

Whereas the MRSA Survivors Network has also designated the month of October as “World MRSA Awareness Month” in order to call attention to this worldwide epidemic: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates October 2, 2009, as “World MRSA Day”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 302—RAISING THE AWARENESS OF THE NEED FOR CRIME PREVENTION IN COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE COUNTRY AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 1, 2009 THROUGH OCTOBER 7, 2009 AS “CELEBRATE SAFE COMMUNITIES WEEK” AND OCTOBER AS “CRIME PREVENTION MONTH”

Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 302

Whereas communities across the country face localized increases in violence and other crime;

Whereas local law enforcement-community partnerships are an effective tool for prevention crime and addressing the fear of crime;

Whereas the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) and the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) are leading national resources providing community safety and crime prevention tools tested and valued by local law enforcement agencies and communities nationwide;

Whereas the NSA and the NCPC have joined together to create the “Celebrate Safe Communities” (CSC) initiative in partnership with the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice;

Whereas in its premiere year, 153 communities in over 32 States and the District of Columbia participated in “Celebrate Safe Communities”;

Whereas “Celebrate Safe Communities” will take place the first week of October 2009 to help kickoff recognition of October as “Crime Prevention Month”;

Whereas “Crime Prevention Month” was established 25 years ago to encourage public education on being alert to criminal activity within their communities;

Whereas “Celebrate Safe Communities” is designated to help local communities highlight the importance of law enforcement-community partnerships to keep communities safe places to live, learn, work, and play;

Whereas “Celebrate Safe Communities” will enhance the public awareness of vital crime prevention and safety messages and motivate Americans of all ages to learn what they can do to stay safe from crime;

Whereas “Celebrate Safe Communities” will help promote year-round support for locally based and law enforcement-led community safety initiatives that help keep families, neighborhoods, schools, and businesses from crime;

Whereas the week of October 1, 2009, through October 7, 2009, would be an appropriate week to designate as “Celebrate Safe Communities” Week; and

Whereas the month of October is designated “Crime Prevention Month”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of October 1 through October 7, 2009 as “Celebrate Safe Communities Week”;

(2) supports the designation of October 2009 as “Crime Prevention Month”;

(3) commends the efforts of the thousands of local law enforcement agencies and their countless community partners educating and engaging residents of all ages in the fight against crime;

(4) asks communities across the country to consider how “Celebrate Safe Communities” can help them highlight local successes in the fight against crime;

(5) encourages the National Sheriffs' Association and the National Crime Prevention Council to continue to promote through “Celebrate Safe Communities” and year-round, individual and collective action, in collaboration with law enforcement and other supporting local agencies, to reduce crime and build safer communities throughout the United States; and

(6) encourages government agencies, civic groups, schools, businesses, and youth organizations to educate the public, showcase their accomplishments, and explore new partnerships during “Crime Prevention Month”.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 44—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT A POSTAGE STAMP SHOULD BE ISSUED TO COMMEMORATE THE WAR OF 1812 AND THAT THE CITIZENS' STAMP ADVISORY COMMITTEE SHOULD RECOMMEND TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL THAT SUCH A STAMP BE ISSUED

Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. BROWN, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. KAUFMAN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. SNOWE, and Mr. LEAHY) submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 44

Whereas the War of 1812, often referred to as “America's Second War of Independence”, was a significant effort for the United States in securing territorial boundaries and limiting violence on the frontier, clarifying the border between the United States and Canada, ensuring safety for American mariners from attack in passage to Europe and other shores around the world, and securing a lasting and definitive independence from Great Britain;

Whereas the continental United States was invaded and partly occupied, and public buildings in the Nation's capital were burned, by a foreign power;

Whereas the major areas of military operations took place along the Canadian-American border in the North, the Atlantic Seaboard in the East, and the Gulf Coast in the South;

Whereas the infant United States Navy won small but important victories with ships like the USS Constitution, or “Old Ironsides”, against the dominant world naval power of the time, and American squadrons on Lake Erie and Lake Champlain defeated British squadrons;

