

A bill (S. 2090) to amend the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act to extend the period of time provided to the Indian Law and Order Commission to produce a required report, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I further ask that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements related to this measure be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2090) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2090

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REPORT OF INDIAN LAW AND ORDER COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 15(f) of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2812(f)) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “2 years” and inserting “3 years”.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 15(e) of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2812(e)) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “subsection (d)”.

NATIONAL AIRBORNE DAY

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 527 which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 527) designating August 16, 2012, as “National Airborne Day.”

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 527) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

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 veterans 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.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN PODIATRIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to S. Res. 528, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 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.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 528) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

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.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 3429

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I understand that S. 3429, introduced earlier today by Senator BILL NELSON, is at the desk. I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title for the first time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3429) to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a veterans jobs corps, and for other purposes.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I ask for its second reading and object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will receive its second reading on the next legislative day.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Republican leader, pursuant to Public Law 107-12, appoints the following individual as a member of the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Review Board: Rick Clemons of Kentucky, vice Charles Massarone.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 2012

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:30 a.m., on Wednesday, July 25; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that the majority leader be recognized; that the time until 2:15 p.m. be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the Republicans controlling the first 30 minutes and the majority controlling the second 30 minutes; further, that at 2:15 p.m., the Senate proceed to a rollcall vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to S. 3412, the Middle Class Tax Cut Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, the first vote tomorrow will be a cloture vote on the motion to proceed to the Middle Class Tax Act at 2:15 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:50 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, July 25, 2012, at 9:30 a.m.