corruption in United States development assistance and procedures to safeguard United States foreign assistance funds from going to persons or organizations that advocate or engage in acts of international terrorism.

The resolution (S. Res 312), as amended, was agreed to.

The amendment (No. 2770) was agreed to, as follows:

Strike the eighth whereas clause of the preamble.

In the tenth whereas clause of the preamble, strike “all aid programs are administered by Federal agencies other than USAID, and development funding” and insert “all foreign assistance programs are administered by Federal agencies other than USAID, and funding for such programs”.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

(The resolution will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

#### MANAGEMENT OF BLUEFIN TUNA

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 346.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 346) expressing the sense of the Senate that, at the 21st Regular Meeting of the International Commission on the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, the United States should seek to ensure management of the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery adheres to the scientific advice provided by the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics and has a high probability of achieving the established rebuilding target, pursue strengthened protections for spawning bluefin populations in the Mediterranean Sea to facilitate the recovery of the Atlantic bluefin tuna, pursue imposition of more stringent measures to ensure compliance by all Members with the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas' conservation and management recommendations for Atlantic bluefin tuna and other species, and ensure that the United States' quotas of tuna and swordfish are not reallocated to other nations, 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, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 346) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 346

Whereas Atlantic bluefin tuna and Atlantic swordfish are valuable historical commercial and recreational fisheries of the United States and many other countries;

Whereas the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas entered into force on March 21, 1969;

Whereas the Convention established the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas to coordinate international research and develop, implement, and enforce compliance of the conservation and management recommendations on the Atlantic bluefin tuna, Atlantic swordfish and other Atlantic highly migratory species in the Atlantic Ocean and the adjacent seas, including the Mediterranean Sea;

Whereas the United States has established for its fisheries a strict regime of conservation, management and compliance for Atlantic highly migratory species and protected living marine resources caught incidentally to such fisheries that is unmatched by other fishing nations;

Whereas the reallocation of United States quotas of Atlantic bluefin tuna and Atlantic swordfish to other nations will cause severe economic impacts, including a loss of United States jobs, and undermine the conservation of populations of protected living marine resources such as Atlantic billfish species, endangered sea turtles, sea birds and marine mammals caught incidentally in the fisheries of other nations;

Whereas in 1974, the Commission adopted its first conservation and management recommendation to ensure the sustainability of Atlantic bluefin tuna throughout the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, while allowing for the maximum sustainable catch for food and other purposes;

Whereas in 1981, for management purposes, the Commission adopted a working hypothesis of 2 Atlantic bluefin stocks, with 1 occurring west of 45 degrees west longitude (hereinafter referred to as the “western Atlantic stock”) and the other occurring east of 45 degrees west longitude (hereinafter referred to as the “eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean stock”);

Whereas, despite scientific advice intended to prevent overfishing, rebuild and maintain bluefin tuna populations at levels that will permit the maximum sustainable yield, and ensure the future sustainability of the stocks, the total allowable catch quotas have consistently been set at levels significantly higher than the recommended levels for the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean stock;

Whereas despite the establishment by the Commission of minimum sizes for Atlantic bluefin tuna with which the United States has fully complied, the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics has repeatedly expressed grave concerns that the flagrant lack of compliance with such size limits by Members fishing in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean is seriously undermining the effectiveness of the Commission's bluefin tuna recovery plans;

Whereas despite the ongoing establishment by the Commission of fishing quotas for the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery that surpass scientific recommendations, compliance with such quotas by parties to the Convention that harvest that stock has been extremely poor, with harvests exceeding the scientific advice by