

Mortgage Corporation upon resolution of their obligations, to create a new Mortgage Finance Agency for the securitization of single family and multifamily mortgages, and for other purposes.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KERRY (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 1984. A bill to establish a commission to develop a national strategy and recommendations for reducing fatalities resulting from child abuse and neglect; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, each year more than 6 million children in the United States are reported as victims of child abuse and neglect. Tragically, at least 1,700 of those children lose their lives—most under the age of four. Maltreatment deaths are preventable and it is our duty to fight for those who are too young to defend and speak for themselves.

Currently, the United States does not have a comprehensive strategy for addressing child abuse fatalities. We also lack a national standard for reporting these fatalities, leaving many of these deaths to be largely underreported. That is why today I am introducing the Protect Our Kids Act, which will establish the Commission to Eliminate Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities.

This commission will be comprised of a variety of professionals with diverse experience and perspectives. They will develop a national strategy for reducing child abuse and neglect fatalities, and provide comprehensive recommendations for all levels of government. They will analyze the effectiveness of existing programs designed to prevent or identify maltreatment deaths and learn more about what works and what doesn't. Child abuse fatalities are not isolated to one part of our country or another.

Once the commission completes their work they will submit a report with their findings to Congress and the report will be publicly available. The loss of just one child to abuse is one child too many. I would like to thank my colleague, Senator COLLINS, for working with me on this bipartisan bill to protect our Nation's children. A number of organizations have been integral to the development of the legislation and have endorsed it, including the National Coalition to End Child Abuse Deaths whose members include the National Association of Social Workers, NASW, the National Center for the Review and Prevention of Child Deaths, NCRPCD, National Children's Alliance, NCA, Every Child Matters Education Fund, ECMEF, and the National District Attorney's Association, NDAA.

I look forward to our continued progress in developing a more effective approach to improving child welfare and ask all of my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to join Senator KERRY in introducing the Protect Our Kids Act, to create a commission with the goal of eliminating child abuse fatalities. The effort to address child abuse transcends ideological and partisan lines. This is not a Democratic or Republican issue. This is an American issue. One that we can't wish away, but that we must face head on and work to eradicate. Earlier this year, Senator KERRY and I introduced a resolution recognizing April as Child Abuse Prevention Month. The Protect Our Kids Act further represents our commitment to put an end to child abuse in the United States.

Child abuse fatalities are preventable; yet, approximately 1,770 children are reported as dying from child abuse each year, and many experts believe the actual number may be significantly higher. This legislation would establish a commission to develop a comprehensive national strategy for reducing child abuse fatalities. The commission will include a variety of professionals with expertise in areas such as child welfare advocacy, child development, pediatrics, medical examining, social work, law enforcement and education.

Through new research, hearings and the use and coordination of existing information, the commission will provide a report with their recommendations. In order to develop a comprehensive strategy, the commission must consider several questions including what is the extent to which incidents of child abuse and neglect fatalities are increasing in number, how to develop a system to track and record incidents, and what models exist for preventing child maltreatment deaths.

Increased understanding of maltreatment deaths can lead to improvement in agency systems and practices to protect children and prevent child abuse and neglect. Therefore, it is imperative that we take action to capitalize on the commission's findings. This legislation requires the commission's report to be submitted to relevant Federal agencies and Congressional committees. All agencies with recommendations that fall under their jurisdiction must then submit their reaction and plans to address such recommendations to Congress within 6 months.

Approximately 6 million kids are reported to be abused or neglected each year. We know this can be prevented. This legislation is an important step that Congress and our Nation should take in order to better protect our kids.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 347—RECOGNIZING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL CANCER ACT OF 1971 AND THE MORE THAN 12,000,000 SURVIVORS OF CANCER ALIVE TODAY BECAUSE OF THE COMMITMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO CANCER RESEARCH AND ADVANCES IN CANCER PREVENTION, DETECTION, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT

Mr. BROWN of Ohio (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. INOUE, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. HARKIN, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. COONS, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. REED of Rhode Island, Mr. BENNET, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KOHL, Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. HELLER, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BURR, and Mr. KIRK) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 347

