

amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 32 proposed by Mr. ENSIGN (for himself, Mr. CONRAD, and Mr. HOEVEN) to the bill S. 223, to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 2 of the amendment, strike line 11 and all that follows through page 3, line 10, and insert the following:

(6) addresses both military and non-military unmanned aerial system operations;

(7) ensures that the unmanned aircraft systems integration plan is incorporated in the Administration's NextGen Air Transportation System implementation plan; and

(8) provides for integration into the National Airspace System of safety standards and navigation procedures validated—

(A) under the pilot project created pursuant to paragraph (1); or

(B) through other related research and development activities carried out pursuant to paragraph (4).

(b) SELECTION OF TEST SITES.—

(1) INCREASED NUMBER OF TEST SITES; DEADLINE FOR PILOT PROJECT.—Notwithstanding subsection (a)(1), the plan developed under subsection (a) shall include a pilot project to integrate unmanned aerial systems into the National Airspace System at 6 test sites in the National Airspace System by December 31, 2012.

(2) TEST SITE CRITERIA.—The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall take into consideration geographical and climate diversity and appropriate facilities in determining where the test sites to be established under the pilot project required by subsection (a)(1) are to be located.

(c) CERTIFICATION PROCESS.—The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall expedite the approval process for requests for certificates of authorization at test sites referred to in subsection (a)(1).

(d) REPORT ON SYSTEMS AND DETECTION TECHNIQUES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report describing and assessing the progress being made in establishing special use airspace to fill the immediate need of the Department of Defense to develop detection techniques for small unmanned aerial vehicles and to validate sensor integration and operation of unmanned aerial systems.

NOTICES OF INTENT TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I submit the following notice in writing: In accordance with rule V of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend rule XXII, including germaneness requirements, for the purpose of proposing and considering the following amendment no. 64 on S. 223.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I submit the following notice in writing: In accordance with rule V of the Standing

Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend rule XXII, including germaneness requirements, for the purpose of proposing and considering the following amendment no. 80 on S. 223.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I submit the following notice in writing: In accordance with rule V of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend rule XXII, including germaneness requirements, for the purpose of proposing and considering the following amendment no. 81 on S. 223.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I submit the following notice in writing: In accordance with rule V of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend rule XXII, including germaneness requirements, for the purpose of proposing and considering the following amendment no. 82 on S. 223.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I submit the following notice in writing: In accordance with rule V of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend rule XXII, including germaneness requirements, for the purpose of proposing and considering the following amendment no. 91 on S. 223.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet on Thursday, February 17, 2011, at 3:30 p.m., to conduct its organization meeting for the 112th Congress.

For further information regarding this meeting, please contact Lynden Armstrong at the Rules and Administration Committee on (202) 224-6352.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 16, 2011, at 10 a.m., in room 253 of the Russell Senate Office Building. The Committee will hold a hearing entitled, "Safeguarding Our Future: Building a Nationwide Network for First Responders."

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

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February

16, 2011, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 16, 2011, at 10 a.m., in Dirksen 406 to hold a hearing entitled, "National Leaders' Call to Action on Transportation."

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 16, 2011, at 10 a.m., in 215 Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled, "The President's Budget for Fiscal Year 2012."

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

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 16, 2011, at 10:30 a.m., in SD-430.

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

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 16, 2011, at 9:15 a.m. to conduct a hearing entitled "The Value of Education Choices: Saving the D.C. Opportunity Scholarship Program."

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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 16, 2011, at 11:30 a.m. in Room 628 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 16, 2011, at 10 a.m. in Room SD-226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled "Targeting Websites Dedicated To Stealing American Intellectual Property."

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized

to meet during the session of the Senate on February 16, 2011, at 3 p.m. in Room SD-226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled "Nominations."

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

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND
ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 16, 2011.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 16, 2011, at 10 a.m.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT
MANAGEMENT, THE FEDERAL WORKPLACE,
AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs' Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 16, 2011, at 2:30 p.m. to conduct a hearing entitled "Improving Federal Employment of People with Disabilities."

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

COMMENDING THE NATIONAL AS-
SOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCE-
MENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to S. Con. Res. 6.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 6) commending the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the occasion of its 102nd anniversary.

