

Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information may extend, on a case-by-case basis, the period of performance for any investment approved under the Program as of that date for a period of not more than 2 years, but not later than September 30, 2012. In making a determination as to whether an extension beyond September 30, 2011, is warranted, the Assistant Secretary should consider the circumstances that gave rise to the need for the extension, the likelihood of completion of performance within the deadline for completion, and such other factors as the Assistant Secretary deems necessary to make the determination.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 279—MAKING MINORITY PARTY APPOINTMENTS FOR CERTAIN COMMITTEES FOR THE 111TH CONGRESS

Mr. MCCONNELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 279

Resolved, That the following be the minority membership on the following committees for the remainder of the 111th Congress, or until their successors are appointed:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES: Mr. McCain, Mr. Inhofe, Mr. Sessions, Mr. Chambliss, Mr. Graham, Mr. Thune, Mr. Wicker, Mr. LeMieux, Mr. Burr, Mr. Vitter, and Ms. Collins.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS: Mr. Shelby, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bunning, Mr. Crapo, Mr. Corker, Mr. DeMint, Mr. Vitter, Mr. Johanns, Mrs. Hutchison, and Mr. Gregg.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE AND TRANSPORTATION: Mrs. Hutchison, Ms. Snowe, Mr. Ensign, Mr. DeMint, Mr. Thune, Mr. Wicker, Mr. LeMieux, Mr. Isakson, Mr. Vitter, Mr. Brownback, and Mr. Johanns.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING: Mr. Corker, Mr. Shelby, Ms. Collins, Mr. Hatch, Mr. LeMieux, Mr. Brownback, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Chambliss.

SENATE RESOLUTION 280—CELEBRATING THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RULE OF LAW PROGRAM OF TEMPLE UNIVERSITY BEASLEY SCHOOL OF LAW

Mr. SPECTER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 280

Whereas in 1997, President William J. Clinton and President Jiang Zemin agreed at the Sino-American Summit to collaborative efforts to enhance legal exchanges between the United States and China;

Whereas in 1999, Temple University established a Master of Laws degree program in Beijing, the first foreign law degree granting program approved by the Chinese Ministry of Education, as a collaborative effort, first with China University of Political Science and Law, and subsequently with Tsinghua University School of Law;

Whereas in 1999, Temple University signed a cooperative agreement with the State Administration of Foreign Expert Affairs of China to deliver rule of law educational programs to Chinese government officials;

Whereas in 2000, Temple University signed a cooperative agreement with the Supreme People's Court of China to conduct judicial training;

Whereas in 2001, Temple University signed a cooperative agreement with the Supreme People's Procuratorate of China to conduct prosecutor training;

Where in 2002, Temple University began a series of scholarly roundtables directed at Chinese law and legal education, with topics including World Trade Organization, Internet, environmental, health, and private international law as well as nongovernmental organization advocacy and experiential legal education;

Whereas Justice Antonin G. Scalia visited Beijing and the Temple University rule of law program as part of a broad legal exchange between the United States and China;

Whereas in 2003, former Temple University School of Law dean Robert Reinstein received the National Friendship Award from Zhu Rongji, former Prime Minister of China in the Great Hall of the People;

Whereas in 2009, Temple University, Tsinghua University, and the State Administration of Foreign Expert Affairs of China will host events in Beijing to commemorate the 10-year anniversary of the rule of law program;

Whereas as of 2009, Temple has educated a total of 903 legal professionals in the rule of law program in China, 78 percent of whom work in the public sector; and

Whereas 391 Chinese legal professionals, including judges, National People's Congress and State Council legislative officers, prosecutors, government officials, law professors, and commercial lawyers have graduated from, or are currently enrolled in, Temple's Beijing Master of Laws program: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends and congratulates Temple University Beasley School of Law, its faculty, its alumni, its 10th graduating class, and all involved in the 10th anniversary of the China rule of law program; and