Whereas 40 years ago, with the passage of the National Cancer Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-218; 85 Stat. 778), the leaders of the United States came together to set the country on a concerted course to conquer cancer through research;

Whereas the passage of the National Cancer Act of 1971 led to the establishment of the National Cancer Program, which significantly expanded the authorities and responsibilities of the National Cancer Institute, a component of the National Institutes of Health;

Whereas the term "cancer" refers to more than 200 diseases that collectively represent the leading cause of death for people in the United States under the age of 85, and the second leading cause of death for people in the United States overall;

Whereas cancer touches everyone, either through a direct, personal diagnosis or indirectly through the diagnosis of a family member or friend;

Whereas, in 2011, cancer remains one of the most pressing public health concerns in the United States, with more than 1,500,000 people in the United States expected to be diagnosed with cancer each year;

Whereas the National Institutes of Health estimated the overall cost of cancer to be greater than \$260,000,000,000 in 2010 alone;

Whereas approximately 1 out of every 3 women and 1 out of every 2 men will develop cancer in their lifetimes, and more than 570,000 people in the United States will die from cancer this year, which is more than 1 person every minute and nearly 1 out of every 4 deaths;

Whereas the commitment of the United States to cancer research and biomedical science has enabled more than 12,000,000 people in the United States to survive cancer, 15 percent of whom were diagnosed 20 or more years ago, and has resulted in extraordinary progress being made against cancer, including—

(1) an increase in the average 5-year survival rate for all cancers combined to 68 percent for adults and 80 percent for children and adolescents, up from 50 percent and 52 percent, respectively, in 1971;

(2) average 5-year survival rates for breast and prostate cancers exceeding 90 percent;

(3) a decline in mortality due to colorectal cancer and prostate cancer; and

(4) from 1990 to 2007, a decline in the death rate from all cancers combined of 22 percent for men and 14 percent for women, resulting in nearly 900,000 fewer deaths during that period;

Whereas the driving force behind this progress has been support for the National Cancer Institute and its parent agency, the National Institutes of Health, which funds the work of more than 325,000 researchers and research personnel at more than 3,000 universities, medical schools, medical centers, teaching hospitals, small businesses, and research institutions in every State;

Whereas the commitment of the United States to cancer research has yielded substantial returns in both research advances and lives saved, and it is estimated that every 1 percent decline in cancer mortality saves the economy of the United States \$500,000,000 annually;

Whereas advancements in understanding the causes and mechanisms of cancer and improvements in the detection, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of cancer have led to cures for many types of cancers and have converted other types of cancers into manageable chronic conditions;

Whereas continued support for clinical trials to evaluate the efficacy and therapeutic benefit of promising treatments for cancer is essential for translating new knowledge and discoveries into tangible benefits for patients, especially because all standard cancer therapies began as clinical trials;

Whereas, despite the significant progress that has been made in treating many cancers, there remain those cancers for which the mortality rate is extraordinarily high, including pancreatic, liver, lung, multiple myeloma, ovarian, esophageal, stomach, and brain cancers, which have a 5-year survival rate of less than 50 percent;

Whereas research advances concerning uncommon cancers, which pose unique treatment challenges, provide an opportunity for understanding the general properties of human cancers and curing uncommon cancers as well as more common cancers;

Whereas crucial developments have been achieved in cancer research that could provide breakthroughs necessary to address the increasing incidence of, and reduce deaths caused by, many forms of cancer;

Whereas research into the effect of certain forms of cancer on different population groups offers a significant opportunity to lessen the burden of the disease, because many population groups across the country suffer disproportionately from certain forms of cancer; and

Whereas a sustained commitment to the research of the National Institutes of Health and the National Cancer Institute is necessary to improve the entire spectrum of patient care, from cancer prevention, early detection, and diagnosis, to treatment and long-term survivorship, and to prevent research advances from being stalled or delayed: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 40th anniversary of the National Cancer Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-218; 85 Stat. 778); and

(2) celebrates and reaffirms the commitment embodied in the National Cancer Act of 1971, specifically, that support for cancer re-

search continues to be a national priority to address the scope of this pressing public health concern.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. President, I rise to submit a bipartisan resolution recognizing the 40th anniversary of the National Cancer Act of 1971—supported by 33 Democrats and 11 Republicans.

