

section 1111(b)(2)(C)(vi), as clarified in section 200.19(b)(1) of title 34, Code of Federal Regulations.

“(7) IDENTIFIED SCHOOL.—The term ‘identified school’ means a school—

“(A) identified for school improvement, corrective action, or restructuring under paragraph (1), (7), or (8) of section 1116(b); or

“(B) in the case of a school for which the Secretary has waived the applicability of such paragraphs pursuant to section 9401, identified as a priority school, a focus school, or a school otherwise in need of significant assistance, as determined by the accountability standards authorized by such waiver

“(8) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term ‘local educational agency’ includes any charter school that is a local educational agency, as determined by State law.

“(9) LOW-INCOME STUDENT.—The term ‘low-income student’ means a student eligible for free or reduced price lunches under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.).

“(10) SCHOOL FOOD AUTHORITY.—The term ‘school food authority’ has the meaning given the term in section 250.3 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

“(11) SCHOOL YEAR.—The term ‘school year’ has the meaning given such term in section 12(d) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1760(d)).

“(12) TRADITIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The term ‘traditional public school’ does not include any charter school, as defined in section 5211.”

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Part B of title V of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7221 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by striking section 5231; and

(2) by inserting before subpart 1 the following:

**“SEC. 5200. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SUBPARTS 1 AND 2.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out subparts 1 and 2, \$700,000,000 for fiscal year 2014 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 5 succeeding fiscal years.

“(b) ALLOCATION.—In allocating funds appropriated under this section for any fiscal year, the Secretary shall consider—

“(1) the relative need among the programs carried out under sections 5202, 5205, 5210, and subpart 2; and

“(2) the quality of the applications submitted for such programs.”

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 2102(2) (20 U.S.C. 6602(2)), by striking “5210” and inserting “5211”;

(2) in section 5204(e) (20 U.S.C. 7221c(e)), by striking “5210(1)” and inserting “5211(1)”;

(3) in section 5211(1) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(2)) (20 U.S.C. 7221i(1)), by striking “The term” and inserting “Except as otherwise provided, the term”;

(4) in section 5230(1) (20 U.S.C. 7223i(1)), by striking “5210” and inserting “5211”;

(5) in section 5247(1) (20 U.S.C. 7225f(1)), by striking “5210” and inserting “5211”.

(d) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents in section 2 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 is amended—

(1) by inserting before the item relating to subpart 1 of part B of title V the following:

“Sec. 5200. Authorization of appropriations for subparts 1 and 2.”;

(2) by striking the items relating to sections 5210 and 5211;

(3) by inserting after the item relating to section 5209 the following:

“Sec. 5210. Charter school expansion and replication.

“Sec. 5211. Definitions.”;

and

(4) by striking the item relating to section 5231.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 153—RECOGNIZING THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE

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

S. RES.153

Whereas the 9 vessels in the United States naval fleet on the Great Lake of Erie during the War of 1812 were assembled and stationed at Presque Isle Bay, Pennsylvania;

Whereas the American forces, under the command of 28-year-old Rhode Island native Oliver Hazard Perry, were tasked to subdue the enemy fleet on the lake and sever its vital supply lines to the northwestern front;

Whereas the United States fleet met its adversaries a short distance from Put-in-Bay, Ohio on September 10, 1813;

Whereas during the intense fight that ensued, the flagship of Commodore Perry, the U.S. Brig Lawrence, was disabled and its crew suffered over an 80 percent casualty rate;

Whereas Commodore Perry refused to surrender, courageously boarded a small rowboat, traversed a half-mile through hostile waters, and transferred his command to the U.S. Brig Niagara;

Whereas the U.S. Brig Niagara steered back into the heart of the battle, outmaneuvered its foes, and forced the subsequent surrender of the entire British fleet on Lake Erie;

Whereas 100 sharpshooters from the Kentucky militia stationed on board the flotilla provided devastating covering fire throughout the encounter;

Whereas to communicate the conclusion of the engagement to Major General William Henry Harrison, Commodore Perry provided the historic and succinct battle summary: “We have met the enemy, and they are ours—two ships, two brigs one schooner & one sloop.”;

Whereas the victory solidified American control of Lake Erie for the duration of the conflict, enabling United States forces to retake Detroit and win further battles in the Old Northwest and the Niagara Valley;

Whereas the state of Pennsylvania to this day maintains the U.S. Brig Niagara as its State ship;

Whereas the battle flag of Commodore Perry, “Dont Give Up the Ship”, is preserved in the United States Naval Academy Museum in Annapolis, Maryland; and

Whereas the battle is immortalized in the United States Senate by the masterpiece painted by William Henry Powell in 1873: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 200th anniversary the Battle of Lake Erie;

(2) remembers with great pride this significant victory in the “Second War of Independence” of the United States;

(3) commends the city of Erie, Pennsylvania and the Perry 200 Commemoration Commission for their efforts to ensure the appropriate recognition of this historic event; and

(4) expresses its deepest gratitude to all the sailors and marines who gave their lives in honorable service to the United States of

America on the Great Lake of Erie 200 years ago.

