''(iii) deposits, in addition to the deposits required by section 119(b)(1), a duplicate payment with the Register of Copyrights in the same amount for each network station in the local market affiliated with the same network as the network station being imported.

''(C) SHORT MARKETS.—In a local market (as defined in section 122(j)) in which a network station (as defined in section 119(d)) affiliated with the ABC, CBS, NBC, or Fox television network is not licensed by the Federal Communications Commission, a satellite carrier may provide secondary transmission under subparagraph (A) of the primary signals of a network station affiliated with that network, if the satellite carrier—

''(i) complies with the terms and conditions for a statutory license under section 119; and

''(ii) certifies to the Copyright Office within 30 days after the date of enactment of the Satellite Consumer Protection Act of 2006, or before initiating service to a subscriber under this section, whichever is later, that all subscribers receiving secondary transmissions pursuant to a statutory license under this section in that local market reside in unserved households, as determined under section 119(a)(2)(B)(ii).

''(D) SHORT MARKET EXCEPTION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (C), a satellite carrier may not provide secondary transmission of the primary signals of a network station under that subparagraph if secondary transmission of those signals could be provided under paragraph (2).

''(ii) DISCONTINUANCE OF SECONDARY TRANSMISSION WHEN PRIMARY SIGNAL BECOMES AVAILABLE.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (C), a satellite carrier that has been providing secondary transmission of the primary signals of a network station under subparagraph (C) in a local market may not provide such secondary transmission in that local market more than 30 days after the date on which a network station affiliated with the same network begins to broadcast or rebroadcast the basic programming service of that network in that local market and could be carried pursuant to a license under section 122.

''(b) DISTRIBUTION OF DUPLICATE DEPOSIT AMOUNTS.—The Copyright Royalty Judges shall authorize the Librarian of Congress to distribute semiannually amounts received by the Register of Copyrights as deposits under subsection (a)(3)(B)(iii), after deducting the reasonable costs incurred by the Copyright Office and the Copyright Royalty Judges under this section, in accordance with a process that the Copyright Royalty Judges may prescribe by regulation, to a network station (as defined in section 119(d)(2)) affiliated with the network whose signals are being carried under this section to a community within the local market (as defined in section 122(j)) in which such signals are being provided under this section.

''(c) STATUTORY DAMAGES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The violation by a satellite carrier of subsection (a) is actionable as an act of infringement under section 501 and is subject to statutory damages equal to $100 per month multiplied by the number of subscribers with respect to which the violation was committed for each month during which the violation was committed (treating each month of a continuing violation as a separate violation).

''(2) PETITION.—A petition for statutory damages may be made to the Copyright Royalty Judges, pursuant to such rules as may be prescribed by the Copyright Royalty Judges by regulation. In any proceeding under this section, the satellite carrier shall have the burden of proving that its secondary transmission of a primary transmission by a network station is to a subscriber who is eligible to receive the secondary transmission under this section.

''(3) ESCROW.—As a condition of using the statutory license under subsection (a), a satellite carrier must deposit the sum of $20,000,000 in escrow with the Copyright Office. The Copyright Office shall deposit the escrow funds in an account in the Treasury of the United States, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury directs, and invested in interest-bearing securities of the United States with any interest from such investment to be credited to the account. The Copyright Royalty Judges shall have exclusive jurisdiction to determine liability for and entitlement to the statutory damages owed to the petitioning party in accordance with a process to be prescribed by regulation and they shall authorize the Librarian of Congress to distribute funds from the escrow account to satisfy this determination. After all petitions under this section against a satellite carrier have been resolved, any amount remaining in the satellite carrier's escrow account after February 17, 2009, after deducting the reasonable costs incurred by the Copyright Office and the Copyright Royalty Judges under this section, shall be returned to the satellite carrier.

''(4) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—A satellite carrier may seek judicial review of all determinations of the Copyright Royalty Judges on a consolidated basis in a single petition of appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit within 30 days after the later of—

''(A) February 17, 2009; or

''(B) the date on which all amounts in the escrow account have been distributed or returned.

''(d) SUNSET.—This section shall not apply after February 17, 2009.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The chapter analysis for chapter 1 of title 17, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 119 the following:

''119A. Limitations on exclusive rights: secondary transmissions of distant network signals for private home viewing by certain satellite carriers''.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, today, I am pleased to join my colleagues Senators LEAHY and ALLARD in introducing the Satellite Consumer Protection Act of 2006. I am pleased that Senators BYRD, INOUYE, SALAZAR, SNOWE, ROBERTS, ENZI, and ENSIGN are original cosponsors.

