

SENATE RESOLUTION 526—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 2012 AS “STOMACH CANCER AWARENESS MONTH” AND SUPPORTING EFFORTS TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC ABOUT STOMACH CANCER

Mr. KERRY (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 526

Whereas stomach cancer is one of the most difficult cancers to detect and treat in the early stages of the disease, which contributes to high mortality rates and human suffering;

Whereas stomach cancer is the second-leading cause of cancer mortality in the world;

Whereas, in 2011, an estimated 21,520 new cases of stomach cancer were diagnosed in the United States;

Whereas, in 2011, it was estimated that more than 10,000 people in the United States would die from stomach cancer;

Whereas the estimated 5-year survival rate for stomach cancer is only 28 percent;

Whereas approximately 1 in 114 individuals will be diagnosed with stomach cancer during their lifetimes;

Whereas an inherited form of stomach cancer carries a 67- to 83-percent risk that an individual will be diagnosed with stomach cancer by 80 years of age;

Whereas, in the United States, stomach cancer is more prevalent among racial and ethnic minorities;

Whereas better education for patients and health care providers is needed for the timely recognition of stomach cancer risks and symptoms;

Whereas more research into effective early diagnosis, screening, and treatment for stomach cancer is needed; and

Whereas November 2012 is an appropriate month to observe Stomach Cancer Awareness Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates November 2012 as “Stomach Cancer Awareness Month”;

(2) supports efforts to educate the people of the United States about stomach cancer;

(3) recognizes the need for additional research into early diagnosis and treatment for stomach cancer; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States and interested groups to observe and support November 2012 as Stomach Cancer Awareness Month through appropriate programs and activities to promote public awareness of, and potential treatments for, stomach cancer.

SENATE RESOLUTION 527—DESIGNATING AUGUST 16, 2012, AS “NATIONAL AIRBORNE DAY”

Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. REED of Rhode Island, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. REID of Nevada, Mr. CORKER, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. TESTER, Mr. INOUE, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BURR, Mrs. HAGAN, and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 527

Whereas the members of the airborne forces of the Armed Forces of the United

States have a long and honorable history as bold and fierce warriors who, for the national security of the United States and the defense of freedom and peace, project the ground combat power of the United States by air transport to the far reaches of the battle area and to the far corners of the world;

Whereas the experiment of the United States with airborne operations began on June 25, 1940, when the Army Parachute Test Platoon was first authorized by the Department of War, and 48 volunteers began training in July 1940;

Whereas August 16 marks the anniversary of the first official Army parachute jump, which took place on August 16, 1940, to test the innovative concept of inserting United States ground combat forces behind a battle line by means of a parachute;

Whereas the success of the Army Parachute Test Platoon in the days immediately before the entry of the United States into World War II validated the airborne operational concept and led to the creation of a formidable force of airborne formations that included the 11th, 13th, 17th, 82nd, and 101st Airborne Divisions;

Whereas, included in those divisions, and among other separate formations, were many airborne combat, combat support, and combat service support units that served with distinction and achieved repeated success in armed hostilities during World War II, and provide the lineage and legacy of many airborne units throughout the Armed Forces;

Whereas the achievements of the airborne units during World War II prompted the evolution of those units into a diversified force of parachute and air-assault units that, over the years, have fought in Korea, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama, the Persian Gulf region, and Somalia, and have engaged in peace-keeping operations in Lebanon, the Sinai Peninsula, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Bosnia, and Kosovo;

Whereas, since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the members of the United States airborne forces, including members of the XVIII Airborne Corps, the 82nd Airborne Division, the 101st Airborne Division, the 173rd Airborne Brigade Combat Team, the 4th Brigade Combat Team (Airborne) of the 25th Infantry Division, the 75th Ranger Regiment, special operations forces of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force, and other units of the Armed Forces, have demonstrated bravery and honor in combat, stability, and training operations in Afghanistan and Iraq;