(2) recognizes that—

(A) the Temple University Beasley School of Law rule of law program has succeeded in furthering the goal of promoting collaborative legal exchanges between the United States and China; and

(B) Temple University and its partners in China represent the spirit of cooperation and friendship between these 2 great nations, and will surely continue to strengthen those bonds into the future.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I seek recognition to note the 10th anniversary of Temple University's China Rule of Law Program. The Beasley School of Law housed at Temple University stands as an outstanding leader in promoting cross-cultural partnership between legal professionals in the United States and China. This year, the Beasley School celebrates ten years of cooperation with Tsinghua University in Beijing. Temple University's China Rule-of-Law Program has awarded nearly 400 Master of Laws degrees to Chinese legal professionals to date. The first foreign law degree program to be approved by the Chinese Ministry of Education as well as the American Bar Association, Temple's Rule of Law Program represents a landmark program and step toward increased global understanding of legal procedure by educating Chinese legal professionals in the same manners and by the same standards as those practiced at American law schools. I respectfully submit this resolution to recognize Temple University's outstanding leadership in

promoting cross-cultural exchange in the field of international law.

The partnership between Temple University and China's Tsinghua University predates the establishment in 1999 of the Master of Laws Degree program. Shortly after the official reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China in January of 1979, Temple University awarded Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping with an honorary law degree. Educational and cultural exchange became the centerpieces of renewed cooperation between the two powers over the course of the last three decades. Shortly after President Clinton and President Zemin's mutual call for collaboration in legal exchange in 1997, Temple formally created the China Rule-of-Law Program that merits commendation today.

Cooperating to meet the demands of a global environment in which legal professionals are increasingly required to be trained in international legal standards, American faculty from Temple, Chinese faculty at Tsinghua University, and highly accomplished international practitioners teach courses entirely in English at Tsinghua's facilities in Beijing. The 30 credit curriculum concentrates on American and international law and in particular focuses on the subfields of criminal and business law. The program requires the same standards of scholarship of its Chinese students that ABA accredited American law institutions require at home and requires a full-time student to devote 15 months to complete the program. Students earning their degrees through Temple's Beasley-Tsinghua program participate in the same dialogue-based methods as students in American classrooms; they are also given access to the Lexis and Westlaw legal research tools during their studies. This means that Chinese students receiving the Master of Laws degree from Temple's Beasley Law School at Tsinghua become familiar with the same processes for solving legal puzzles and conducting legal research as those that mark the standard within international circles. Therefore, as a capacity building tool for Chinese professionals within the international legal environment, Temple's China Rule-of-Law program is indispensable.

As a means of promoting bilateral understanding over legal norms and standards, this type of program is even more vital. Legal norms and standards, we must remember, are formed and interpreted within social, cultural, and historical contexts. The continued growth of a strong partnership between our two nations is contingent upon a full understanding of this contextual environment because it serves as the setting in which legal standards are shaped and in which they are applied. In today's international climate, this cooperation is more important than ever before, and Temple should be regarded as an exemplar for its leadership in cultivating such cooperation.

The study abroad component of this program, which brings these Chinese

students to Temple's Philadelphia campus during the summer after the first full year of study, is an important means of achieving this contextual understanding. However, this is just one way in which this landmark program facilitates the integration of Chinese legal professionals into the international legal realm outside of the classroom. An extensive alumni network includes, as previously noted, nearly 400 degree holders, many of whom are involved with the Temple Law Alumni Association of China, which boasts around 550 members. The Rule of Law program has educated over 900 legal professionals through less formal means, including roundtables that have explored topics ranging from the subfields of Internet and Environmental Law to NGO Advocacy and the WTO. The partnership is currently working with the State Administration of Foreign Expert Affairs of China to host a series of events targeted to broadening this exchange in Beijing in the coming months as a celebration of ten successful years, marking an emphasis on continued growth and success.