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

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss this concurrent resolution that honors the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP, on the occasion of its 102nd anniversary. I thank Senators GRASSLEY, LEAHY, and others for joining me in submitting this bipartisan resolution and would like to note that this resolution is particularly timely not only because the NAACP just celebrated its 102nd anniversary, but also because we are celebrating Black History Month.

The NAACP was created amidst great adversity. In 1905, a group of African

American civil rights activists came together to discuss prominent issues that they and many others faced in our Nation. Among those discussed issues was disenfranchisement. Despite passage of the 15th amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1870, African Americans throughout the country were denied their right to one of the fundamental methods of civic engagement: the right to vote. In many circumstances Jim Crow State laws. These discussions were held on the Canadian side of the Niagara Falls because hotels across America remained segregated. On February 12, 1909, the centennial of President Abraham Lincoln's birth, distinguished leaders in the struggle for civil and political liberty, which included W.E.B. DuBois, Ida Wells-Barnett, Henry Moscowitz, Mary White Ovington, Oswald Garrison Villard, and William English Walling, created the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is now the oldest and largest civil rights organization in the United States.

Its national headquarters is located in my home city of Baltimore, MD, and its mission is one that I hold dear; that is, to ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of the rights of all persons and to eliminate racial hatred and racial discrimination.

Over the years, the NAACP has advanced its mission of racial equality and has achieved concrete goals to that effect by nonviolent means through sheer moral force and legal persuasion. The NAACP initially focused on ending the use of lynching, bringing equality into the job market, and ensuring voting rights for all. Many of the significant legal victories came under the leadership of Charles Houston and his protégé and fellow Marylander, Thurgood Marshall. Houston is remembered for stating, "[A] lawyer is either a social engineer or a parasite on society."

The duo of Houston and Marshall successfully argued *Murray v. Maryland*, 1936, which resulted in the desegregation of the University of Maryland's Law School and in 1938 *Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada* the Supreme Court ordered the admission of a Black student to the Law School at the University of Missouri. When Thurgood Marshall served as the NAACP's special counsel, the organization continued to fight for equality in cases such as *Smith v. Allwright*, 1944, where Marshall challenged "White primaries," which prevented African Americans from voting in several Southern States. In *Morgan v. Virginia*, 1946, the Supreme Court struck down a State law that enforced segregation on buses and trains that were interstate carriers. In *Shelley v. Kraemer*, 1948, the NAACP won a battle to end the enforcement of racially restrictive housing covenants, which denied access for African Americans to homes in what was considered White neighborhoods.

In 1950, the NAACP provided the legal resources to contest both Texas and Oklahoma laws allowing segregated graduate schools in *Sweatt v. Painter*, 1950, and *McLaurin v. Oklahoma*, 1950. Marshall and the team of lawyers argued and won unanimous decisions in the U.S. Supreme Court, stating the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment required those States to admit African-American students to their respective graduate and professional schools. These court rulings supported and led to the landmark decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, 1954, which ended racial segregation in our public schools. Marshall went on to become the Nation's first African-American Solicitor General, and then the Nation's first African-American Supreme Court Justice.

Additionally, the NAACP has worked tirelessly to win passage of important legislation that protects the fundamental rights of all Americans. This legislation includes the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act. More recently, the NAACP played an integral role in ensuring passage of important contemporary civil rights bills that I was proud to cosponsor, including the Civil Rights Act of 2008, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act, and the landmark Fair Sentencing Act, which reduced the gross racial disparity inherent in our sentencing laws for crack cocaine.

One of America's greatest strengths is its rich diversity. From Rosa Parks and the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to Marylanders Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglass and Thurgood Marshall, strong African-American men and women have become role models for our Nation and others around the world who struggle for freedom. During the month of February, we all should take a moment to reflect upon the achievements and sacrifices of the African-American community—achievements that might not have been possible without the hard work and tireless effort of the NAACP. It also is a time to rededicate ourselves to the ideals enshrined in the U.S. Constitution—the ideals of equality, freedom and justice—and making sure they are protected for future generations. Because in the words of the late Senator Ted Kennedy: "Civil rights is the unfinished business of the Nation."

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid on the table, there be no intervening action or debate, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 6) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows: