

sheer luck and the courage of a few of the passengers and crew. A wide majority of Americans also realize that allowing a terrorist to be interrogated for only 50 minutes before he is given a Miranda warning and told he can obtain a lawyer and stop cooperating is not sufficient.

Let me be clear about where I think the fault lies with our current policy. I believe that the local FBI agents who were involved with investigating the Detroit attack are patriotic Americans who are experts in the field of law enforcement. I hold the FBI in the highest regard and believe they set the standard for law enforcement professionalism not only in the U.S., but internationally. But it is impossible for FBI field agents to know all the information that is available to the U.S. intelligence community worldwide during the first 50 minutes of interrogation of a suspected terrorist. We must ensure that the broad range of expertise that is available within our government is brought to bear on such high-value detainees. This bill mandates such coordination and places the proper focus on getting intelligence to stop an attack, rather than allowing law enforcement and preparing a case for a civilian criminal trial to drive our response.

Deliberate mass attacks that intentionally target hundreds of innocent civilians is an act of war and should not be dealt with in the same manner as a robbery. We must recognize the difference. If we don't, our response will be hopelessly inadequate. We should not be providing suspected terrorists with Miranda warnings and defense lawyers. Instead, the priority and focus must be on isolating and neutralizing the immediate threat and collecting intelligence to prevent another attack.

In closing, let me say that I hope that Congress and the administration support this legislation as part of a comprehensive solution for detaining, interrogating and prosecuting suspected enemy belligerents. However, there is a lot more work that must be done. I am continuing to work with Senator GRAHAM, Senator LIEBERMAN, and others to address other crucial aspects of detainee policy.

As part of that effort, I believe we must establish a system for long-term detention of terrorists who are too dangerous to release, but who cannot be tried in a civilian court. While the law of war authorizes detention until the end of hostilities—something the Supreme Court has recognized and which is reinforced in this bill—I believe that a review system for the long-term detention of detainees should be set out in law. Additionally, both the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia and the D.C. Circuit Court have urged Congress to provide uniform guidelines to apply in the habeas corpus cases that have been brought by detainees. Currently, the outcomes in the Guantanamo detainee habeas cases are inconsistent because of different inter-

pretations of novel questions of law the judges face in applying habeas to wartime prisoners for the first time in our history. I will continue to work on a bipartisan basis to improve this process to obtain better, more uniform results. I do not believe that we will have addressed all the necessary detainee policy challenges until we do so, and my efforts will not stop until we have addressed all the detainee issues in a comprehensive fashion.

While other detainee policy challenges remain, I believe the handling of the Christmas Day bomber—including the law enforcement focus and the decision to read a Miranda warning after only 50 minutes of interrogation—demand that Congress and the administration first address the issue which is most crucial to our national security. For that reason, we must have a clear policy, legal foundation, and mechanism for the detention, interrogation and trial of enemy belligerents who are suspected of engaging in hostilities against the U.S. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this important legislation.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

##### SENATE RESOLUTION 434—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN'S DENTAL HEALTH MONTH AND HONORING THE MEMORY OF DEAMONTE DRIVER

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 434

Whereas several national dental organizations have observed February 2010 as Children's Dental Health Month;

Whereas Deamonte Driver, a 12-year-old Marylander, died on February 25, 2007, of complications resulting from untreated tooth decay;

Whereas the passing of Deamonte Driver has led to increased awareness nationwide about the importance of access to high-quality, affordable preventative care and treatment for dental problems;

Whereas the primary purpose of Children's Dental Health Month is to educate parents, children, and the public about the importance and value of oral health;

Whereas Children's Dental Health Month showcases the overwhelmingly preventable nature of tooth decay and highlights the fact that tooth decay is on the rise among the youngest children in the Nation;

Whereas Children's Dental Health Month educates the public about the treatment of childhood dental caries, cleft-palate, oral facial trauma, and oral cancer through public service announcements, seminars, briefings, and the pro bono initiatives of practitioners and academic dental institutions;

Whereas Children's Dental Health Month was created to raise awareness about the importance of oral health; and

Whereas Children's Dental Health Month is an opportunity for the public and health professionals to take action to prevent childhood dental problems and improve access to high-quality dental care: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate expresses support for Children's Dental Health Month and honors the life of Deamonte Driver.