Whereas the War of 1812 was a proving ground for future leaders of the United States, including Andrew Jackson, William Henry Harrison, James Monroe, Winfield Scott, Zachary Taylor, John Quincy Adams, Jacob Brown, and others;

Whereas the War of 1812 produced heroes and heroines that entered into American legend, such as Dolley Madison, Jean Lafitte, Davy Crockett, and others, including many whose names have been lost to history or are buried in War Department records;

Whereas Native American resistance to encroachment on their lands was ennobled and personified by The Great Shawnee Chief Tecumseh and others;

Whereas desperate battles and circumstances produced a number of inspirational and patriotic sayings, including “Don't give up the ship”, “Remember the Raisin”, and “We have met the enemy and they are ours”;

Whereas the bombardment of Fort McHenry inspired Francis Scott Key to pen the words of what was to become the National Anthem;

Whereas the War of 1812 left the people of the United States with a new respect and reverence for their national flag;

Whereas the iconic figure Uncle Sam made his first appearance in the War of 1812;

Whereas on December 24, 1814, the peace treaty to end the War of 1812 was officially signed in Ghent, Belgium;

Whereas the Treaty of Ghent declared the release of all prisoners of war and returned land seized by both sides;

Whereas the Treaty of Ghent also formally restored diplomatic relations between the United States and Great Britain, resulting in a lasting peace that has endured to this day;

Whereas the War of 1812 was significant in the formation of Canada and the Canadian identity;

Whereas 2012 marks the bicentennial of the War of 1812; and

Whereas the War of 1812 was an important benchmark, not only in forging the identity of this Nation, but also in the emergence of the United States as a great power: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States Postal Service should issue a postage stamp commemorating the War of 1812; and

(2) the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that such a stamp be issued.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to be joined by our colleagues Senators VOINOVICH, LANDRIEU, KAUFMAN, BROWN, STABENOW, SNOWE, and LEAHY to introduce this concurrent resolution urging the United States Postal Service to issue a stamp commemorating the War of 1812. The War of 1812 was a pivotal war in our Nation's history. Often referred to as “America's Second War of Independence,” it secured our lasting independence from Great Britain, set our border with Canada, limited violence on the frontier and ensured the safety of American mariners around the world.

My home State of Michigan witnessed many battles during the War, including one fought near current day Monroe, Michigan, at the River Raisin. The Battle of the River Raisin, also known as the River Raisin Massacre, proved to be one of the bloodiest battles of the war. “Remember the Raisin” became a rallying cry for American soldiers.

Many such battles were fought throughout our young Nation; future leaders and presidents proved their mettle on the battlefield or at sea including Andrew Jackson, William Henry Harrison, James Monroe, Winfield Scott, Zachary Taylor, John Quincy Adams, and others. Legendary

heroes whose names are still remembered today emerged from this tumultuous time in our history such as Dolléy Madison, Jean Lafitte, and Davey Crockett.

It was during the bombardment of Fort McHenry in 1814 that Francis Scott Key was inspired to pen the words to what became our national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner." It was also during the war that patriotic figure "Uncle Sam" made his first appearance. The inspiration for this figure was New York State businessman Samuel Wilson. Mr. Wilson provided beef in barrels to the army which were labeled U.S. for the U.S. These barrels were commonly said to come from Uncle Sam, a reference which still today refers to the Federal Government.

Considering the significance that the War of 1812 had on our young Nation, it is fitting that the U.S. Postal Service issue a stamp commemorating the bicentennial of this pivotal time in our history.

Mr. KAUFMAN. Mr. President, I would like to thank Senator LEVIN for submitting this important resolution to commemorate the significance of the War of 1812. "America's Second War of Independence"—as it is sometimes called—was a critical turning point in forming the Nation we know today. Battles took place throughout the country to define our borders and secure our independence. One of those engagements took place in Lewes, DE.

Lewes sits at the mouth of the Delaware River—a critical gateway to Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Trenton. In March of 1813, under the command of Commodore John Beresford, the British Royal Navy established a blockade of the Delaware Bay and River. Beresford demanded that Lewes provide his squadron with meat, vegetables, and other supplies. He warned that, "If you refuse to comply with this request, I shall be under the necessity of destroying your town."

