

a significant impediment to effectively treating the brain, which prevents the treatment of many of the symptoms of MPS;

Whereas treatments for MPS will be greatly enhanced with continued public funding;

Whereas the quality of life of the individuals afflicted with MPS, and the treatments available to those individuals, will be enhanced through the development of early detection techniques and early intervention;

Whereas treatments and research advancements for MPS are limited by a lack of awareness about MPS diseases;

Whereas the lack of awareness about MPS diseases extends to individuals within the medical community;

Whereas the cellular damage that is caused by MPS makes MPS a model for the study of many other degenerative genetic diseases;

Whereas the development of effective therapies and a potential cure for MPS diseases can be accomplished by increased awareness, research, data collection, and information distribution; and

Whereas the Senate is an institution that has the ability—

(1) to raise public awareness about MPS; and

(2) to encourage and facilitate increased public and private sector research for the early diagnosis and treatment of MPS diseases: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 15, 2010, as “National MPS Awareness Day”; and

(2) supports the goals and ideals of “National MPS Awareness Day”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 529—CELEBRATING THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF LENA MARY CALHOUN HORNE AND HONORING HER FOR HER TRIUMPHS AGAINST RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND HER STEADFAST COMMITMENT TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF ALL PEOPLE

Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. BURRIS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CASEY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. SCHUMER, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 529

Whereas Lena Mary Calhoun Horne was a trail-blazing performing artist whose life exemplified her commitment to social justice, peace, and civil rights;

Whereas Ms. Horne was born in Brooklyn, New York on June 30, 1917, and joined the chorus of the famed Cotton Club in Harlem at the age of 16 and debuted on Broadway one year later in the musical “Dance With Your Gods” (1934);

Whereas during the 1940s, Ms. Horne was one of the first African American women to perform with a white band ensemble, the first black performer to play the Copacabana nightclub, and among the first African Americans to sign a long-term Hollywood film studio contract, garnering her roles in a host of films, including “Thousands Cheer” (1943), “Broadway Rhythm” (1944), “Two Girls and a Sailor” (1944), and “Ziegfeld Follies” (1946);

Whereas her rendition of the title song to the 1943 film “Stormy Weather” became a major hit and among her signature pieces, which also included “Deed I Do”, “As Long As I Live”, and Cole Porter’s “Just One of Those Things”;

Whereas Ms. Horne recorded prolifically into the 1990s and the record “Lena Horne at

the Waldorf-Astoria” became the best-selling album by a female singer in RCA Victor’s history;

Whereas Ms. Horne earned four Grammy Awards during the course of her career, including the Recording Academy’s Lifetime Achievement Award in 1989, a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Image Award in 1999, and a Kennedy Center Honor in 1984;

Whereas Ms. Horne appeared extensively on television, including specials with Harry Belafonte, Tony Bennett, numerous musical reviews and variety shows, and appearances on programs like “Sesame Street” and “The Cosby Show”;

Whereas she was nominated for her first Tony Award in 1957 for her role in the musical “Jamaica”, and her 1981 one-woman Broadway show, “Lena Horne: The Lady and Her Music”, earned her a Tony Award, a Grammy Award, and ran for more than 300 performances;

Whereas despite Ms. Horne’s pioneering contract with MGM studios, she was never featured in a leading role during the 1940s and 50s because her films had to be reedited for theaters in Southern States that proscribed films with black performers;

Whereas Ms. Horne was outspoken in her fight for racial equality;

Whereas during World War II, she used her own money to travel and entertain the troops;

Whereas while Ms. Horne performed at Army camps for the U.S.O., she became an outspoken critic of the treatment of African American servicemen and refused to sing before segregated audiences and at venues in which German Prisoners of War were seated in front of black soldiers;

Whereas during the late 1940s, Ms. Horne sued a number of restaurants and theaters for racial discrimination;

Whereas Ms. Horne was only two years old when her grandmother, suffragette, and civil rights activist Cora Calhoun enrolled her as a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and she was an honorary member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority and worked for years with the Urban League;

Whereas she participated in numerous civil rights rallies and demonstrations—marching with Medgar Evers in Mississippi, performing at rallies throughout the Nation for the National Council of Negro Women, and taking part in the March on Washington in August 1963 at which the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., delivered his “I Have a Dream” speech;

Whereas her commitment to civil rights and political views may have resulted in her appearance on Hollywood “blacklists” during the 1950s;

Whereas Ms. Horne worked with Eleanor Roosevelt to pass antilynching legislation;

Whereas with her wide musical range and consummate professionalism, she rose beyond Hollywood’s stereotypical portrayals of African American as maids, butlers, and African natives; and

Whereas her poise, grace, and courage paved the way for generations of women and African Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate celebrates the life and achievements of Lena Mary Calhoun Horne and honors her for her triumphs against racial discrimination and her steadfast commitment to the civil rights of all people.