A special thank-you to Massachusetts Senator JOHN KERRY and Kansas Senator JERRY MORAN for their leadership on this issue.

It is unfortunate but likely true that we each know someone who has been affected by cancer. We know a survivor. We remember a victim. We know cancer affects not just the patient but the parents, the family, the friends, and the loved ones.

This year more than 1.5 million Americans are expected to be diagnosed with cancer. One out of every three women, one out of every two men will develop some form of cancer in their lifetimes.

More than half a million Americans die from cancer year after year after year, in any 1 year. More than one person every minute and nearly one out of every four deaths is from cancer.

We also know that behind the statistics there are thousands of people representing thousands of friends, families, and loved ones, with ribbons, donations, and races for the cure.

These are the stories that motivate us to fight harder and to fight with one voice. It is also a story of a nation's commitment to cancer research. There is interest in dealing with environmental causes. There is great interest in dealing with cures and prevention and all that we should as a nation and usually do know what to do.

Forty years ago, Senator Ted Kennedy from Massachusetts, as chairman of the Health Subcommittee, forged a bipartisan consensus and public demand to bolster investments in cancer research.

He held hearings. He worked with leading public health advocates and economists who understood the need for bipartisanship on such an urgent national need. His work, along with Jacob Javits, a Republican Senator from New York, led to the framework of the National Cancer Act.

When it was clear President Nixon would only sign the act into law if Kennedy's name were not on it, Kennedy backed off.

The goal was to put cancer research into a new era of discovery, and that is what the National Cancer Act did. It established a national cancer program, which expanded the authority and the responsibilities of the National Cancer Institute, and its parent agency, the National Institutes of Health. The National Cancer Institute is, by far, the biggest of the two dozen or so National Institutes of Health.

Today, 12 million cancer survivors are alive because of the advances in the way we prevent, detect, diagnose, and treat cancer. Because of the investments by the NCI, the National Cancer

Institute, and the National Institutes of Health, critical cancer research is being conducted in hospitals and foundations and communities and in all kinds of centers everywhere and in our universities.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a list of more than 100 cancer research institutions, physicians, and researchers who have endorsed this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### NATIONAL CANCER ACT 40TH ANNIVERSARY RESOLUTION ENDORSEMENTS

American Association for Cancer Research; Dana-Farber Cancer Institute; LiveStrong; Duke Cancer Institute; Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center; American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network; Gary D. Hammer, M.D., Ph.D., Millie Schembechler Professor of Adrenal Cancer, University of Michigan, Director—Endocrine Oncology Program, Director—Center for Organogenesis; Pancreatic Cancer Action Network; MD Anderson Cancer Center; Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center; Susan G. Komen for the Cure Advocacy Alliance; University of Kansas Cancer Center; American College of Gastroenterology; Michael A. Choti M.D., M.B.A., Jacob C. Handelsman Professor of Surgery, Chief, Handelsman Division of Surgical Oncology, Johns Hopkins University; The Ohio State University Comprehensive Cancer Center; Mark O. Thornton, M.D., M.P.H., Ph.D., President, Sarcoma Foundation of America; Tito Fojo, M.D.; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services National Cancer Institute Medical Oncology Clinical Research Unit Center for Clinical Research; Cleveland Clinic Taussig Cancer Institute; Mayo Clinic Cancer Center; Kavita Patel, M.D., M.S., Former Director of Policy for the White House of Public Engagement and Intergovernmental Affairs, Former Deputy Staff Director for the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee under the leadership of the late United States Senator Edward M. Kennedy; Richard J. Gilbertson, M.D., Ph.D., Director, Comprehensive Cancer Center, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital; Norris Cotton Cancer Center at Dartmouth; Siteman Cancer Center at Washington University School of Medicine and Barnes-Jewish Hospital; Penn State Hershey Cancer Institute.

