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The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

MAKING A TECHNICAL AMENDMENT TO THE EDUCATION SCIENCES REFORM ACT OF 2002

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 12, S. 365.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 365) to make a technical amendment to the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002.

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

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 365) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 365

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

SECTION 1. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT TO EDUCATION SCIENCES REFORM ACT OF 2002.

Section 174(e)(1)(A) of the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002 (20 U.S.C. 9564(e)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting “, subject to 1 extension of not more than 12 months, at the Secretary’s discretion, for any contract in effect on, or entered into after, January 1, 2011” after “period”.

W. CRAIG BROADWATER FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Environment and Public Works Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 307 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 307) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 217 West King Street, Martinsburg, West Virginia, as the “W. Craig Broadwater Federal Building and United States Courthouse.”

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

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 307) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 307

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 217 West King Street, Martinsburg, West Virginia, shall be known and designated as the “W. Craig Broadwater Federal Building and United States Courthouse”.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the “W. Craig Broadwater Federal Building and United States Courthouse”.

SAM D. HAMILTON NOXUBEE WILDLIFE REFUGE

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be discharged from further consideration of S. 266 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title. The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 266) to redesignate the Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge as the Sam D. Hamilton Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge.

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

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 266) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 266

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

SECTION 1. REDESIGNATION OF THE NOXUBEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge, located in the State of Mississippi, is redesignated as the “Sam D. Hamilton Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge”.

(b) BOUNDARY REVISION.—Nothing in this Act prevents the Secretary of the Interior from making adjustments to the boundaries of the Sam D. Hamilton Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge (referred to in this section as the “Refuge”), as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, to carry out the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System in accordance with the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd et seq.) and any other applicable authority.

(c) ADDITION OF LAND.—Nothing in this Act prevents the Secretary of the Interior from adding to the Refuge new land or parcels of the National Wildlife Refuge System, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, to carry out the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System in accordance with the

National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd et seq.) and any other applicable authority.

(d) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any statute, rule, regulation, executive order, publication, map, paper, or other document of the United States to the Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge is deemed to refer to the Sam D. Hamilton Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration en bloc of the following resolutions, which were submitted earlier today: S. Res. 72, S. Res. 73, S. Res. 74, S. Res. 75, and S. Res. 76.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. RES. 72

(Recognizing the artistic and cultural contributions of the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater and the 50th Anniversary of the first performance of Alvin Ailey’s masterwork, “Revelations”)

Whereas Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater is recognized as one of the world’s great dance companies;

Whereas Congress has recognized the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater as one of our Nation’s most important cultural ambassadors;

Whereas at the age of 29, founder Alvin Ailey first premiered the dance work, Revelations, on January 31, 1960, at the famed 92nd Street Y in New York City;

Whereas Revelations is set to spirituals and draws inspiration from Ailey’s memories as a child growing up in Texas, and from the work of African-American writers such as James Baldwin and Langston Hughes;

Whereas since its premiere, Revelations has been seen by more than 23 million theatergoers, in 71 countries, and on 6 continents, making it the most widely seen works of modern dance;

Whereas Revelations was performed in front of a worldwide audience as part of the opening ceremonies of the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City;

Whereas Revelations has been performed for 5 U.S. Presidents, including at the inaugurations of President Carter in 1977 and President Clinton in 1993;

Whereas Revelations captures the faith and perseverance of the African-American people, and has influenced, and was influenced by, African-American cultural heritage and the social fabric of the United States; and

Whereas Revelations is beloved by people around the world, and its universal themes illustrate the strength and humanity within all of us: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate honors the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater as it celebrates the 50th anniversary of the dance work Revelations.

S. RES. 73

Supporting democracy, universal rights, and the Iranian people in their keep peaceful call for a representative and responsive democratic government

Whereas, on February 5, 2011, Mir Hossein Moussavi and Mehdi Karroubi requested permission from the Government of Iran to hold a peaceful demonstration on February 14, 2011;

Whereas Moussavi and Karroubi wrote, “In order to declare support for the popular movements in the region, particularly with those of the freedom seeking movements of the people of Egypt and Tunisia against dictatorships, we request a permit to invite the people for a rally.”;

Whereas the Government of Iran denied this request and, on February 9, 2011, Revolutionary Guard Commander Hossein Hamedani said, “We definitely see them as enemies of the revolution and spies, and we will confront them with force.”;

Whereas, before the planned protest on February 14, 2011, the Government of Iran placed Mehdi Karroubi and Mir Hossein Moussavi under house arrest and interrupted Internet, text message, satellite, and cell phone service inside Iran;

Whereas, on February 14, 2011, the people of Iran held demonstrations protesting the Iranian regime in Tehran, Rasht, Isfahan, Mashhad, Shiraz, Kermanshah, and Ahwaz;

Whereas, on February 15, 2011, members of the parliament of Iran called for the execution of opposition leaders Mir Hossein Moussavi, Mehdi Karroubi, and Mohammad Khatami;

Whereas, on the same day, speaker of the Parliament in Iran Ali Larijani said, “The parliament condemns the Zionist, American, anti-revolutionary and anti-national actions of the misled seditionists.”;