As our two nations look for additional means of improving and promoting bilateral exchange, Temple University's innovative programming efforts must be celebrated and should be seen as a paradigm for future partnerships. Its increasing alumni network—both of degree holders and of other professionals that have benefitted from the Rule of Law's various programs—must be looked upon as a growing web of future leaders that understand the international legal context upon which international stability, economic development, and global cooperation rely. I urge the Senate to recognize Temple University's contribution to American and Chinese bilateral relations and in setting a high standard for improved and constructive international dialogue.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 40—ENCOURAGING THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN TO GRANT CONSULAR ACCESS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF SWITZERLAND TO JOSHUA FATTAL, SHANE BAUER, AND SARAH SHOURD, AND TO ALLOW THE 3 YOUNG PEOPLE TO REUNITE WITH THEIR FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 40

Whereas, on July 31, 2009, officials of the Government of Iran took 3 United States citizens, Joshua Fattal, Shane Bauer, and Sarah Shourd, into custody near the Ahmed Awa region of northern Iraq, after the 3

United States citizens reportedly crossed into the territory of Iran while hiking in Iraq;

Whereas officials of the Government of Iran have confirmed that they are holding the 3 United States citizens; and

Whereas officials of the Government of Iran have not allowed consular access by the Embassy of the Government of Switzerland (in its formal capacity as the representative of the interests of the United States in Iran) to the 3 young United States citizens in accordance with the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) encourages the Government of Iran to grant consular access by the Government of Switzerland to Joshua Fattal, Shane Bauer, and Sarah Shourd, and to allow the 3 young people to communicate by telephone with their families in the United States; and

(2) encourages the Government of Iran to allow Joshua Fattal, Shane Bauer, and Sarah Shourd to reunite with their families in the United States as soon as possible.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I seek recognition to discuss legislation I have introduced encouraging the Government of Iran to grant consular access to and promptly release three young Americans who have been detained in Iran for the past 8 weeks after they reportedly crossed into Iran while on a hike in Iraqi Kurdistan.

On July 31, 2009, University of California, Berkeley graduates Joshua Fattal, 27, Shane Bauer, 27, and Sarah Shourd, 30, went “on a hike near the border of Iraqi Kurdistan and Iran in an area known for beautiful views and a waterfall, along an unmarked section of the border that zigzags.” The three inadvertently crossed into Iranian territory and were detained by Iranian officials.

While the Government of Iran has confirmed it is holding Joshua, Shane and Sarah, it has yet to grant the Embassy of the Government of Switzerland, in its formal capacity as the representative of the interests of the United States in Iran, consular access to the three in accordance with the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. Nor has the Government of Iran allowed Joshua, Shane and Sarah to telephone their families in the United States to let them know they are well.

Based on news accounts I have read, I have every confidence that the three entered Iranian territory accidentally, perhaps due to, as I understand it, the absence of clear border markers in the region near Ahmed Awa. On August 8, an Iraqi government official was quoted as saying the three young Americans crossed the border “unintentionally and mistakenly.”

The legislation which I have introduced encourages the Government of Iran to: Grant consular access by the Embassy of the Government of Switzerland to the three United States citizens in accordance with the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations; Allow Joshua, Shane and Sarah to communicate by telephone with their families in the U.S.; and Allow Joshua, Shane and Sarah to reunite with their

families in the U.S. at the soonest possible opportunity.

It is clear to me that Joshua, Shane and Sarah made a careless navigational mistake which they will not soon repeat. It is my sincere hope that the Government of Iran quickly comes to this conclusion and releases them so they can be reunited with their families in the U.S. at the earliest opportunity, as all have anguished too much already.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2470. Mr. NELSON, of Nebraska (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. THUNE, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. JOHANNIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2471. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. CRAPO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra.

SA 2472. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2473. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2474. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2475. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. ENZI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2476. Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2477. Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. NELSON, of Nebraska, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. THUNE, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. BOND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2478. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. SPECTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2479. Mr. ENSIGN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2480. Mr. COBURN (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2481. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2456 submitted by Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2482. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2483. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2484. Mr. JOHANNIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him