

Primary Mitochondrial Disease: Obstacles and Opportunities” to improve the understanding of mitochondrial diseases and to enhance collaboration and chart a course for the future with respect to research on mitochondrial diseases;

(4) encourages the National Institutes of Health to place a greater priority on research into primary mitochondrial diseases, to continue to explore the connections between mitochondrial dysfunction and other systemic diseases, and to promote collaboration and coordination among the Institutes of the National Institutes of Health and with other organizations; and

(5) encourages the National Institutes of Health to consider the recommendations and address research directions identified in the white paper developed from the symposium described in paragraph (3), including—

(A) enhanced emphasis on research regarding basic mitochondrial physiology, variations in mitochondrial function in different body tissues, and improvements in the manipulation of mitochondrial DNA;

(B) supporting research that will provide the basis for drug development, including improved mouse models, efforts to achieve breakthroughs in in vivo research capability, consensus development around assays, and next generation sequencing;

(C) expansion and support of stable, long-term patient registries and biospecimen repositories in collaboration with patient advocacy groups to promote enrollment and ultimately pave the way for natural history trials; and

(D) the establishment of a working group to develop a system for the continued interaction among the Institutes within the National Institutes of Health and with other organizations and the establishment of a website on research on primary mitochondrial diseases.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 491—COMMENDING THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE 44TH INTERNATIONAL CHEMISTRY OLYMPIAD AND RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION IN THE FIELDS OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS TO THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 491

Whereas the global economy of the future will require a workforce that is educated in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (referred to in this preamble as “STEM”);

Whereas the science of chemistry is vital to the improvement of human life because chemistry has the power to transform;

Whereas chemistry improves human lives by providing critical solutions to global challenges involving safe food, water, transportation, and products, alternate sources of energy, improved health, and a healthy and sustainable environment;

Whereas the International Chemistry Olympiad is an annual competition for the most talented secondary school chemistry students in the world that seeks to stimulate interest in chemistry through creative problem solving;

Whereas the 44th International Chemistry Olympiad will be held at the University of Maryland, College Park from July 21 through 30, 2012;

Whereas more than 70 countries and nearly 300 students will compete in the 44th International Chemistry Olympiad in theoretical and practical examinations covering analytical chemistry, biochemistry, inorganic chemistry, organic chemistry, physical chemistry, and spectroscopy;

Whereas the objective of the International Chemistry Olympiad is to promote international relationships in STEM education (particularly in chemistry), cooperation among students, and the exchange of pedagogical and scientific experience in STEM education;

Whereas STEM education at the secondary school level is critically important to the future of the United States; and

Whereas the students who will compete in the International Chemistry Olympiad deserve recognition and support for their efforts: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) welcomes the 44th International Chemistry Olympiad to the United States;

(2) recognizes the need to encourage young people to pursue careers in the fields of science (including chemistry), technology, engineering, and mathematics; and

(3) commends the University of Maryland, College Park for hosting and the American Chemical Society for organizing the 44th International Chemistry Olympiad.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 492—DESIGNATING JUNE 15, 2012, AS “WORLD ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS DAY”

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. KIRK, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. NELSON of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 492

Whereas at least 2,000,000 older adults are maltreated each year in the United States;

Whereas the vast majority of the abuse, neglect, and exploitation of older adults in the United States goes unidentified and unreported;

Whereas only 1 in 44 cases of financial abuse of older adults is reported;

Whereas at least \$2,900,000,000 is taken from older adults each year due to financial abuse and exploitation;

Whereas elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation have no boundaries and cross all racial, social, class, gender, and geographic lines;

Whereas older adults who are abused are 3 times more likely to die earlier than older adults of the same age who are not abused;

Whereas the percentage of individuals in the United States who are 60 years of age or older will nearly double by 2020;

Whereas, although all 50 States have laws against elder abuse, incidents of elder abuse have increased by 150 percent over the last 10 years;

Whereas public awareness has the potential to increase the identification and reporting of elder abuse by the public, professionals, and victims, and can act as a catalyst to promote issue-based education and long-term prevention; and

Whereas private individuals and public agencies must work to combat crime and violence against older adults and vulnerable adults, particularly in light of continued reductions in funding for vital services: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 15, 2012 as “World Elder Abuse Awareness Day”;

(2) recognizes judges, lawyers, adult protective services professionals, law enforce-

ment officers, social workers, health care providers, victims’ advocates, and other professionals and agencies for their efforts to advance awareness of elder abuse; and

(3) encourages members of the public and professionals who work with older adults to act as catalysts to promote awareness and long-term prevention of elder abuse by reaching out to local adult protective services agencies and by learning to recognize, report, and respond to elder abuse.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 48—RECOGNIZING 375 YEARS OF SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND AFFIRMING CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT FOR A PERMANENT OPERATIONAL RESERVE AS A COMPONENT OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. CON. RES. 48