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I am submitting a resolution to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie.

In the history of United States, the War of 1812 is often an overlooked chapter. However, for any visitor intrepid enough to forego the elevators in the Senate side of the Capitol, it is impossible not to notice one important day within those years of turmoil and war. Dominating the staircase is a massive rendition of the Battle of Lake Erie, painted by William Henry Powell in 1873.

The Battle of Lake Erie was one of the few unquestioned American triumphs in the war. In the center of Powell's painting is the young and courageous Oliver Hazard Perry. On September 10, 1813, after two hours of intense fighting, defeat stared Commodore Perry dead in the face, yet he refused to succumb. The painting depicts the famous point in the battle when Perry transfers his command from his disabled flagship to the U.S. Brig *Niagara* to begin the fight anew. His determination would pay off as the confused and battered enemy fleet would be unable to sustain the ongoing punishment from the *Niagara's* cannonade. One by one each enemy vessel would strike their colors as they were forced to relinquish control of the Great Lake of Erie.

The dramatic encounter breathed new life into a damaged American war effort and captured the imagination of our young nation. Contributing in no small way to this victory was Pennsylvania's own city on the lake, Erie, that provided the safe locale, supplies, and muscle necessary to build the victorious fleet in limited time.

Just as the Battle of Lake Erie would test the resolve of the young commander Perry and his fleet, the overall war would test the resolve of our young nation. For those who think that partisan division is something unique to our country's current condition, I encourage you to look back to the bitter struggles between the Republicans and Federalists at the beginning of the 19th century. Those years would produce not only disagreement on the direction of our nascent union but also uncertainty of the ultimate success of this great experiment in representative government and the war very nearly tore us apart.

This upcoming bicentennial affords us the opportunity to reflect on the challenges overcome by our forefathers to shape and preserve this great nation that we have inherited. My friends in Erie and the Perry 200 Commemoration Commission will spend this summer paying tribute to this great battle and its participants, and I thank them for their hard work and dedication to ensure their appropriate recognition. I am hopeful this resolution can help bring attention to this remarkable event that so moved our Nation 200 years ago.

SENATE RESOLUTION 154—SUP-  
PORTING POLITICAL REFORM IN  
IRAN AND FOR OTHER PUR-  
POSES

Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 154

Whereas democracy, human rights, and civil liberties are universal values and fundamental principles of the foreign policy of the United States;

Whereas an essential element of democratic self-government is for leaders to be chosen and regularly held accountable through elections that are organized and conducted in a manner that is free, fair, inclusive, and consistent with international standards;

Whereas governments in which power does not derive from free and fair elections lack democratic legitimacy;

Whereas the Supreme Leader of Iran is unelected, has the power to veto any decision made by the president or parliament of Iran, and controls the foreign and defense policy of Iran;

Whereas the current Supreme Leader of Iran has been in power since 1989 and has never been subject to a popular referendum of any kind;

Whereas elections in Iran are marred by the disqualification of candidates based on their political views, the absence of credible international observers, widespread intimidation and repression of candidates, political parties, and citizens, and systemic electoral fraud and manipulation;

Whereas elections in Iran consistently involve severe restrictions on freedom of expression, assembly, and association, including censorship, surveillance, disruptions in telecommunications, and the absence of a free media;

Whereas the current president of Iran came to office through an election on June 12, 2009, that was widely condemned in Iran and throughout the world as neither free nor fair and provoked large-scale peaceful protests throughout Iran;

Whereas authorities in Iran continue to hold several candidates from the 2009 election in indefinite detention;

Whereas the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran banned more than 2,200 candidates from participating in the March 2, 2012, parliamentary elections and refused to allow domestic or international election observers to oversee those elections;

Whereas the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran seeks to prevent the people of Iran from accessing news and information by disrupting access to the Internet, including blocking e-mail and social networking sites, limiting access to foreign news and websites, and developing a national Internet that will facilitate government censorship of news and information, and by jamming international broadcasts such as the Voice of America Persian News Network and Radio Farda, a Persian language broadcast of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty;

Whereas authorities in Iran have announced that a presidential election will be held on June 14, 2013; and