##### SENATE RESOLUTION 435—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS AWARENESS WEEK

Mr. CASEY (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BAYH, and Mr. DODD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 435

Whereas multiple sclerosis can impact men and women of all ages, races, and ethnicities; Whereas more than 400,000 people in the United States live with multiple sclerosis;

Whereas approximately 2,500,000 people worldwide have been diagnosed with multiple sclerosis;

Whereas it is estimated that between 8,000 and 10,000 children and adolescents are living with multiple sclerosis;

Whereas every hour of every day, someone is newly diagnosed with multiple sclerosis;

Whereas the exact cause of multiple sclerosis is still unknown;

Whereas the symptoms of multiple sclerosis are unpredictable and vary from person to person;

Whereas there is no laboratory test available that definitively defines a diagnosis for multiple sclerosis;

Whereas multiple sclerosis is not genetic, contagious, or directly inherited, but studies show that there are genetic factors that indicate that certain individuals are susceptible to the disease;

Whereas multiple sclerosis symptoms occur when an immune system attack affects the myelin in nerve fibers of the central nervous system, damaging or destroying it and replacing it with scar tissue, thereby interfering with, or preventing the transmission of, nerve signals;

Whereas in rare cases, multiple sclerosis is so progressive that it is fatal;

Whereas there is no known cure for multiple sclerosis;

Whereas the Multiple Sclerosis Coalition, an affiliation of multiple sclerosis organizations dedicated to the enhancement of the quality of life for all those affected by multiple sclerosis, recognizes and celebrates Multiple Sclerosis Awareness Week;

Whereas the mission of the Multiple Sclerosis Coalition is to increase opportunities for cooperation and provide greater opportunity to leverage the effective use of resources for the benefit of the multiple sclerosis community;

Whereas the Multiple Sclerosis Coalition recognizes and celebrates Multiple Sclerosis Awareness Week during 1 week in March every year;

Whereas the goals of Multiple Sclerosis Awareness Week are to invite people to join the movement to end multiple sclerosis, encourage everyone to do something to demonstrate a commitment to moving toward a world free of multiple sclerosis, and to acknowledge those who have dedicated their time and talent to help promote multiple sclerosis research and programs; and

Whereas in 2010, Multiple Sclerosis Awareness Week is recognized during the week of March 8th through March 14th: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Multiple Sclerosis Awareness Week;

(2) encourages States, territories, and possessions of the United States and local communities to support the goals and ideals of Multiple Sclerosis Awareness Week;

(3) encourages media organizations to participate in Multiple Sclerosis Awareness Week and help educate the public about multiple sclerosis;

(4) commends the efforts of the States, territories, and possessions of the United States and local communities that support the goals and ideals of Multiple Sclerosis Awareness Week;

(5) recognizes and reaffirms the commitment of the people of the United States to combating multiple sclerosis by promoting awareness about the causes and risks of multiple sclerosis, and by promoting new education programs, supporting research, and expanding access to medical treatment; and

(6) recognizes all people in the United States living with multiple sclerosis, expresses gratitude to their family members and friends who are a source of love and encouragement to them, and salutes the health care professionals and medical researchers who provide assistance to those living with multiple sclerosis and continue to work to find cures and improve treatments.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 436—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE NATURAL DISASTERS ON MADEIRA ISLAND**

Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. REED, and Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 436

Whereas on February 20, 2010, a powerful storm hit Madeira Island, the largest of the islands that comprise the Madeira Autonomous Region of Portugal, resulting in a series of devastating flash floods and mudslides;

Whereas the storm caused boulders, trees, and earth to be hurled against buildings, carried away vehicles, and washed away roads and bridges on the south side of Madeira Island, an area that includes Funchal, the capital of the Madeira Autonomous Region;

Whereas 42 people have lost their lives, 151 people have received treatment for injuries at the main hospital in Funchal, and hundreds of people have been displaced;

Whereas the storm destroyed a large portion of the water and communication infrastructure on Madeira Island;

Whereas José Sócrates, the Prime Minister of Portugal, has promised “all necessary aid” to Madeira, and Alberto João Gonçalves Jardim, the President of the Madeira Autonomous Region, has consulted with European Commission President José Manuel Barroso to seek further assistance;

Whereas a Portuguese Navy frigate has dispatched troops to Madeira Island, with Portuguese divers and a medical team also arriving to offer emergency assistance;

Whereas the Government of Portugal has announced 3 days of national mourning for those who lost their lives in this disaster;

Whereas the United States is providing assistance through the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance of the United States Agency for International Development;

Whereas there are approximately 400 citizens of the United States on Madeira Island, with United States officials continually working to ensure their safety and well-being; and

Whereas a community of approximately 1,500,000 Portuguese-Americans, strongly

represented in the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, maintain deep and enduring ties with Portugal and Madeira Island; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) mourns the loss of life and expresses its deepest condolences to the families of those killed and injured by floods and mudslides resulting from the storm that hit Madeira Island on February 20, 2010;

(2) expresses solidarity between the people of the United States and Madeira, recognizing the historical ties between Portuguese-Americans, Portugal, and the Madeira Autonomous Region; and