I want to thank Senator LEAHY for his leadership on this issue. This bill builds upon the hard work and legislative language that Congressman RICK BOUCHER (D–VA) and I originally developed. Congressman BOUCHER has been invaluable in making all sure that all interested parties work together to protect consumers, and I must thank him for all of his hard work on this issue.

We have introduced this legislation to protect consumers who through no fault of their own can no longer receive network television signals from DISH Network. Our constituents have lost this right because of a nationwide legal battle between DISH Network and television broadcasters. The Court found that DISH Network had violated the law and imposed a penalty. This decision impacted thousands of my constituent and I believe that Congress needed to restore the ability of these consumers to receive network signals. For many rural West Virginians, cable television is not available.

We have a looming crisis on our hands and Congress must pass our bill immediately. We have a duty to our consumers to minimize the disruption to their daily lives, and our bill allows those consumers who do not have the ability to get local television stations in their area to continue to receive distant signals.

Again, I urge quick adoption of this legislation.

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself and Mr. INOUYE):

S. 4070. A bill to exempt children of certain Filipino World War II veterans from the numerical limitations on immigrant visas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, it has long been evident that our immigration system needs to be reformed, and the current debate on immigration is long overdue. I am pleased that this body is addressing this important issue in such a comprehensive manner. However, if the Senate's debate on immigration is to be truly comprehensive, it must address not only its better-known propositions and factors but also its lesser-known ones as well.

My bill seeks to address and resolve an immigration issue that, while rooted in a set of historical circumstance more than seven decades old, remains unresolved to this day. It is an issue of great concern to Filipino World War II veterans and to Filipino Americans, and it ought to be an issue of great concern to all American veterans and citizens with an interest in justice and fairness.

Before I discuss the specifics of my bill, I would first like to thank my dear friend and colleague, the senior Senator from Hawaii, DANIEL K. INOUYE, for cosponsoring this bill. In the 101st Congress, Senator INOUYE authored Section 405 of the Immigration Act of 1990, which provided for the naturalization of Filipino World War II veterans. Senator INOUYE has a long history of being involved in this important effort and it is an honor to have his support on my bill today.

To understand the significance of this bill, it is important to first provide some background about the historical circumstances that got us to where we are today.

In 1941, on the basis of 1934 legislation enacted prior to Philippine independence, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued an executive order. Through this order, President Roosevelt invoked his authority to ''call and order into the service of the Armed Forces of the United States,'' including ''all of the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.'' This order drafted more than 200,000 Filipino citizens into the United States military. Under the

command of General Douglas MacArthur, Filipino soldiers fought alongside American soldiers in the defense of our country.

Throughout the course of World War II, these Filipino soldiers proved themselves to be courageous and honorable comrades in arms as they helped the United States fulfill its mission. There was no question that they would be treated the same as American troops.

These Filipino soldiers are war heroes, and deserved to be treated as such. They provided active duty service on behalf of the U.S. military, which should have qualified them for the same benefits as other active-duty veterans. Congress betrayed these veterans by enacting the First Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act in 1946, which included a rider that conditioned an appropriation of $200 million, for the benefit of the postwar Philippine Army, on the basis that service in the Commonwealth Army should not be deemed to have been service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Commonwealth Army members were those called into the service of the United States Armed Forces for the Far East. These members served between July 26, 1941, and June 30, 1946. Similarly, Congress enacted the Second Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, which provided that service in the New Philippine Scouts was not deemed to be service in the U.S. military.

New Philippine Scouts were Filipino citizens who served with the United States Armed Forces with the consent of the Philippine government. They served between October 6, 1945, and June 30, 1947.

These veterans are now in their eighties and nineties. Of the 200,000 Filipino veterans that served in World War II, close to 49,000 survive. Some of these veterans receive U.S. benefits, some do not. By 2010, it is estimated that there will be just 20,000 survivors.

With the passage of the Immigration Act of 1990, the courage of the many Filipino soldiers who fought alongside our troops during World War II was finally recognized by our government, and Filipino veterans were offered the opportunity to obtain U.S. citizenship. According to the former Immigration and Naturalization Service, about 15,000 Filipino veterans live in the U.S. and became citizens between 1941 and 1995 under the authority of the Immigration Act of 1990. Between that time about 11,000 veterans who live in the Philippines were successfully naturalized. These thousands of Filipino veterans clearly wished to spend their golden years in the United States, and I am pleased that the 1990 Immigration reform efforts provided them the opportunity to do so.