Whereas the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has banned numerous candidates from participating in the June 14, 2013, presidential election: Now, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recalls Senate Resolution 386, 112th Congress, agreed to March 5, 2012, which called for free and fair elections in Iran;

(2) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to democracy, human rights, civil liberties, and the rule of law, including the universal rights of freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of association;

(3) expresses support for freedom, human rights, civil liberties, and rule of law in Iran, and for elections that are free and fair;

(4) expresses strong support for the people of Iran in their peaceful calls for a representative and responsive democratic government that respects human rights, civil liberties, and the rule of law;

(5) condemns the widespread human rights violations of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

(6) calls on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to respect freedom of expression and association in Iran by—

(A) holding elections that are free, fair, and responsive to the people of Iran, including by refraining from disqualifying candidates for political reasons;

(B) making the highest level of executive power in the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran accountable to the people of Iran through free and fair elections;

(C) ending arbitrary detention, torture, and other forms of harassment against media professionals, human rights defenders and activists, and opposition figures, and releasing all individuals detained for exercising universally recognized human rights;

(D) lifting legislative restrictions on freedom of assembly, association, and expression; and

(E) allowing the Internet to remain free and open and allowing domestic and international media to operate freely;

(7) calls on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to allow international election monitors to be present for the June 14, 2013, election;

(8) notes that the legitimacy of the June 14, 2013, election will be further called into question if—

(A) candidates are disqualified for political reasons;

(B) international election monitors are not present; and

(C) following the election, the highest level of executive power in Iran remains unaccountable to the people of Iran; and

(9) urges the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and other world leaders—

(A) to express support for the universal rights and freedoms of the people of Iran, including to democratic self-government and fully accountable elected leaders;

(B) to engage with the people of Iran and support their efforts to promote human rights and democratic reform, including supporting civil society organizations that promote democracy and governance;

(C) to support policies and programs that preserve free and open access to the Internet in Iran; and

(D) to condemn elections that are not free and fair and that do not meet international standards.

SENATE RESOLUTION 155—RECOGNIZING THE CITY OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA, FOR ITS CRITICAL ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE FLEET OF COMMODORE OLIVER HAZARD PERRY DURING THE WAR OF 1812

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

S. RES. 155

Whereas the City of Erie, Pennsylvania, due to its abundant resources and strategic positioning, was recommended by shipbuilder Daniel Dobbins to the United States Department of the Navy as an ideal location for the construction of a naval fleet;

Whereas the victory by the United States over Great Britain in the Battle of Lake Erie on September 10, 1813 was a crucial victory for the United States during the War of 1812, and ensured that the United States maintained control over Lake Erie for the duration of the war;

Whereas the success of the fleet of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry in the Battle of Lake Erie helped to facilitate the important victory of General William Henry Harrison at the Battle of the Thames, as well as other military actions of the United States throughout the War of 1812;

Whereas the USS *Lawrence* and the USS *Niagara*, 2 flagships of the fleet of Commodore Perry, were returned to Presque Isle Bay, off the coast of the City of Erie, after completion of their service;

Whereas the City of Erie is home to the USS *Niagara*, which continues to sail in memory of the heroism of the United States forces in the Battle of Lake Erie;

Whereas the City of Erie honors the legacy of Commodore Perry through the Perry Monument at Presque Isle State Park; and

Whereas the City of Erie this year is recognizing the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) honors the City of Erie, Pennsylvania, for its role in the development and construction of the fleet of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry during the War of 1812; and

(2) recognizes the historical significance of the construction of the fleet of Commodore Perry and the consequent victory of the United States in the Battle of Lake Erie.

SENATE RESOLUTION 156—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE 10-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF NATO ALLIED COMMAND TRANSFORMATION

Mr. WARNER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 156

Whereas, on June 19, 2003, NATO's Allied Command Transformation (ACT), was formally established to increase military effectiveness and prepare the Alliance for future security challenges;

Whereas, on June 19, 2013, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) will celebrate the 10-year anniversary of the establishment of NATO ACT;

Whereas the security of the United States and its NATO allies have been enhanced by the establishment and continued work of NATO ACT;

Whereas, for the past 10 years, ACT has been leading the charge for NATO military transformation, and providing relevant and timely support to NATO operations, and developing partnerships around the globe to adapt to the changing global security environment;

Whereas ACT is the only NATO headquarters in the United States, and the only permanent NATO headquarters outside of Europe;

Whereas ACT provides state of the art education, training, and application of best practices and lessons learned from past operations, and equips Alliance troops with the tools they need to win today's wars;