Whereas the modern-day airborne forces also include other elite forces composed of airborne trained and qualified special operations warriors, including Army Special Forces, Marine Corps Reconnaissance units, Navy SEALs, and Air Force combat control and para-rescue teams;

Whereas, of the members and former members of the United States airborne forces, thousands have achieved the distinction of making combat jumps, dozens have earned the Medal of Honor, and hundreds have earned the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star, or other decorations and awards for displays of heroism, gallantry, intrepidity, and valor;

Whereas the members and former members of the United States airborne forces are all members of a proud and honorable tradition that, together with the special skills and achievements of those members, distinguishes the members as intrepid combat parachutists, air assault forces, special operation forces, and, in the past, glider troops;

Whereas individuals from every State in the United States have served gallantly in the airborne forces, and each State is proud of the contributions of its paratrooper vet-

erans during the many conflicts faced by the United States;

Whereas the history and achievements of the members and former members of the United States airborne forces warrant special expressions of the gratitude of the people of the United States; and

Whereas, since the airborne forces, past and present, celebrate August 16 as the anniversary of the first official jump by the Army Parachute Test Platoon, August 16 is an appropriate day to recognize as National Airborne Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 16, 2012, as “National Airborne Day”; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States to observe National Airborne Day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 528—RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN PODIATRIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, THE PREEMINENT ORGANIZATION REPRESENTING PODIATRIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY, CELEBRATING ITS ACHIEVEMENTS, AND ENCOURAGING THE ASSOCIATION TO CONTINUE PROVIDING GUIDANCE ON FOOT AND ANKLE HEALTH ISSUES TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE WORLD

Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. CHAMBLISS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 528

Whereas, in 1912, Alfred Joseph was the driving force behind the establishment of the National Association of Chiropodists (referred to as the “NAC” in this preamble), an organization dedicated to the needs and educational standards of chiropodists and to advancing and advocating for the profession of podiatric medicine and surgery for the benefit of its members and the public, and was elected the first president of the NAC;

Whereas, by 1922, most States had passed laws regulating the professional practice of chiropody;

Whereas, in 1922, the NAC began publishing the Journal of the National Association of Chiropodists and the NAC’s Council on Education began its first college accreditation activities;

Whereas, in 1943, the NAC ran an advertisement campaign in Life magazine highlighting the efforts of podiatrists to keep United States soldiers marching;

Whereas, in 1957, the NAC was renamed the American Podiatry Association (referred to as the “APA” in this preamble);

Whereas, in 1959, the APA established the Educational Foundation to advance the growth and stability of podiatric medicine through student scholarships and increased national awareness of foot and ankle health;

Whereas, in 1967, podiatric physicians were included as covered providers under the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.);

Whereas, in 1971, all the colleges of podiatric medicine began granting the DPM (doctor of podiatric medicine) degree to students graduating from 4 years of podiatric medical training;

Whereas, in 1984, the APA was renamed the American Podiatric Medical Association to emphasize the profession as part of mainstream medical practice;

Whereas, in 2011, the Council on Podiatric Medical Education adopted the requirements of a 3 year podiatric medicine and surgery residency, which was approved for full graduate medical education funding by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services;

Whereas the American Podiatric Medical Association regularly hosts medical and scientific meetings dedicated to highlighting and disseminating research findings and clinical advances in the prevention, detection, treatment, and cure of foot, ankle, and related conditions;

Whereas the American Podiatric Medical Association continues to meet its clinical and scientific mission through the publication of academic journals and clinical statements on the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and cure of foot and ankle disorders, as well as through the provision of continuing medical education in foot and ankle care and through consumer education on foot and ankle health;

Whereas feet often reveal indicators of overall health, including signs of arthritis, diabetes, and nerve and circulatory disorders;

Whereas medically necessary care provided by podiatrists can reduce the risk of and prevent complications from these conditions and diseases, while at the same time offer savings to the heavily burdened health care system of the United States; and