The residents of Lewes stood their ground. America was at war, and Lewes officials refused to help the British—even though the blockade was significantly impairing trade in the region and driving up the cost of goods.

Lewes prepared for attack. The Delawareans knew they did not have the ammunition to match the British ships, but they readied for battle as best as they could. Led by the intrepid Colonel Samuel Davis, local militias were called in to build a basic fort and small watchtower to protect the town. They blew out the lamps in the Cape Henlopen lighthouse and moved the buoys that marked the shoals in the bay, hoping to disorient enemy vessels during an assault.

On April 6, the British launched their attack. They fired hundreds of cannon balls at Lewes, yet they were unable to do heavy damage to the town. This was partially because the creative tactics of the Delawarean militia disoriented the British, and none of their larger

ships were able to get close to shore. The people of Lewes also retrieved many of the cannons that landed in soft soil and fired them back at the British.

The engagement at Lewes also holds historical significance for the first-ever use of the Congreve rocket. The red glare of these rockets, when used during a similar attack on Fort McHenry in Baltimore, would inspire Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner."

After 22 hours of bombarding Lewes, Beresford's ships retreated on April 7. Although short of supplies and trained soldiers, the people of Lewes were able to repel and cause damage to the British vessels. There was no loss of life in Lewes and a local poet summarized the attack with the simple phrase: "The commodore and his men, wounded a pig and killed a hen."

The defenders of Lewes were brave and resourceful, and while this small battle in Lewes may not have changed the course of the war, it demonstrated to the British—and to the world—that Americans were united and strong in defense of their country.

The War of 1812 was a significant turning point in our natural development. It solidified our independence and marked the emergence of our Nation as a great power. I am pleased to cosponsor Senator LEVIN's resolution to issue a stamp commemorating the War of 1812.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2624. Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2847, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2625. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2847, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2624. Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2847, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 170, between lines 19 and 20, insert the following:

SEC. 220. Of the amounts appropriated for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3750 et seq.) under the heading "STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE" under the heading "OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS" under the heading "STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES" under title II of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111-8; 123 Stat. 579), the amounts to

be made available to Genesee County, Michigan for assistance for individuals transitioning from prison in Genesee County, Michigan pursuant to the joint statement of managers accompanying that Act shall be made available to My Brother's Keeper of Genesee County, Michigan to provide assistance for individuals transitioning from prison in Genesee County, Michigan.

SA 2625. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2847, making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and Justice, and Science and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 170 at the end of line 19 insert the following:

SEC. XXX. Section 151 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101-246, as amended by section 11005 of Public Law 107-273; 5 U.S.C. 5928 note) is amended:

(a) by striking "or" after "Drug Enforcement Administration" and inserting ", the"; and

(b) inserting after "Federal Bureau of Investigation": the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives or the United States Marshals Service".

NOTICE OF HEARING

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a business meeting has been scheduled before Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The business meeting will be held on Thursday, October 8, 2009, at 10 a.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, immediately preceding the full committee hearing.

The purpose of the business meeting is to consider pending nominations.

For further information, please contact Sam Fowler at (202) 224-7571 or Amanda Kelly at (202) 224-6836.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 3326

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent that at 2:15 p.m. Tuesday, October 26, the Senate proceed to a period of morning business until 3:15 p.m., with the time equally divided and controlled between the leaders or their designees, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; that at 3:15 p.m., the Senate then resume consideration of H.R. 3326, for debate only until 3:45 p.m., with the time equally divided and controlled between Senators INOUE and COCHRAN or their designees; that at 3:45 p.m., the Senate then proceed to vote in relation to the pending amendments in the following order, with the other provisions of the order of October 1, 2009, remaining in effect: Barrasso No. 2567; Franken No. 2588; Bond No. 2596; Coburn No. 2565; Coburn No. 2566; Sanders No. 2601; Inhofe No. 2618; McCain No. 2580; McCain No. 2584; Inouye No. 2623, with a side-by-side from Senator McCain No.