Martin A. Makary, M.D., M.P.H., The Mark Ravitch Chair, General Surgery, Associate Professor of Health Policy, Johns Hopkins University; Stand Up to Cancer (SU2C); Vermont Cancer Center; The University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute; Andrew Schorr, Founder, Host, and Author, PatientPower.Info; University of Chicago Comprehensive Cancer Center; Boston University/Boston Medical Center Cancer Center; Columbia University Medical Center; Anna Raven, Founder and President, Over Come ACC; UCSF Helen Diller Family Comprehensive Cancer Center; Case Comprehensive Cancer Center; University of North Carolina's Lineberger Comprehensive Cancer Center; Betsey de Parry, Patient, Advocate, & Author; Beverly S. Mitchell, M.D., George E. Becker Professor of Medicine, Director, Stanford Cancer Center; UC Davis Designated Cancer Center; Bruce Shriver, Founder and President, Liddy Shriver Sarcoma Foundation; James P. Wilmot Cancer Center at the University of Rochester Medical Center; Winthrop P. Rockefeller Cancer Institute at the University of Arkansas for

Medical Sciences; UCLA Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center; Alan Cupal, Patient, Advocate, and Director, Adrenal Cancer Hope; The National CML (Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia) Society; UC San Diego Moores Cancer Center; The Robert H. Lurie Cancer Center of Northwestern University; Association of American Cancer Institutes; Gregory J. Gagnon, M.D., Medical Director, Cyberknife Frederick Memorial Hospital, Regional Cancer Therapy Center, Radiation Oncology; Chao Family Comprehensive Cancer Center at UC Irvine.

Claire Verschraegen, M.D., Director, Hematology Oncology Unit, Director, FAHC Cancer Service Line, Director, Vermont Cancer Center; Society of Gynecologic Oncology; University of Colorado Cancer Center; National Brain Tumor Society; National Patient Advocate Foundation; Women Against Prostate Cancer; Intercultural Cancer Council Caucus; Dario Altieri, M.D., Director, Cancer Center, The Wistar Institute Cancer Center; American College of Surgeons Commission on Cancer; CureSearch for Children's Cancer; Fight Colorectal Cancer; Huntsman Cancer Institute at the University of Utah; Oncology Nursing Society; Bill Bell, President, Spencer Bell Legacy Project; National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship; Prevent Cancer Foundation; National Comprehensive Cancer Network; The Leukemia and Lymphoma Society; Ovarian Cancer National Alliance; One Voice Against Cancer Coalition; Deadly Cancer Coalition; Asian and Pacific Islander American Health Forum; Howard Ozer, M.D. Ph.D., Director, University of Illinois Cancer Center; Cancer Clinics of Excellence; The Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma Research Foundation; The International Myeloma Foundation; Manish Agrawal, M.D., Associates in Oncology/Hematology; Chordoma Foundation; Research!America; Frederick Memorial Hospital Regional Cancer Therapy Center; Prevent Cancer Foundation; National Coalition for Cancer Research; Melanoma Research Alliance; National Association of Chronic Disease Directors; The Lymphoma Research Foundation; American Society of Pediatric Hematology and Oncology; International Cancer Advocacy Network.

Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center; Oregon Health and Science University's Knight Cancer Institute; Robert Mannel, M.D., Director, Peggy and Charles Stephenson Cancer Center, University of Oklahoma; The University of Virginia Medical Center; Herbert Irving Comprehensive Cancer Center; City of Hope National Medical Center; Oncology Nursing Society; American Institute for Cancer Research; University of Puerto Rico Comprehensive Cancer Center; Roswell Park Cancer Institute; Moffitt Cancer Center; American Society of Clinical Oncology; Lymphoma Foundation of America; University of Wisconsin Carbone Cancer Center; New York University Cancer Institute; Barbara Ann Karmanos Cancer Institute; Sanford-Burnham Medical Research Institute; Holden Comprehensive Cancer Center; Prostate Cancer Foundation.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. It includes scientists and physicians working together on cancer research everywhere from the James in Columbus, to Case and UH and the clinic in Cleveland.