Whereas the first volunteer militia unit in America was formed in 1636 in Massachusetts Bay, followed by other units in the colonies of Virginia and Connecticut;

Whereas from the opening salvos at Lexington and Concord, to the conclusion of the American Revolutionary War in 1783, the volunteer patriots and minutemen of the American militia helped create the United States of America;

Whereas the American founding fathers wrote Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution to keep the militia model, authorizing only a small standing military force that could organize, train, and equip militia volunteers when needed;

Whereas the American militia answered the call during the second war with Britain in 1812;

Whereas in the 19th Century, during the Mexican-American War, the United States Civil War, and the Spanish-American War, State militia volunteers mustered when called and more than 300,000 gave their lives in service of the United States of America;

Whereas in World War I, nearly all National Guardsmen were mobilized into Federal service, and while they represented only 15 percent of the total United States Army, they comprised 40 percent of the American divisions sent to France and sustained 43 percent of the casualties in combat;

Whereas in World War II, the National Guard comprised 19 Army divisions and 29 observation squadrons with aircraft assigned to the United States Army Air Forces;

Whereas the National Defense Act of 1947 formed the Air National Guard, created a minimum of one flying unit in each State, with the result of more than 44,000 Air Guard troops serving in Korea and 4,000 Air Guard troops in Vietnam;

Whereas the Air National Guard flew 30,000 sorties and 50,000 combat hours during Operation Desert Storm over 37 days and were some of the first units into the fight;

Whereas on September 11, 2001, the first fighter jets over New York City and Washington, DC, were Air National Guard F-15 and F-16 aircraft from Massachusetts and North Dakota, with over 400 more Air National Guard fighter aircraft on alert by that afternoon;

Whereas 456,974 Air and Army National Guard soldiers and airmen have deployed in the many campaigns since 9/11;

Whereas Air and Army National Guard soldiers and airmen have been involved in

countless domestic response missions, including missions in response to hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, and forest fires;

Whereas during the Cold War, the National Guard was regarded as a Strategic Reserve to be held in case of a Soviet invasion of Europe, yet, since 9/11, the National Guard and the Federal Reserves have made the transition to an Operational Reserve, in constant use and rotation for missions at home and abroad;

Whereas the Operational Reserve has time and again demonstrated its readiness to meet operational requirements, and its mission- and cost-effectiveness and volunteerism are the heart of modern United States military service;

Whereas the Operational Reserve must be sustained by a fully-manned and fully-funded National Guard in the spirit intended by the Framers and enshrined in Article I of the Constitution; and

Whereas the Air Force, in its fiscal year 2013 budget, has advanced a proposal to convert the Air National Guard from the Operational Reserve to the Strategic Reserve of yesteryear: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—*

(1) recognizes the critical importance of the Operational Reserve as a component of the Armed Forces, particularly as a means of preserving combat power during a time of budget austerity;

(2) supports making permanent the Operational Reserve as the cornerstone of military manpower in the decades to come;

(3) repudiates proposals to return the Reserve Components to a diminished or purely strategic role in United States national security;

(4) affirms the growth of the Operational Reserve as circumstances warrant; and

(5) recognizes the dual-status, State-Federal National Guard as the foundation of the Operational Reserve and of military manpower now and in the future.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2344. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2017, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2345. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Ms. AYOTTE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2346. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2347. Mr. NELSON of Nebraska submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2348. Mr. NELSON of Nebraska submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2349. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2350. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2351. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2352. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him

to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2353. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2354. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2355. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2356. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2357. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2358. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2359. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2360. Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself and Mr. JOHANNIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2361. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2362. Mr. BROWN of Ohio (for himself, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. KERRY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2363. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2364. Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself and Mrs. HUTCHISON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2365. Mr. BEGICH (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2366. Mrs. HAGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2367. Mrs. HAGAN (for herself, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. RISCH, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2368. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2369. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2370. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2371. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2372. Mr. JOHANNIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2373. Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2374. Mr. DEMINT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2375. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2376. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2377. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2378. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2379. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2380. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2381. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2382. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. KERRY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2383. Mr. COCHRAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2384. Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. WEBB) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2385. Mr. TESTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2386. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2387. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2388. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2389. Mr. REID (for Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Mr. ROBERTS)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3240, supra.

SA 2390. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2389 proposed by Mr. REID (for Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Mr. ROBERTS)) to the bill S. 3240, supra.

SA 2391. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3240, supra.

SA 2392. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2391 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 3240, supra.

SA 2393. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2392 proposed by Mr. REID