

interns in my office be granted the privilege of the floor for the duration of today's session of the Senate: Greg Innocent and Matt Hanson.

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

NOTICE: REGISTRATION OF MASS MAILINGS

The filing date for 2008 fourth quarter Mass Mailings is Monday, January 26, 2009. If your office did no mass mailings during this period, please submit a form that states "none."

Mass mailing registrations, or negative reports, should be submitted to the Senate Office of Public Records, 232 Hart Building, Washington, D.C. 20510-7116.

The Public Records office will be open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the filing date to accept these filings. For further information, please contact the Public Records office at (202) 224-0322.

2009 KOREAN AMERICAN DAY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise in honor of Korean American Day, a time we set aside to commemorate the arrival of the first Korean immigrants to the United States, more than 100 years ago. Since those original 102 immigrants set foot on our shores on January 13, 1903, the population of Korean Americans has grown to almost 2 million, bringing a wealth of talent, rich cultural heritage, and innovation to our Nation. In particular, Korean Americans have demonstrated tremendous bravery and skill in our country's armed forces, serving with distinction during both World Wars and the conflict in Korea.

Around 12,000 Korean Americans live in our own great State of Nevada, where they form a substantial part of Nevada's growing Asian community—in fact, Nevada's percentage of Asian Americans is now nearly 2 percent greater than the national average. Their entrepreneurial spirit has especially made significant contributions to Nevada's business sector, and I personally greatly admire and share their emphasis on the importance of strong family ties. As someone whose own life was transformed by education, I also commend the drive to academic excellence and pursuit of higher education which has led many Korean Americans to our country. As the Nevadan Korean-American community continues to increase, they enrich our state with this emphasis on close-knit families, a focus on cooperation, and a strong work ethic that has contributed to so much of their success.

Beyond our borders, the United States and South Korea share a long-standing, harmonious friendship. Our strategic partnership has brought substantial benefits to both our countries, and I look forward to a continued future of mutual cooperation.

I add my congratulations to all those joining together at events and cere-

monies across our country to recognize and honor Korean Americans' vibrant role in our society. The United States and Nevada have benefited greatly from their contributions, and I look forward to continuing to serve my Korea-American constituents as the senior Senator from Nevada.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—DIGITAL TELEVISION TRANSITION AND PUBLIC SAFETY ACT OF 2005

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Act of 2005; further, that the bill be read three times, passed, the motions to reconsider be laid on the table, and that there be no intervening action or debate.

To more specifically define the bill, it is for the consideration of the Rockefeller bill which is at the desk, a bill to delay the Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Act of 2005 until June 13 of 2009.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection to the request?

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we alerted the minority that we were going to offer this, and because there are some problems with time, I understand there would be an objection to this request. As a result, I will withdraw my request and renew it probably on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The request is withdrawn.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE LIFELONG SERVICE OF GRIFFIN BOYETTE BELL

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 15.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 15), acknowledging the lifelong service of Griffin Boyette Bell, a legal icon, to the State of Georgia, and to the United States.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid on the table.

The resolution (S. Res. 15) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 15

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell was born on October 31, 1918, in Americus, Georgia, to Thelma Leola Pilcher and Adlai Cleveland Bell, a cotton farmer;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell died on January 5, 2009, at Piedmont Hospital in Atlanta, Georgia, after enduring long-term kidney disease and a battle with pancreatic cancer;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell was raised in the Shiloh community outside of Americus until his family moved into Americus to establish a tire retail store;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell proved himself a superior student in the Americus public schools, and later, at Georgia Southwestern College, also in Americus;

Whereas in 1942, Griffin Boyette Bell was drafted into the Army, where he served in the Quartermaster Corps and Transportation Corps;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell, while stationed at Fort Lee, Virginia, met and married Mary Powell, who also had family ties to Americus, Georgia, and they later had one son, Griffin Jr.;

Whereas in 1946, Griffin Boyette Bell, after being discharged from active duty in the Army with the rank of major, enrolled in Mercer University School of Law in Macon, Georgia;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell worked at the law firm of Anderson, Anderson, and Walker while in law school;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell, while still a law student, passed the Georgia bar examination and was appointed city attorney of Warner Robins, Georgia;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell, after graduating with honors from Mercer University School of Law in 1948, practiced law in Savannah, Georgia and Rome, Georgia;

Whereas in 1953, Griffin Boyette Bell accepted an offer to join the Atlanta law firm of Spalding, Sibley, Troutman and Kelley, later renamed King and Spalding;

Whereas in 1958, Griffin Boyette Bell was appointed chief of staff to Governor Ernest Vandiver and, while serving in that capacity, was influential in organizing the Sibley Commission, which mapped Georgia's approach to school desegregation;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell, while chief of staff to Governor Ernest Vandiver, helped moderate State policy concerning civil rights and was instrumental in keeping Georgia's schools open during that turbulent period;

Whereas in 1961, Griffin Boyette Bell was appointed by President John F. Kennedy to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, where he served for 14 years and often played an instrumental role in mediating disputes during the peak of the United States civil rights movement;

Whereas in 1976, President Jimmy Carter nominated Griffin Boyette Bell to be the 72nd Attorney General of the United States, and he was confirmed to that position on January 25, 1977;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell brought independence and professionalism to the Department of Justice during his tenure as Attorney General by daily posting his third-party contacts, including meetings and calls with the White House, Members of Congress, or other individuals who were not in the Justice Department;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell, in his capacity as Attorney General, advised the Carter administration and helped to increase the number of women and minorities serving on the Federal bench, including by recruiting Wade McCree, an African-American judge for the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, to serve as Solicitor General of the United States and Drew S. Days III, an African-American lawyer for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, to head the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell led negotiations to divide his former appellate court, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, then spanning from Georgia to Texas, into two courts: a new United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit based in New Orleans and the United States Court

of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit based in Atlanta;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell, upon resignation as Attorney General in August 1979, was appointed by President Jimmy Carter as the Special Ambassador to the Helsinki Convention;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell served as a member of the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on South Africa from 1985 to 1987;