Unfortunately, the offer did not extend to the adult sons and daughters of these veterans. As a result, the Filipino veterans who fought on behalf of America, and who now live in American and continue to contribute to America, must do so alone. Due to a backlog in the issuing of visas, many of the children of these veterans have waited more than twenty years before being able to obtain an immigrant visa.

My bill, by exempting children of certain Filipino World War II veterans from the numerical limitation on immigrant visas, will ensure that our Filipino World War II veterans can enjoy and be supported by their family members in their twilight years. I believe it is a simple yet profound way that this country may honor the sacrifices made more than six decades ago by these war heroes.

I urge my colleagues to honor the valiant contributions of Filipino World War II veterans to our Nation by supporting my bill.

By Ms. LANDRIEU:

S. 4071. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the placed-in-service date requirement for low-income housing credit buildings and bonus depreciation property and the period for rehabilitation expenditures in the Gulf Opportunity Zone; to the Committee on Finance.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, the people of New Orleans and the rest of the Gulf Coast have been working hard to rebuild their communities and the economy of the region. The Gulf Opportunity (GO) Zone legislation that the Congress passed and the President signed into law at the end of last year, has contributed greatly to the rebuilding efforts.

The benefits of this legislation have been tremendous so far. Hundreds of businesses, large and small, will be able to take advantage of tax incentives made possible by the GO Zone bill. These include a bonus depreciation provision that allows businesses to take a 50 percent depreciation deduction in the first year on new plant or equipment in the GO Zone. This has helped jump start our recovery by giving businesses the incentive to invest quickly in the GO Zone.

The GO Zone Act also increased the amount of low income housing tax credits available to GO Zone states. The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency reports that it has awarded more than $80 million in low income housing tax credits. These credits will be leveraged to finance 195 rental housing developments for working families.

The GO Zone also included an increased rehabilitation tax credit to encourage the preservation and rehabilitation of historic structures. We have many beautiful, old buildings in New Orleans and along the Gulf. They are part of our heritage and as we rebuild we want to preserve that heritage.

The problem with the GO Zone Act is that these tax benefits have limits in terms of the time that they are available for our rebuilding. Most require that any plant and equipment, or the housing financed by the tax credits, must be placed in service by the end of 2008—that is only two years away. The rehabilitation tax credit is also only available until the end of 2008. The problem with this is that our recovery is going to take longer. In Louisiana we are rebuilding an entire city essentially from scratch. Whole communities were wiped out in Mississippi. We have never seen a recovery like the one we are attempting in the Gulf.

The placed in service date is particularly difficult for the low income housing tax credits. It can take years to get together all of the financing for housing developments and even more time for construction. The current placed in service date effectively makes any credits allocated in 2008 unusable because it would be nearly impossible to get a building financed and constructed by the end of the year.

Today, I am introducing legislation to extend the placed in service dates for the various GO Zone tax benefits for an additional two years. This will give us more time to take full advantage of the opportunities the GO Zone legislation has given us. Our recovery is proceeding steadily, but it will take time. We do not want to diminish the impact these tax credits will have on our recovery by artificially limiting their availability. My bill would make these credits available for a longer period of time so that the recovery in the Gulf will be sustained.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 4071

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF PLACED-IN-SERVICE DATE REQUIREMENT FOR LOW-INCOME HOUSING CREDIT BUILDINGS AND BONUS DEPRECIATION PROPERTY AND PERIOD FOR REHABILITATION EXPENDITURES IN GULF OPPORTUNITY ZONE.

(a) LOW-INCOME HOUSING CREDIT BUILDINGS.—Section 1400N(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking ''or 2008'' in paragraph (3)(A) and inserting ''2008, 2009, or 2010'',

(2) by striking ''during such period'' in paragraph (3)(B)(ii) and inserting ''during the period described in subparagraph (A)'', and

(3) by striking ''or 2008'' in paragraph (4)(A) and inserting ''2008, 2009, or 2010''.

(b) BONUS DEPRECIATION PROPERTY.—Section 1400N(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking ''December 31, 2007 (December 31, 2008, in the case of nonresidential real property and residential rental property)'' in paragraph (2)(A)(v) and inserting ''December 31, 2010'', and

(2) by striking ''January 1, 2008'' in paragraph (3)(B) and inserting ''January 1, 2011''.