Whereas, on February 14, 2011, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said, “What you see happening in Iran today is a testament to the courage of the Iranian people and an indictment of the hypocrisy of the Iranian regime, a regime which over the last three weeks has constantly hailed what went on in Egypt. And now when given the opportunity to afford their people the same rights as they called for on behalf of the Egyptian people, once again, illustrate their true nature.”;

Whereas, on February 15, 2011, President Barack Obama saluted the “courage” of the Iranian people and said, “We are going to continue to see the people of Iran have the courage to be able to express their yearning for greater freedoms and a more representative government.”;

Whereas, on February 15, 2011, European Union High Representative Catherine Ashton called “on the Iranian authorities to fully respect and protect the rights of their citizens, including freedom of expression and the right to assemble peacefully”;

Whereas, on February 3, 2011, the Senate passed Senate Resolution 44, 112th Congress, reaffirming the commitment of the United States to the universal rights of freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, and freedom of access to information, including the Internet, and expressed strong support for the people of Egypt in their peaceful calls for a representative and responsive democratic government that respects these rights; and

Whereas the people of Iran also deserve support from the United States in their peaceful struggle for a representative and responsive democratic government that respects their universal rights of freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, and freedom of association, including via the Internet: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the ongoing violence against demonstrators by the Government of Iran

and pro-government militias, as well as the ongoing government suppression of independent electronic communication through interference with the Internet and cellphones;

(2) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to the universal rights of freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, and freedom of association, including via the Internet;

(3) expresses strong support for the people of Iran in their peaceful calls for a representative and responsive democratic government that respects these rights;

(4) calls on the Government of Iran to release all Iranians detained or imprisoned solely on the basis of their religion, faith, ethnicity, race, gender, sexual orientation, or political belief;

(5) calls on the United Nations Human Rights Council to establish an independent human rights monitor for Iran; and

(6) affirms the universality of individual rights and the importance of democratic and fair elections.

S. RES. 74

Designates February 28, 2011, as “Rare Disease Day”

Whereas rare diseases and disorders are those which affect small patient populations, typically populations smaller than 200,000 individuals in the United States;

Whereas as of the date of approval of this resolution, nearly 7,000 rare diseases affect 30,000,000 Americans and their families;

Whereas children with rare genetic diseases account for more than half of the population affected by rare diseases in the United States;

Whereas many rare diseases are serious, life-threatening, and lack an effective treatment;

Whereas rare diseases and conditions include epidermolysis bullosa, progeria, sickle cell anemia, Tay-Sachs, cystic fibrosis, many childhood cancers, and fibrodysplasia ossificans progressiva;

Whereas people with rare diseases experience challenges that include difficulty in obtaining an accurate diagnosis, limited treatment options, and difficulty finding physicians or treatment centers with expertise in their disease;

Whereas great strides have been made in research and treatment for rare diseases as a result of the Orphan Drug Act (Public Law 97-414; 96 Stat. 2049) and amendments made by that Act;

Whereas both the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health have established special offices to advocate for rare disease research and treatments;

Whereas the National Organization for Rare Disorders, an organization established in 1983 to provide services to, and advocate on behalf of, patients with rare diseases, was a primary force behind the enactment of the Orphan Drug Act and remains a critical public voice for people with rare diseases;

Whereas the National Organization for Rare Disorders sponsors Rare Disease Day in the United States to increase public awareness of rare diseases;

Whereas Rare Disease Day has become a global event occurring annually on the last day of February;

Whereas Rare Disease Day was observed in the United States for the first time on February 28, 2009; and

Whereas Rare Disease Day is anticipated to be observed globally in years to come, providing hope and information for rare disease patients around the world; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates February 28, 2011, as “Rare Disease Day”;

(2) recognizes the importance of improving awareness and encouraging accurate and early diagnosis of rare diseases and disorders; and

(3) supports a national and global commitment to improving access to, and developing new treatments, diagnostics, and cures for, rare diseases and disorders.

S. RES. 75

Designating March 25, 2011, as “National Cerebral Palsy Awareness Day”

Whereas the term “cerebral palsy” refers to any number of neurological disorders that appear in infancy or early childhood and permanently affect body movement and the muscle coordination necessary to maintain balance and posture;

Whereas cerebral palsy is caused by damage to 1 or more specific areas of the brain, which usually occurs during fetal development, before, during, or shortly after birth, or during infancy;

Whereas the majority of children who have cerebral palsy are born with the disorder, although cerebral palsy may remain undetected for months or years;

Whereas 75 percent of people with cerebral palsy also have 1 or more developmental disabilities, including epilepsy, intellectual disability, autism, visual impairment, and blindness;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has released information indicating that cerebral palsy is increasingly prevalent and that about 1 in 278 children have cerebral palsy;

Whereas approximately 800,000 people in the United States are affected by cerebral palsy;

Whereas, although there is no cure for cerebral palsy, treatment often improves the capabilities of a child with cerebral palsy;

Whereas scientists and researchers are hopeful that breakthroughs in cerebral palsy research will be forthcoming;

Whereas researchers across the United States are conducting important research projects involving cerebral palsy; and

Whereas the Senate is an institution that can raise awareness in the general public and the medical community of cerebral palsy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 25, 2011, as “National Cerebral Palsy Awareness Day”;

(2) encourages all people in the United States to become more informed and aware of cerebral palsy; and

(3) respectfully requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to Reaching for the Stars: A Foundation of Hope for Children with Cerebral Palsy.