SENATE RESOLUTION 530—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF “NATIONAL WOMEN’S HEALTH WEEK 2010”, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. DODD, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. CRAPO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 530

Whereas women of all backgrounds should be encouraged to greatly reduce their risk of common diseases through preventive measures such as a healthy lifestyle, by engaging in regular physical activity, eating a nutritious diet, and visiting a healthcare provider to receive regular check-ups, and preventative screenings;

Whereas significant disparities exist in the prevalence of disease among women of different backgrounds, including women with disabilities, African American women, Asian and Pacific Islander women, Latinas, and American Indian and Alaska Native women;

Whereas healthy habits should begin at a young age;

Whereas it is important to educate women and girls about the significance of awareness of key female health issues;

Whereas it is recognized that the offices of women’s health within the Department of Health and Human Services, the Food and Drug Administration, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Health Resources and Services Administration, the National Institutes of Health, and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality are vital to providing critical services in supporting women’s health research, education, and other necessary services that benefit women of any age, race, or ethnicity;

Whereas annually, National Women’s Health Week begins on Mother’s Day and celebrates the efforts of national and community organizations working with partners and volunteers to improve awareness of key women’s health issues; and

Whereas in 2010, the week of May 9 through May 15 is dedicated as “National Women’s Health Week 2010”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of preventing diseases that commonly affect women;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of “National Women’s Health Week 2010”; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States to use the start of “National Women’s Health Week 2010”, on May 9, 2010, as an opportunity to learn about health issues that face women;

(4) calls on the women of the United States to observe National Women’s Check-Up Day by receiving preventive screenings from their health care providers; and

(5) recognizes the importance of federally funded programs that provide research and collect data on common diseases in women.

SENATE RESOLUTION 531—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL HEPATITIS AWARENESS MONTH AND WORLD HEPATITIS DAY

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. BROWN of Ohio) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 531

Whereas infection with the hepatitis B and C viruses and the incidence of liver disease

and cancer caused by the hepatitis B and C viruses have become urgent problems of global proportions;

Whereas an estimated 2,000,000,000 people worldwide have been infected with the hepatitis B virus, and as many as 400,000,000 people worldwide live with chronic hepatitis B infection;

Whereas an estimated 600,000 people worldwide die each year due to a hepatitis B infection;

Whereas an estimated 170,000,000 people worldwide live with chronic hepatitis C infection, and an estimated 3,500,000 people are newly infected with hepatitis C each year;

Whereas an estimated 1,700,000 people worldwide die each year due to liver failure or primary liver cancer from chronic hepatitis C infection;

Whereas infection with the hepatitis B and C viruses is a growing health crisis in the United States, and an estimated 5,300,000 people in the United States are chronically infected with the hepatitis B or C virus;

Whereas each year in the United States, an estimated 43,000 people are newly infected with the hepatitis B virus and 17,000 people are newly infected with the hepatitis C virus;

Whereas approximately 65 percent and 75 percent of the people infected with hepatitis B and hepatitis C virus, respectively, are unaware of the infection;

Whereas, because of the asymptomatic nature of the hepatitis B and C viruses, a person who has become chronically infected with 1 of the viruses may not have symptoms for up to 40 years after the initial infection has occurred;

Whereas many people are unaware that they have been infected with the hepatitis B or C virus until years later, when symptoms of liver cancer or liver disease develop;

Whereas, as a result of late diagnosis, approximately 15,000 people die each year from liver disease or liver cancer related to chronic viral hepatitis;

Whereas hepatitis C claims roughly 12,000 lives each year in the United States, and the overall rate of hepatitis C-related deaths in the United States is expected to triple by 2019;

Whereas, in the United States, African-Americans, Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, Latinos, Native Americans, Alaskan Natives, gay and bisexual men, and persons who inject drugs have higher rates of chronic viral hepatitis infection;

Whereas 1/3 of HIV-positive people in the United States are co-infected with the hepatitis C virus, and 1/10 of HIV-positive people in the United States are co-infected with the hepatitis B virus;

Whereas, although life expectancies for HIV-positive persons have increased with therapy, liver disease, mostly related to hepatitis B or C infections, has become the most common non-AIDS-related cause of death among HIV-positive persons;