(c) INCREASE IN REHABILITATION CREDIT.—Section 1400N(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ''2008'' and inserting ''2010''.

By Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. KERRY):

S. 4072. A bill to address ongoing small business and homeowner needs in

the Gulf Coast States impacted by Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

Ms. LANDRIEU: Mr. President, I come to the floor today to highlight the ongoing needs of our small businesses and homeowners in the Gulf Coast who were devastated by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. In Louisiana alone, these disasters claimed 1,464 lives, destroyed more than 200,000 homes and 18,000 businesses and inflicted $25 billion in uninsured losses. Many of my colleagues here in the Senate have been down to Louisiana and have seen firsthand the size and scope of the destruction. The Congress has been very generous in providing billions of Federal recovery dollars as well as valuable Gulf Opportunity (GO) Zone tax incentives to help spur recovery in the region. These resources will be key in the recovery of the region but there are additional needs on the ground that still must be addressed. That is why I am proud to introduce a bill today, the Gulf Coast Back to Business and Homes Act of 2006, which I believe, addresses these problems and shows our small businesses and homeowners that the Federal government is responsive to their needs. I am happy that my colleague, Senator KERRY, Ranking Member of the Senate Small Business & Entrepreneurship Committee, has joined me by cosponsoring this legislation.

Katrina was the most destructive hurricane ever to hit the United States. The next month, in September, Hurricane Rita hit the Louisiana and Texas coast. It was the second most powerful hurricane ever to hit the United States, wreaking havoc on the southwestern part of my state and the east Texas coast. This one-two punch devastated Louisiana lives, communities and jobs, stretching from Cameron Parish in the west to Plaquemines Parish in the east.

We are now rebuilding our State and the wide variety of communities that were devastated by Rita and Katrina, areas representing a diverse mix of population, income and cultures. We hope to restore the region's uniqueness and its greatness. To do that, we need to rebuild our local economies now and far into the future.

My State estimates that there were 71,000 businesses in the Katrina and Rita disaster zones. As I mentioned, a total of 18,752 of these businesses were catastrophically destroyed. However, on a wider scale, according to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, over 125,000 small and medium-sized businesses in the Gulf region were disrupted by Katrina and Rita. Many of these businesses have yet to resume operations and others are struggling to survive. We will never succeed without these small businesses. They will be the key to the revitalization of the Gulf Coast. We also cannot succeed if our homeowners are being buried under red tape and regulations.

The people who work for the Small Business Administration and FEMA are dedicated and interested to help in the recovery of our region. However, these individuals are operating under a system which is inadequate and, in some cases, unresponsive to needs on the ground.

I come to the floor today to introduce a bill which provides commonsense solutions to get the Federal assistance to our struggling businesses and homeowners. If we don't help them now, building a strong Gulf Coast will be all the more difficult if residents cannot rebuild their homes and businesses cannot open their doors.

After talking to the business leaders and small businesses in my State, there are two things that they need right now: access to capital and additional time to repay their SBA Disaster loans. For homeowners, they are still encountering an SBA which is only disbursing small amounts of loan funds for home rebuilding. The SBA is also deducting proceeds from State-administered housing recovery grants to payoff existing SBA Disaster home loans. I understand the SBA is just doing its job and following the current laws, but I believe this is a situation where the current laws are actually hurting taxpayers in their efforts to fully recover.

For example, under current law, the SBA cannot disburse more than $10,000 for an approved Disaster Loan without showing collateral. This is to limit the loss to the SBA in the event that a loan defaults. However, this disbursement amount has not been increased since 1998 and these days, $10,000 is not enough to get a business up and running or to allow a homeowner to start making repairs. Our bill increases this collateral requirement for Katrina and Rita Disaster Loans from $10,000 to $35,000.

To address the lack of access to capital for our businesses, the bill includes a provision to provide funds to Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas to help small businesses now. Not three months from now, but as quickly as possible. We are asking for $100 million so that businesses can have money they need to repair, rebuild, and pay their employees until they get back up and running again. The States know what the needs of their affected businesses are and we want to provide them with this money so they can start helping businesses now.

Many businesses and homeowners are also coming up on the end of their standard one-year deferment of payment on principal and interest on their SBA Disaster Loans. For most disasters, one-year is more than enough time for borrowers to get back on their feet. But for disasters on the scale of Katrina and Rita, one-year came and went, with communities just now seeing gas stations open and some homeowners are just now returning to rebuild their homes. This is a unique situation and for French Quarter businesses, where tourism is down 85 percent from pre-Katrina levels, to require them to start making payments on a $50,000 loan is virtually impossible if there are no customers! Homeowners too are experiencing widespread uncertainty and I believe the current one-year deferment requires serious reconsideration. That is why this bill gives borrowers an additional year to get their lives in order—allow residents to begin fixing their homes and allow businesses the time for economic activity to pick back up.

For homeowners in Louisiana, the State is doing its part by setting up the Louisiana Road Home program, to provide homeowners with up to $150,000 in grant proceeds for uninsured losses on their properties. However, many applicants are concerned because under the Stafford and Small Business Acts, the SBA is required to ensure there are no 'duplication of benefits' provided to disaster victims. This means that SBA must review every file which received an SBA Disaster Loan, and if there is deemed to be a duplication, deduct the duplication amount from the grant proceeds. As I said, I want the SBA to ensure taxpayers funds are used wisely, but at the same time, I want to ensure that all residents are able to get the funds they need to rebuild their homes.

Under the current scenario, some residents who have additional uninsured losses, are being required to still pay back these grant proceeds. This is because many SBA loss inspections were done right after the storms in 2005, but since then building/labor costs have increased dramatically, and this is not reflected in the SBA verified loss. Borrowers are able to request a loan modification from SBA, but many residents who waited months and months for SBA to respond, are wary to go through the process again, especially if there is a prospect they will be declined for the increased loan amount. I can't blame them because there is enough uncertainty down there right now. Personally, I would also be hesitant to go through the SBA loan process again if I had to fill out as much paperwork as my constituents have had to fill out, and to receive constant requests for more information once they think they are done with submitting information.

For this reason, this bill provides the SBA Administrator the flexibility to consider this 'duplication of benefits' to be, rather than the entire SBA loan amount, to instead be the difference between the Federal Government's subsidized interest rate on the loan and the market rate at which the borrower could have borrowed such funds. This provides borrowers with additional funds for rebuilding while retaining the Federal Government's financial responsibility to taxpayers.

In introducing this bill today, I am hopeful it sends the signal to Gulf Coast residents and businesses that Congress has not forgotten about them. Congress has done a great deal during

the 109th Congress to help disaster victims, but that does mean we should just write off recurring problems to the responsibility of states or disaster victims themselves. I believe that both the leadership on the Senate Committee on Small Business & Entrepreneurship as well as the new SBA Administrator, Steve Preston, are receptive to addressing these ongoing needs in the Gulf Coast. I look forward to working closely with them in the coming weeks to provide substantive and lasting solutions for our small businesses and homeowners.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation and ask unanimous consent that the text of the legislation be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 4072

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 ''Gulf Coast Back to Business and Homes Act of 2006''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) 43 percent of businesses that close following a natural disaster never reopen;

(2) an additional 29 percent of businesses close down permanently within 2 years of a natural disaster;

(3) Hurricane Katrina struck the Gulf Coast of the United States on August 29, 2005, negatively impacting small business concerns and disrupting commerce in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama;

(4) Hurricane Rita struck the Gulf Coast of the United States on September 24, 2005, negatively impacting small business concerns and disrupting commerce in the States of Texas and Louisiana;

(5) according to the United States Chamber of Commerce, more than 125,000 small and medium-sized businesses in the Gulf Coast were disrupted by Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita;

(6) due to a slow initial Federal response and the widespread devastation in the affected States, businesses impacted by Hurricane Katrina are in dire need of increased access to capital and technical assistance to recover and prosper; and

(7) without the full recovery and prosperity of affected businesses, the Gulf Coast, and the rest of the United States, will be negatively impacted.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the term ''Disaster Area'' means an area in which the President has declared a major disaster in response to Hurricane Katrina of 2005 or Hurricane Rita of 2005;

(2) the term ''major disaster'' has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122); and

(3) the term ''small business concern'' has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

SEC. 4. SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN RECOVERY GRANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce $100,000,000 for the Economic Development Administration of the Department of Commerce to make grants to the appropriate State government agencies in Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas, to carry out this section.