S. RES. 76

Recognizing the soldiers of the 14th Quartermaster Detachment of the United States Army Reserve who were killed or wounded during Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm

Whereas 13 soldiers of the 14th Quartermaster Detachment of the United States Army Reserve, stationed in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, were killed, and 43 wounded, in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, while supporting operations to liberate the people of Kuwait and defend the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Whereas Specialist Steven E. Atherton, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Nurmine, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist John A. Boliver, Jr., 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Monongahela, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Sergeant Joseph P. Bongiorno III, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Hickory,

Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Sergeant John T. Boxler, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Beverly S. Clark, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Armagh, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving her country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Sergeant Allen B. Craver, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Penn Hills, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Frank S. Keough, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of North Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Anthony E. Madison, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Monessen, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Christine L. Mayes, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Rochester Mills, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving her country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Steven J. Siko, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Thomas G. Stone, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Falconer, New York, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Sergeant Frank J. Walls, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Hawthorne, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Richard V. Wolverton, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm; and

Whereas this year marks the twentieth anniversary of the meritorious service of these Pennsylvanians, and others in Pennsylvania-based units, which contributed to the liberation of the people of Kuwait and the defense of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the service and sacrifice of Pennsylvanians during Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm;

(2) honors the 13 soldiers of the 14th Quartermaster Detachment of the United States Army Reserve who were killed in action on February 25, 1991, in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia;

(3) pledges its gratitude and support to the families of these soldiers; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to commemorate and honor the role and contribution of Pennsylvanians and Pennsylvania-based units of the Army National Guard, Army Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Naval Reserve, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve who supported Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm.

ADJOURNMENT AND/OR RECESS OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 17, the adjourn-

ment resolution, which was received from the House and is at the desk; that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 17) was agreed to, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 17

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, February 17, 2011, Friday, February 18, 2011, or Saturday, February 19, 2011, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Monday, February 28, 2011, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Thursday, February 17, 2011, through Friday, February 25, 2011, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, February 28, 2011, or such other time on that day as may be specified in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 12; that the nomination be confirmed; the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate; that any statements related to the nomination be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; and that the Senate then resume legislative session.

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

The nomination considered and confirmed is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

Stephanie O'Sullivan, of Virginia, to be Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to support the nomination of Ms. Stephanie O'Sullivan to be the Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence or PDDNI.

The Senate Intelligence Committee has carefully considered her nomination and stands strongly in favor of her nomination.

As is the case with many deputies to principals, the Principal Deputy DNI is an extremely important position that has two main responsibilities: To assist the DNI, and to act on behalf of the DNI in his absence or due to a vacancy in the position.

In broader terms, the role of the Principal Deputy DNI is a key one to the functioning of the Office of the DNI and in the effective and efficient operation of the Intelligence Community.

If confirmed, Ms. O'Sullivan will be the fourth Principal Deputy DNI since Congress created the position in 2004. Like the past Directors of National Intelligence before him, DNI Clapper has made clear the need to have this position filled. The tasks of managing the Intelligence Community, running the Office of the DNI, and serving as the primary intelligence advisor to the President is more than any one official can fulfill. It is, at minimum, two full time jobs—hence the need to confirm a deputy.

Furthermore, it is a significant and welcome development that Director Clapper recommended and that the President nominated Ms. O'Sullivan to serve in this role. As the current Associate Deputy Director of the CIA and long-serving CIA official, Ms. O'Sullivan's confirmation to the Principal Deputy DNI position should help end the disputes between the Office of the DNI and the CIA that we have seen in the past.

Ms. O'Sullivan was nominated to be the Principal Deputy DNI on January 5, 2011. Ms. O'Sullivan completed the committee's standard questionnaire and responded to a large number of pre-hearing questions. She appeared before the committee on February 3 and answered all questions put to her. On February 15, 2011, the Intelligence Committee voted unanimously to recommend Ms. O'Sullivan's confirmation to the Senate.

It is clear from her background that Ms. O'Sullivan has the experience necessary to be an effective Principal Deputy DNI. She has been the Associate Deputy Director of the CIA since December 2009. Prior to that position, Ms. O'Sullivan headed CIA's Directorate of Science and Technology for 4 years. In that role, she managed CIA's technological innovation and support to case officer operations. In all, Ms. O'Sullivan spent over 14 years combined in the Directorate of Science and Technology. Before the CIA, she worked in the Office of Naval Intelligence, and at TRW, which is now part of Northrop Grumman.

Her current role in the CIA is akin to that of chief operating officer—similar to her position if confirmed to be Principal Deputy DNI. She has acquitted herself well in her current capacity and I am confident she will do so in the position to which she has been nominated.

In sum, Ms. O'Sullivan will be a great asset to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence and the intelligence community as a whole because