Whereas chronic hepatitis B and C infections cost the United States \$16,000,000,000 each year;

Whereas, despite the fact that chronic viral hepatitis is the most common blood-borne infection in the United States, no routine or universal screening is in place for early detection as of the date of the agreement to this resolution;

Whereas, in 2010, the Institute of Medicine issued a report on chronic viral hepatitis, which attributed the lack of knowledge and awareness among the public and health providers of the United States of chronic viral hepatitis, the large health disparities for people infected with chronic viral hepatitis, and the current morbidity and mortality rate for people infected with chronic viral hepatitis, to the lack of dedicated resources for chronic viral hepatitis;

Whereas the first World Hepatitis Day on May 19, 2008, raised awareness about the need for action, compassion, and understanding about chronic viral hepatitis around the world; and

Whereas the goals of World Hepatitis Day and National Hepatitis Awareness Month are—

(1) to highlight the global nature of the chronic viral hepatitis epidemic;

(2) to recognize the need for a comprehensive public education and awareness campaign designed to help infected patients and the physicians of patients to identify and manage the secondary consequences of the disease; and

(3) to help increase the length and quality of life for individuals diagnosed with chronic hepatitis B or C infections: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of World Hepatitis Day and National Hepatitis Awareness Month;

(2) promotes raising awareness of the risks and consequences of undiagnosed chronic hepatitis B or hepatitis C infections; and

(3) urges a robust governmental and public health response to protect the health of the more than 5,000,000 people in the United States and nearly 600,000,000 people worldwide who suffer from chronic viral hepatitis.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4042. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. VOINOVICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3739 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. DODD (for himself and Mrs. LINCOLN)) to the bill S. 3217, to promote the financial stability of the United States by improving accountability and transparency in the financial system, to end “too big to fail”, to protect the American taxpayer by ending bailouts, to protect consumers from abusive financial services practices, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4043. Mr. DODD (for Mr. LIEBERMAN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2711, to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the transportation and moving expenses for the immediate family of certain Federal employees who die in the performance of their duties.

SA 4044. Mr. DODD (for Mr. LIEBERMAN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2711, *supra*.

SA 4045. Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. LEVIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3739 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. DODD (for himself and Mrs. LINCOLN)) to the bill S. 3217, to promote the financial stability of the United States by improving accountability and transparency in the financial system, to end “too big to fail”, to protect the American taxpayer by ending bailouts, to protect consumers from abusive financial services practices, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4046. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3739 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. DODD (for himself and Mrs. LINCOLN)) to the bill S. 3217, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4047. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3739 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. DODD (for himself and Mrs. LINCOLN)) to the bill S. 3217, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4042. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. VOINOVICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3739 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. DODD (for himself and Mrs. LINCOLN)) to the bill S. 3217, to promote the financial stability of the United States by improving accountability and transparency in the financial system, to end “too big to fail”, to protect the American taxpayer by ending bailouts, to protect consumers from abusive financial services practices, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 988, line 15, insert “, unless the individual who is alleging discharge or other discrimination in violation of subparagraph (A) is an employee of the Federal Government, in which case the individual shall only bring an action under section 1221 of title 5, United States Code” before the period.

SA 4043. Mr. DODD (for Mr. LIEBERMAN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2711, to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the transportation and moving expenses for the immediate family of certain Federal employees who die in the performance of their duties; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Special Agent Samuel Hicks Families of Fallen Heroes Act”.

SEC. 2. TRANSPORTATION AND MOVING EXPENSES FOR IMMEDIATE FAMILY OF CERTAIN DECEASED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 5724c the following:

“§5724d. Transportation and moving expenses for immediate family of certain deceased Federal employees

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Under regulations prescribed by the President, the head of the agency concerned (or a designee) may determine that a covered employee died as a result of personal injury sustained while in the performance of the employee's duty and authorize or approve the payment by the agency, from Government funds, of—

“(1) any qualified expense of the immediate family of the covered employee attributable to a change in their place of residence, if the place where the immediate family will reside following the death of the employee is—

“(A) different from the place where the immediate family resided at the time of the employee's death; and

“(B) within the United States; and

“(2) any expense of preparing and transporting the remains of the deceased to—

“(A) the place where the immediate family will reside following the death of the employee; or

“(B) such other place appropriate for interment as is determined by the agency head (or designee).

“(b) No DUPLICATE PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.—No expenses may be paid under this section if those expenses are paid from Government funds under section 5742 or any other authority.

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

“(1) the term ‘covered employee’ means—