(b) DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS.—The Department of Commerce shall disburse the funds authorized under subsection (a) in the most expeditious manner possible to the designated States, based on—

(1) the number of small business concerns directly damaged or disrupted by Hurricane Katrina of 2005 or Hurricane Rita of 2005 in the State;

(2) the number of residents displaced from the State by Hurricane Katrina of 2005 or Hurricane Rita of 2005;

(3) the number of jobs lost or disrupted by Hurricane Katrina of 2005 or Hurricane Rita of 2005 in the State;

(4) the extent of economic disruption by Hurricane Katrina of 2005 or Hurricane Rita of 2005 in the State; and

(5) the number of evacuees from any other State due to Hurricane Katrina of 2005 or Hurricane Rita of 2005, to whom the designated State is providing assistance.

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Grants awarded to a State under subsection (a) shall be used by the State to provide grants, which may be made to any small business concern located in a Disaster Area that was negatively impacted by Hurricane Katrina of 2005 or Hurricane Rita of 2005, to assist such small business concern for the purposes of—

(A) paying employees;

(B) paying bills and other existing financial obligations;

(C) making repairs;

(D) purchasing inventory;

(E) restarting or operating that business in the community in which it was conducting operations prior to Hurricane Katrina of 2005 or Hurricane Rita of 2005, or to a neighboring area or county or parish in a Disaster Area; or

(F) covering additional costs until that small business concern is able to obtain funding through insurance claims, Federal assistance programs, or other sources.

(2) CRITERIA.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in making grants under paragraph (1), a State may use such criteria as the State determines appropriate, and shall not be required to apply eligibility criteria for programs administered by the Federal Government, including the Department of Commerce.

(3) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—The Department of Commerce may use not more than $1,000,000 of the funds authorized under subsection (a) to administer the provision of grants to the designated States under this subsection.

SEC. 5. DISASTER LOANS AFTER HURRICANE KATRINA OR HURRICANE RITA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(b)) is amended by inserting immediately after paragraph (3) the following:

''(4) DISASTER LOANS AFTER HURRICANE KATRINA OR HURRICANE RITA IN A DISASTER AREA.—

''(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph—

''(i) the term 'Disaster Area' means an area in which the President has declared a major disaster in response to Hurricane Katrina of 2005 or Hurricane Rita of 2005; and

''(ii) the term 'qualified borrower' means a person to whom the Administrator made a loan under this section because of Hurricane Katrina of 2005 or Hurricane Rita of 2005.

''(B) DEFERMENT OF DISASTER LOAN PAYMENTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, payments of principal and interest on a loan to a qualified borrower made before December 31, 2006, shall be deferred, and no interest shall accrue with respect to such loan, during the time period described in clause (ii).

''(ii) TIME PERIOD.—The time period for purposes of clause (i) shall be 1 year from the later of the date of enactment of this paragraph or the date on which funds are distributed under a loan described in clause (i), but may be extended to 2 years from such date, at the discretion of the Administrator.

''(iii) RESUMPTION OF PAYMENTS.—At the end of the time period described in clause (ii), the payment of periodic installments of principal and interest shall be required with respect to such loan, in the same manner and subject to the same terms and conditions as would otherwise be applicable to any other loan made under this subsection.''.

(b) INCREASING COLLATERAL REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including section 7(c)(6) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(c)(6)), the Administrator may not require collateral for any covered loan made by the Administrator.

(2) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ''covered loan'' means a loan in an amount of not more than $35,000 made—

(A) under section 7(b)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(b)(1));

(B) as a result of Hurricane Katrina of 2005 or Hurricane Rita of 2005; and

(C) after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6. WAIVER OF DUPLICATION OF CERTAIN BENEFITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 9 of title II of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (Public Law 109–234; 120 Stat. 471) is amended under the heading ''COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)'' under the heading ''COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT'' under the heading ''DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT'', by inserting after ''Army Corps of Engineers:'' the following: ''*Provided further*, That notwithstanding the previous proviso or any other provision of law, in providing assistance in the State of Louisiana, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration may (in determining whether activities are reimbursable under, or whether funds have been made available under, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) using amounts made available under this heading) use as the amount of a loan under section 7(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(b)) the amount attributable to the difference between the rate of interest on such loan and the market rate at which such borrower could have borrowed such funds, over the period of such loan:''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICABILITY.—

(1) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall be deemed to have taken effect as though enacted as part of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (Public Law 109-234; 120 Stat. 418).

(2) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to any application for assistance under section 7(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(b)) that is submitted not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 615—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 26, 2006, AS ''DRIVE SAFER SUNDAY''

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