(3) applauds the courageous rescue efforts of fire, medical, and military personnel and other volunteers in response to the flooding and mudslides.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 437—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE POSITIVE EFFECT OF THE UPCOMING IRAQI PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ON IRAQ'S POLITICAL RECONCILIATION AND DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS**

Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. McCAIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. KAUFMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 437

Whereas on February 27th, 2009, President Obama declared that the United States’ “clear and achievable goal” is “an Iraq that is sovereign, stable, and self-reliant” and that the United States will achieve that goal by working “to promote an Iraqi government that is just, representative, and accountable”;

Whereas in December 2009, Iraq’s elected officials ended months of deadlock, passed a new election law, and scheduled parliamentary elections for March 7, 2010;

Whereas nearly 100,000 American soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines continue to serve in Iraq, marking the United States’ largest current overseas deployment;

Whereas Iraq’s future sovereignty, stability, and democracy is threatened by serious internal and external challenges, including—

(1) continuing attempts by Al Qaeda in Iraq to perpetrate mass casualty terrorist attacks intended to paralyze the Iraqi state and reignite sectarian violence;

(2) some surrounding countries’ malign and destabilizing interference in Iraq’s internal affairs and their incomplete diplomatic recognition of Iraq;

(3) unresolved disputes over internal boundaries, including the City of Kirkuk;

(4) incomplete reintegration of Sunni Arab communities in Iraq; and

(5) ongoing incidents of civil and human rights abuses in a diverse, multiconfessional society;

Whereas, while the United States appreciates the profound conviction of the Iraqi people to ensure that the Ba’ath party never returns to power in Iraq, the process by which scores of candidates have been disqualified from participating in the March 7, 2010 elections—

(1) has not met international standards of electoral transparency and fairness;

(2) was interpreted by many Iraqis as politically motivated; and

(3) risks diminishing participation in elections;

Whereas the United States has a clear, strong, and enduring national interest in

helping the people of Iraq to establish a stable, representative, and democratic state;

Whereas the United States committed, in the Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Iraq On the Withdrawal of United States Forces from Iraq and the Organization of Their Activities during Their Temporary Presence in Iraq (referred to in this resolution as the “Status of Forces Agreement”) signed in November 2008, to redeploy—

(1) all combat forces from Iraqi cities by June 30, 2009; and

(2) all United States forces from Iraq by December 31, 2011;

Whereas United States combat forces successfully redeployed from Iraq’s cities by June 30, 2009, in accordance with the Status of Forces Agreement, and are likely to carry out further reductions in the number of United States military forces in Iraq during the months after the March 7, 2010 elections;

Whereas the United States and Iraq agreed in the Strategic Framework Agreement, also signed in November 2008, to “continue to foster close cooperation concerning defense and security arrangements”;

Whereas the March 7, 2010 elections and the subsequent government formation process will mark a period of exceptional importance for the future of Iraq;

Whereas Iraq conducted provincial elections in January 2009 that were free from widespread violence and the results of which were recognized as legitimate by the international community and the Iraqi people;

Whereas several of Iraq’s main electoral blocs have committed to a Code of Conduct meant to ensure fair, transparent, and inclusive elections:

Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms the United States’ strong commitment to building a robust, long-term partnership with Iraq that strengthens Iraq’s security, stability, economy, and democracy;

(2) recognizes the United States’ clear and enduring interest in partnering with the people of Iraq in building a stable, representative, successful, democratic state;

(3) urges the Administration—

(A) to devote continued, high-level attention and support for the people and Government of Iraq toward these goals, in particular during the critical months after the March 7, 2010 elections;

(B) to work with the international community to provide all necessary support for Iraqi elections, including technical support for Iraq’s Independent High Electoral Commission and assistance for domestic and international monitoring;

(4) calls upon all parties within Iraq—

(A) to ensure that the March 7, 2010 parliamentary elections are free, fair, inclusive, and without violence or intimidation; and

(B) to refrain from rhetoric or actions that might undercut the legitimacy of such elections or inflame communal tensions;

(5) urges the countries surrounding Iraq—

(A) to refrain from exercising malign and destabilizing interference in Iraq’s internal affairs; and

(B) to allow the people of Iraq to determine their own future;

(6) calls for the timely formation of an inclusive, effective, and representative new Iraqi government after the March 7, 2010 parliamentary elections;

(7) reaffirms that, while United States military forces redeploy from Iraq in the months after the March 7, 2010 elections, the United States must remain engaged in partnering with the people of Iraq to help them in building a stable, representative, and successful democratic state;

(8) expresses gratitude to the men and women of the United States Armed Forces,