Whereas the American Podiatric Medical Association has a long tradition of working in collaboration with the Federal Government to improve the foot and ankle health of all people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the scientific, clinical, and public health achievements of the American Podiatric Medical Association as its members and staff commemorate and celebrate its 100th anniversary;

(2) recognizes the great impact that the American Podiatric Medical Association has had on improving the foot and ankle and related health of people in the United States and around the world; and

(3) congratulates the American Podiatric Medical Association for its achievements and encourages the organization to continue providing scientific guidance on foot and ankle and related health issues to improve the public health of future generations.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 53—HONORING THE VICTIMS OF THE AURORA, COLORADO, MOVIE THEATER SHOOTING AND CONDEMNING THE ATROCITIES THAT OCCURRED IN AURORA, COLORADO

Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. REID of Nevada, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. COATS, Mr. COBURN, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORKER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENZI, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. HAGAN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HELLER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUE,

Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHANNIS, Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KIRK, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KYL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. REED of Rhode Island, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. VITTER, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WEBB, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 53

Whereas, on July 20, 2012, an armed gunman opened fire at a movie theater in Aurora, Colorado, killing 12 people and wounding 58 others;

Whereas many individuals at the theater selflessly sought to aid and protect others without regard for their own safety;

Whereas the Aurora Police Department and the Aurora Fire Department quickly and bravely acted to prevent the additional loss of life; and

Whereas local, State, and Federal law enforcement, firefighters, and medical service professionals performed their duties with utmost skill and coordination: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) condemns, in the strongest possible terms, the heinous atrocities that occurred in Aurora, Colorado;

(2) offers condolences to the families, friends, and loved ones of those who were killed in the shooting;

(3) expresses hope for the rapid and complete recovery of the wounded;

(4) applauds the hard work and dedication exhibited by the hundreds of local, State, and Federal officials and other individuals who offered support and assistance; and

(5) honors the resilience of the community of the City of Aurora and the State of Colorado in the face of incredible adversity.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2568. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3412, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief to middle-class families; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2569. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3412, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2570. Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BURR, Mr. COBURN, and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3412, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2571. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3412, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2572. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her

to the bill S. 3412, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2568. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3412, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief to middle-class families; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE IV—PERMANENT TAX RELIEF

SEC. 401. REPEAL OF SUNSET ON MARRIAGE PENALTY RELIEF.

Title IX of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (relating to sunset of provisions of such Act) shall not apply to sections 301, 302, and 303(a) of such Act (relating to marriage penalty relief).

SA 2569. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3412, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief to middle-class families; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE IV—PERMANENT TAX RELIEF

SEC. 401. PERMANENT EXTENSION OF DEDUCTION FOR STATE AND LOCAL GENERAL SALES TAXES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (I) of section 164(b)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “, and before January 1, 2012”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

SA 2570. Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BURR, Mr. COBURN, and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3412, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief to middle-class families; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE IV—PERMANENT TAX RELIEF

SEC. 401. REPEAL OF CERTAIN LIMITATIONS ON HEALTH CARE BENEFITS.

(a) REPEAL OF DISTRIBUTIONS FOR MEDICINE QUALIFIED ONLY IF FOR PRESCRIBED DRUG OR INSULIN.—

(1) HSAS.—Section 223(d)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking the last sentence thereof.

(2) ARCHER MSAS.—Section 220(d)(2)(A) of such Code is amended by striking the last sentence thereof.

(3) HEALTH FLEXIBLE SPENDING ARRANGEMENTS AND HEALTH REIMBURSEMENT ARRANGEMENTS.—Section 106 of such Code is amended by striking subsection (f).

(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(A) DISTRIBUTIONS FROM SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.—The amendments made by paragraphs (1) and (2) shall apply to amounts paid with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

(B) REIMBURSEMENTS.—The amendment made by paragraph (3) shall apply to expenses incurred with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

(b) REPEAL OF LIMITATION ON HEALTH FLEXIBLE SPENDING ARRANGEMENTS UNDER CAFETERIA PLANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking