

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 376—COMMEMORATING THE 225TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Mr. WICKER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 376

Whereas the American Revolution secured the independence of the United States of America and made possible the vibrant system of self-government of the United States;

Whereas the supporters of the American Revolution, through their vision and determination, enhanced the lives of countless individuals and made possible the system of equal justice, limited government, and the rule of law that exists in the United States;

Whereas the people who fought in the American Revolution made great sacrifices for their fledgling country;

Whereas the 55 delegates who attended the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 225 years ago, and the 39 delegates who signed the Constitution of the United States at the Constitutional Convention, irrevocably changed the course of history;

Whereas the Constitution of the United States, a revered and living document—

(1) provides important rights to every citizen of the United States;

(2) secures “the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity”; and

(3) sets the standard of democracy for the world;

Whereas the delegates to the Constitutional Convention in 1787 established the imperative precedent of compromise;

Whereas the Constitution and the subsequent 27 amendments to the Constitution outline the freedoms and the principles of representative government that are as strong today as they were on that momentous occasion in 1787;

Whereas September 17, 2012, marks the 225th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land and the document by which the people of the United States govern their great country;

Whereas, to venerate the immeasurable importance of the Constitution and the day on which the Constitution was signed, it is essential to continually educate people about, and celebrate, the principles and legacy of the Founding Fathers; and

Whereas members of organizations such as the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution play an important role in promoting patriotism, preserving the history of the United States, and educating the public about the rights and responsibilities of citizenship:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 225th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States on September 17, 2012, and remembers the sacrifices made by the people who made the signing possible; and

(2) applauds the continuing contributions made by the members, volunteers, and staff of historical, educational, and patriotic soci-

eties of the United States, such as the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, in promoting patriotism and the values embodied in the Constitution of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 377—RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HISTORIC ACHIEVEMENT OF JOHN HERSCHEL GLENN, JR., IN BECOMING THE FIRST UNITED STATES ASTRONAUT TO ORBIT THE EARTH

Mr. BROWN of Ohio (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. PRYOR, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REID of Nevada, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. LEVIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 377

Whereas John Herschel Glenn, Jr. was born on July 18, 1921, in Cambridge, Ohio to parents John and Clara Glenn;

Whereas John Glenn grew up in New Concord, Ohio with his childhood sweetheart and future wife, Annie Castor, 150 miles east of Dayton, Ohio, the birthplace of the Wright brothers, who first took humankind into flight;

Whereas John Glenn enlisted in the Naval Aviation Cadet program shortly after the December 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and was commissioned as an officer in the United States Marine Corps in 1943;

Whereas John Glenn received many honors for his military service, including the Distinguished Flying Cross on 6 occasions, the Air Medal with 18 Clusters, the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, the American Campaign Medal, the World War II Victory Medal, the China Service Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, and the Korean Service Medal;

Whereas, with the onset of the Cold War, the United States and the free world feared the intentions of the Soviet Union in space;

Whereas President Dwight D. Eisenhower asked the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (referred to in this preamble as “NASA”) to find the most talented, patriotic, and selfless test pilots to participate in Project Mercury, the first human spaceflight program in the United States;

Whereas John Glenn and fellow candidates for NASA’s Astronaut Corps underwent pressure suit, acceleration, vibration, heat, loud noise, psychiatric, personality, motivation, and aptitude tests at the Aeromedical Laboratory at the Wright Air Development Center in Dayton, Ohio;

Whereas John Glenn, Malcolm S. Carpenter, L. Gordon Cooper, Jr., Virgil I. “Gus” Grissom, Walter M. Shirra, Jr., Alan B. Shepard, Jr., and Donald K. Slayton were selected from among hundreds of other patriotic candidates to be named the original “Mercury Seven” astronauts;

Whereas Project Mercury was charged with the unprecedented responsibility of competing with the strides that the Soviet Union was making in space exploration;

Whereas the United States public viewed John Glenn and the Mercury Seven astronauts as men on the front line of the war not only for space supremacy but also, in many minds, for the survival of the United States;

Whereas John Glenn accurately captured the significance of the time when he later wrote that “the world was at the door of a new age, and we were the people who had been chosen to take the first steps across the threshold”;

Whereas the Project Mercury astronauts trained for their manned space flight missions in the Multi-Axis Space Training Inertial Facility at NASA’s Research Center in Cleveland, Ohio;

Whereas Alan Shepard was chosen to pilot the first manned Project Mercury mission on *Freedom 7* on May 5, 1961, which proved that the United States was capable of successfully launching a person into suborbital flight;

Whereas Virgil Grissom was chosen to pilot the second manned Project Mercury mission on *Liberty Bell 7* and became the second United States astronaut to achieve suborbital flight on July 21, 1961;

Whereas the Soviet Union had successfully launched the spacecrafts *Lunar 2* and *Lunar 3* in 1959 before successfully launching and returning to Earth Major Yuri Gagarin, who completed a 108-minute single orbit around the Earth in 1961;

Whereas John Glenn was selected from among the Project Mercury astronauts to command the first United States capsule to orbit the Earth;

Whereas John Glenn, with the help of his children Dave and Lyn, named the first United States space capsule to orbit the Earth *Friendship 7*, re-emphasizing the peaceful intentions of the United States space exploration program;

Whereas John Glenn trained vigorously, working through 70 simulated missions and reacting to nearly 200 simulated system failures, to prepare to orbit the Earth and successfully complete the first manned orbital mission for the United States;

Whereas the work that John Glenn conducted on the cockpit layout, instrument panel design, and spacecraft controls in the Mercury spacecraft enhanced the design of *Friendship 7* and the ability of an astronaut to control *Friendship 7*, which proved useful during the mission;

Whereas, at 9:47 a.m. Eastern Standard Time on February 20, 1962, the Atlas 109D rocket boosters ignited and John Glenn and *Friendship 7* commenced liftoff at NASA’s Space Center in Cape Canaveral, Florida;

Whereas John Glenn, aboard *Friendship 7*, became the first United States astronaut to orbit the Earth, orbiting 3 times and observing 3 sunrises, 3 sunsets, and the wonder of the universe in only 4 hours and 56 minutes;

Whereas, when John Glenn learned that the heat shield on *Friendship 7* had possibly become loose in orbit, compromising the successful completion of the space mission, Glenn bravely managed the reentry procedures and proved that a person can safely and successfully complete a NASA mission;

Whereas John Glenn successfully completed reentry into Earth, splashing down in the Atlantic Ocean at 2:43 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, east of Grand Turk Island at 21 degrees, 25 minutes North latitude and 68 degrees, 36 minutes West longitude, and was recovered by the USS *Noa*;

Whereas, in the context of the Cold War, the success of the *Friendship 7* flight restored the standing of the United States as the leading country in the race to space against the Soviet Union;

Whereas the completion of the inaugural orbit of the Earth by John Glenn validated NASA’s manned space flight mission and secured the future missions of NASA’s manned space capsules;

Whereas the people of the United States heralded John Glenn as the personification of heroism and dignity in an age of uncertainty and fear;

Whereas the press later described John Glenn as a man who embodied the noblest human qualities;

Whereas President John F. Kennedy echoed the belief held by John Glenn that the United States space program was not

just a scientific journey but also a source of inspiration and pride, saying, "our leadership in science and industry, our hopes for peace and security . . . require us to solve these mysteries and to solve them for the good of all men";

Whereas John Glenn is a patriot and space pioneer who encouraged the people of the United States to rightfully view NASA as an embodiment of the persistent quest of the people of the United States to expand their knowledge and explore frontiers;

Whereas, in retirement, John and Annie Glenn continued their public service by establishing the John Glenn School of Public Affairs at The Ohio State University, living up to the words of John Glenn, who said, "If there is one thing I've learned in my years on this planet, it's that the happiest and most fulfilled people I've known are those who devoted themselves to something bigger and more profound than merely their own self-interest."; and

Whereas, although 50 years have passed, the historic orbit of John Glenn around the Earth aboard *Friendship 7* remains a source of pride and honor for the people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the 50th anniversary of the landmark mission of John Herschel Glenn, Jr., in piloting the first manned orbital mission for the United States;

(2) recognizes the profound importance of the achievement of John Glenn as a catalyst for space exploration and scientific advancement in the United States; and

(3) honors the thousands of dedicated men and women of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration who worked on Project Mercury and ensured the success of the *Friendship 7* Mercury mission.

SENATE RESOLUTION 378—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT CHILDREN SHOULD HAVE A SAFE, LOVING, NURTURING, AND PERMANENT FAMILY AND THAT IT IS THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES THAT FAMILY REUNIFICATION, KINSHIP CARE, OR DOMESTIC AND INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION PROMOTES PERMANENCY AND STABILITY TO A GREATER DEGREE THAN LONG-TERM INSTITUTIONALIZATION AND LONG-TERM, CONTINUALLY DISRUPTED FOSTER CARE

Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. LUGAR, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 378

Whereas the family is the basic unit of society and contributes to the emotional, financial, and material support essential for the healthy growth and development of children;

Whereas children without a family or connections to siblings and relatives or a permanent relationship with a caring adult are at risk of being homeless, growing up in substandard institutional care, and are vulnerable to sexual and labor exploitation and abuse;

Whereas research has shown that children who are abandoned, abused, or severely neglected can face significant risks that are

costly to society, including lower individual lifetime earnings, poorer educational achievement, and higher consumption of health services, which in turn could lead to a greater risk of criminal activity and greater risk of incarceration;

Whereas there is scientific evidence that children deprived of a family, including connections with siblings, often experience trauma, which can have a detrimental impact on the development of a child;

Whereas some estimates show that there are approximately 18 million children in the world who have lost both parents and at least 2 million children in the world who are in institutional care;

Whereas there are approximately 408,000 children in the United States foster-care system and 107,000 of them are awaiting adoption;

Whereas within the current foster-care system, many children are overmedicated, housed in inadequate group homes, denied the ability to engage in age-appropriate activities, such as afterschool activities, and often denied access to their siblings or placement with a relative guardian due to insufficient efforts to locate family members;

Whereas thousands of children who "age out" of the foster-care system in the United States every year lack the security or support of a biological or adoptive family, connections with siblings and relatives, or a permanent relationship with a caring adult and struggle to secure affordable housing, health insurance, higher education, and adequate employment;

Whereas current governmental efforts to assist these highly vulnerable children in the United States and around the world do not include an effective strategy for securing a protective family, connections with siblings and relatives, or a permanent relationship with a caring adult for every child; and

Whereas while there have been several bipartisan laws enacted in the past several years that have made progress on a number of needed child-welfare reforms, much remains to be done to ensure that all children have a safe, loving, nurturing, and permanent family, regardless of age or special needs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate—

(A) affirms that all children in the world, including those with special needs, deserve a safe, loving, nurturing, and permanent family, connections with siblings and relatives, or a permanent relationship with a caring adult;

(B) acknowledges that the United States Government can and should do more by working with the private sector, nonprofit organizations, and faith-based communities to implement cost effective strategies that connect children living outside of family care with a permanent, supportive family, or connections with siblings and relatives, or a permanent relationship with a caring adult;

(C) encourages States, counties, cities, and to the extent appropriate, other governments to invest resources in family preservation, reunification services, services to help older youth transition out of care with a connection to siblings, relatives or a caring adult, kinship adoption, domestic adoption, and intercountry adoption and post adoption strategies to ensure that more children in the United States are provided with safe, loving, and permanent family placements or a permanent relationship with a caring adult; and

(D) recognizes the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of State for recent efforts to develop a strategy for meeting the unique needs of children living outside of family care;

(2) it is the sense of the Senate that children should have a safe, loving, nurturing, and permanent family; and

(3) it is the policy of the United States that family reunification, kinship care, or domestic and intercountry adoption promotes permanency and stability to a greater degree than long-term institutionalization and long-term, continually disrupted foster care.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1618. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1813, to reauthorize Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1619. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1620. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1621. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. FRANKEN, and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1622. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1623. Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1624. Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1625. Mr. JOHANNNS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1626. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1627. Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1628. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1629. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1630. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1631. Mr. UDALL, of New Mexico submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1632. Mr. UDALL, of New Mexico submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1633. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1813, supra.

SA 1634. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1633 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 1813, supra.