Ohio's universities and medical schools, teaching hospitals, Cincinnati Children's Research, small businesses, and other research institutions help bring cutting-edge cancer research to urban cities and small towns alike.

For the last 40 years, our Nation's commitment to cancer research has seen a tremendous return on invest-

ment in the millions of lives and the billions of dollars saved.

We have increased survival rates. We have advanced understanding of the diseases and the tools needed to cure them. We have better understood the connection between environmental factors and public health and diseases. We have realized the importance of prevention. We also know challenges remain—from finding more treatments to learning more and carrying out prevention better than we have, from dealing with environmental factors that we know cause large numbers of cancers and reducing costs for patients, to reducing disease burdens for different population groups.

Today's bipartisan cancer resolution on the 40th anniversary of the National Cancer Act reaffirms a commitment to address this national priority, to make sure cancer is a thing of the past.

Senator Kennedy said in those days, 40 years ago, when his legislation began to move forward:

There are few better investments in our future than the investment we make in health research.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, earlier today, I submitted a resolution with my colleagues from Ohio and Massachusetts, Senators BROWN and KERRY, to recognize the 40th anniversary of the signing of the National Cancer Act of 1971 and to reaffirm our Nation's strong, bipartisan commitment to cancer research and the more than 12 million cancer survivors alive today because of that research.

This commitment to cancer research is supported by 40 Senators from both sides of the aisle who cosponsored this resolution. Additionally, this resolution is endorsed by more than 105 cancer institutes and hospitals, medical schools, and patient groups, including the University of Kansas Cancer Center.

Forty years ago this month, President Nixon signed the National Cancer Act into law. The creation of this law marked a turning point in our Nation's efforts to prevent and cure cancer and set in motion a coordinated and focused approach to cancer research.

The return on our commitment to cancer research is measured in lives saved, a better quality of life for cancer survivors, and an enormous economic benefit to our country and world.

Since the National Cancer Act became law in 1971, the 5-year survival rate for all cancers combined has risen consistently—this rate is now at 68 percent for adults and 80 percent for children and adolescents, up from 50 percent and 52 percent, respectively, in 1971.

It is estimated that every one percent decline in cancer mortality saves the U.S. economy \$500 billion annually.

Our country has made significant progress in combating this devastating disease, but more work remains. This year, more than 1.5 million Americans are expected to be diagnosed with cancer. Of those individuals, many will

face a very serious, life-changing diagnosis.

Today, I am proud to help submit a resolution that reaffirms our sustained, strong commitment to cancer research that will help improve the entire spectrum of care for patients, from prevention to early detection and diagnosis, to treatment and long-term survivorship, and most importantly—cures.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1459. Mr. UDALL, of Colorado proposed an amendment to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 24, proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SA 1460. Mr. HATCH proposed an amendment to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 10, proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SA 1461. Mr. REID (for Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2867, to reauthorize the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998, and for other purposes.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 1459.** Mr. UDALL of Colorado proposed an amendment to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 24, proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States; as follows:

To amend the title so as to read:  
“Joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States”

**SA 1460.** Mr. HATCH proposed an amendment to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 10, proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States; as follows:

To amend the title so as to read:  
“Joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States”

**SA 1461.** Mr. REID (for Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2867, to reauthorize the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998, and for other purposes; as follows:

Beginning on page 2, strike line 6 and all that follows through “(3)” on page 4, line 18, and insert the following:

(a) TERMS.—Section 201(c) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6431(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The term of office of each member of the Commission shall be 2 years. An individual, including any member appointed to the Commission prior to the date of the enactment of the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom Reform and Reauthorization Act of 2011, shall not serve more than 2 terms as a member of the Commission under any circumstance. For any member serving on the Commission on such date who has completed at least 2 full terms on the Commission, such member's term shall expire 90 days after such date. A member of the Commission may not serve after the expiration of that member's term.”; and

(2)