Whereas in 1989, Griffin Boyette Bell was appointed by President George H. W. Bush as the Vice Chairman of the President's Commission on Federal Ethics Law Reform;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell served as counsel to President George H. W. Bush during the Iran-Contra affair investigation;

Whereas in September 2004, Griffin Boyette Bell was appointed Chief Judge of the United States Court of Military Commission Review; and

Whereas, during Griffin Boyette Bell's career as a lawyer, he specialized in corporate internal investigations, many of which were high profile, including investigations of E.F. Hutton following Federal indictments for that firm's cash management practices, Exxon Valdez after an oil spill in Alaska, and Procter and Gamble after rumors circulated that that company's moon-and-stars logo was a satanic symbol: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges the lifelong service of Griffin Boyette Bell, a legal icon, to the State of Georgia and to the United States; and

(2) commends Griffin Boyette Bell for his tenure as Attorney General of the United States and his commitment to the United States civil rights movement.

NATIONAL SCHOOL COUNSELING WEEK

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that we proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 16.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 16) designating the week of February 2 through February 6, 2009, as "National School Counseling Week."

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I know the day is late, but I can't help but comment on this legislation. One of the big problems we have in America today is a total shortage of counselors. Most of our elementary schools have no counselors and high schools have just a few.

Speaking personally, I went to a relatively small high school in Henderson, NV, when I was a boy, and we had a part-time counselor in my high school. Her name was Mrs. Robinson. She taught government and also counseled. Mrs. Robinson called me out of class—I was a junior in high school—and she said: We have looked at all your records, and you should go to law school. Well, Mr. President, I had never met a lawyer, never been to a courthouse, and I knew nothing about lawyers and all that stuff, but because Mrs. Robinson told me that is what I should do, from that minute that was what I was going to be.

That is how important counselors are. I think this resolution is so indic-

ative of some of the problems we have in education today. We know all the problems that teachers have. Their job would be made so much easier if schools had adequate numbers of counselors to help teachers, parents, and children work through the problems that kids have growing up.

So, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 16) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 16

Whereas the American School Counselor Association has declared the week of February 2 through February 6, 2009, as "National School Counseling Week";

Whereas the Senate has recognized the importance of school counseling through the inclusion of elementary and secondary school counseling programs in the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965;

Whereas school counselors have long advocated that the education system of the United States must leave no child behind and must provide opportunities for every student;

Whereas personal and social growth results in increased academic achievement;

Whereas school counselors help develop well-rounded students by guiding them through their academic, personal, social, and career development;

Whereas students face myriad challenges every day, including peer pressure, depression, the deployment of family members to serve in conflicts overseas, and school violence;

Whereas school counselors are among the few professionals in a school building who are trained in both education and mental health matters;

Whereas the roles and responsibilities of school counselors are often misunderstood, and the school counselor position is often among the first to be eliminated in order to meet budgetary constraints;

Whereas the national average ratio of students to school counselors of 476-to-1 is almost twice the 250-to-1 ratio recommended by the American School Counselor Association, the American Counseling Association, the American Medical Association, the American Psychological Association, and other organizations; and

Whereas the celebration of National School Counseling Week would increase awareness of the important and necessary role school counselors play in the lives of students in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of February 2 through February 6, 2009, as "National School Counseling Week"; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities that promote awareness of the role school counselors perform in the school and the community at large in preparing students for fulfilling lives as contributing members of society.

HONORING CREW OF U.S. AIRWAYS FLIGHT 1549 AND NY CITY EMERGENCY RESPONDERS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed to S. Res. 17.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 17) recognizing and honoring Captain Chesley "Sully" Sullenberger, III, his copilot Jeffrey Skiles, the crewmembers of U.S. Airways Flight 1549, and the first responders, ferry operators, and tug boat drivers of New York City, for their heroic and intuitive roles in the safe emergency landing of U.S. Airways Flight 1549.

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

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

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

The resolution (S. Res. 17) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 17

Whereas Chesley Sullenberger III is a native of Danville, California;

Whereas Chesley Sullenberger III has a bachelor of science degree from the United States Air Force Academy, a master of science degree from Purdue University, and a master of the arts degree from the University of Northern Colorado;

Whereas Chesley Sullenberger III has been named a Visiting Scholar at the University of California, Berkeley;

Whereas Chesley Sullenberger III bravely served his country as a United States Air Force fighter pilot;

Whereas Chesley Sullenberger III has committed his career to aviation safety by serving as an instructor, safety chairman, accident investigator, and national technical committee member of the Air Line Pilots Association;

Whereas Chesley Sullenberger III has played an active role in numerous accident investigations by the United States Air Force and the National Transportation Safety Board;

Whereas Chesley Sullenberger III has played an important role in the development and implementation of the Crew Resource Management course used at U.S. Airways, and has educated hundreds of his colleagues in the course;

Whereas Chesley Sullenberger III is a veteran pilot who has flown for more than 40 years;

Whereas Jeffrey Skiles is a native of Oregon, Wisconsin;

Whereas Jeffrey Skiles has been flying planes since he was 15 years old;

Whereas Jeffrey Skiles has been an employee of U.S. Airways for 25 years;

Whereas, on January 15, 2009, Chesley Sullenberger III and his co-pilot Jeffrey Skiles averted a devastating disaster by safely and masterfully landing U.S. Airways Flight 1549 on the Hudson River in New York, New York;

Whereas Chesley Sullenberger III did not deplane his aircraft until all 150 passengers