

Hospital, he conducted the first clinical medical teaching in the colonies;

Whereas the founding faculty of the Perelman School of Medicine introduced the 2 important elements in medical education of—

(1) having a medical school within an institution of higher education; and

(2) emphasizing the need to supplement medical lectures with bedside teaching;

Whereas, during the Revolutionary War, doctors from the University of Pennsylvania served in the Continental Army, practicing battlefield medicine and training surgeons;

Whereas, in the 1870s, the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania became the first teaching hospital built for a medical school;

Whereas the Perelman School of Medicine is responsible for many historic discoveries, including—

(1) the first human blood transfusion in 1795;

(2) the first x-ray image in 1890; and

(3) a modified dialysis machine in 1951;

Whereas, since the 1960s, the Perelman School of Medicine has been home to many major medical innovations, including—

(1) the identification of the “Philadelphia Chromosome”, which demonstrated the genetic basis of cancer;

(2) the development of cognitive psychotherapy;

(3) pioneering work in transplant surgery;

(4) the development of intravenous nutrition;

(5) the development of Retin-A therapy for acne and wrinkles;

(6) the development of a vaccine for pneumococcal diseases;

(7) fundamental work on ion channels and signaling;

(8) gene therapy for ocular disease; and

(9) T-cell immunotherapy to fight cancer;

Whereas the Perelman School of Medicine boasts 8 Nobel Laureates in Physiology or Medicine and numerous Lasker Award winners;

Whereas alumni of the Perelman School of Medicine include—

(1) the first president of the American Medical Association;

(2) a Surgeon General in the Army; and

(3) members of the House of Representatives and the Senate;

Whereas the Perelman School of Medicine is home to more than 1,400 medical and postdoctoral students and more than 5,200 faculty and staff;

Whereas more than ½ of the students at the Perelman School of Medicine pursue additional certificates or dual degrees, and most perform community outreach or service;

Whereas the Perelman School of Medicine houses 28 basic science and clinical departments, as well as 24 interdisciplinary centers and institutes; and

Whereas the Perelman School of Medicine has been ranked among the top 5 medical schools in the United States for the past 18 years; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 250th anniversary of the Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania;

(2) commends the faculty, staff, and students at the Perelman School of Medicine for their continued hard work and devotion to advancing science and medicine; and

(3) congratulates the Perelman School of Medicine for its distinguished history and long record of supporting medical innovation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 128—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF MARCH 2015, AS “NATIONAL COLORECTAL CANCER AWARENESS MONTH”

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

S. RES. 128

Whereas colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death among men and women combined in the United States;

Whereas in 2015, more than 130,000 individuals in the United States will be diagnosed with colorectal cancer and approximately 50,000 more will die from it;

Whereas colorectal cancer is 1 of the most preventable forms of cancer because screening tests can find polyps that can be removed before becoming cancerous;

Whereas screening tests can detect colorectal cancer early, which is when treatment works best;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that if every individual aged 50 or older had regular screening tests, as many as 60 percent of deaths from colorectal cancer could be prevented;

Whereas the 5-year survival rate for patients with localized colorectal cancer is 90 percent, but only 39 percent of all diagnoses occur at that stage;

Whereas colorectal cancer screenings can effectively reduce the incidence of colorectal cancer and mortality, but 1 in 3 adults between the ages of 50 and 75 are not up to date with recommended colorectal cancer screening;

Whereas public awareness and education campaigns on colorectal cancer prevention, screening, and symptoms are held during the month of March each year; and

Whereas educational efforts can help provide to the public information on methods of prevention and screening, as well as symptoms for early detection; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of March 2015, as “National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month” and the goals and ideals of that Month; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate awareness and educational activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 129—DESIGNATING MAY 4, 2015, AS NATIONAL FOOD PROTEIN-INDUCED ENTEROCOLITIS SYNDROME (FPIES) AWARENESS DAY

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

S. RES. 129

Whereas Food Protein-Induced Enterocolitis Syndrome (FPIES) is a form of food allergy that primarily affects the gastrointestinal system and adversely impacts the lives of young children throughout the nation;

Whereas children with FPIES may experience acute and severe allergic reactions for which they may require emergency room treatment;

Whereas FPIES patients may suffer chronically from the disorder and develop health issues, such as failure to thrive, long-term feeding problems, and food aversions, for which there is no treatment;

Whereas a diagnosis of FPIES leads to significant dietary restrictions and imposes a

substantial reduction in quality of life on children with FPIES and their families;

Whereas families with children who suffer from FPIES are often unaware that the condition exists, and health care providers often misdiagnose the condition or are unaware of available treatment options;

Whereas there is a tremendous need to generate awareness of FPIES to ensure that health care providers are able to quickly and effectively diagnose FPIES and schools and childcare providers are able to effectively care for those who struggle with this condition;

Whereas it is essential that necessary treatment and dietary options be accessible and available to families with children suffering from FPIES; and

Whereas increasing FPIES awareness will encourage all people of the United States to provide comfort to families with children suffering from this condition and collectively work towards finding better treatments; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 4, 2015, as National Food Protein-Induced Enterocolitis Syndrome (FPIES) Awareness Day in order to raise awareness and increase understanding of FPIES, highlight research, accurate diagnoses, and effective treatments, and improve the lives of children and families struggling with FPIES; and

(2) expresses support for all people in the United States living with FPIES, expresses gratitude to the friends and family members who care for them, and salutes the health care professionals, teachers, and other caregivers who provide assistance to those so affected.

SENATE RESOLUTION 130—DESIGNATING MARCH 29, 2015, AS “VIETNAM VETERANS DAY”

Mr. BURR (for himself and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 130

Whereas the Vietnam War was fought in the Republic of South Vietnam from 1961 to 1975, and involved North Vietnamese regular forces and Viet Cong guerrilla forces in armed conflict with United States Armed Forces, allies of the United States, and the armed forces of the Republic of Vietnam;

Whereas the United States Armed Forces became involved in Vietnam because the United States Government wanted to provide direct military support to the Government of South Vietnam to defend itself against the growing Communist threat from North Vietnam;

Whereas members of the United States Armed Forces began serving in an advisory role to the Government of the Republic of South Vietnam in 1950;

Whereas as a result of the Gulf of Tonkin incidents on August 2 and 4, 1964, Congress overwhelmingly passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (Public Law 88-408), on August 7, 1964, which provided the authority to the President of the United States to prosecute the war against North Vietnam;

Whereas in 1965, United States Armed Forces ground combat units arrived in Vietnam;

Whereas by September 1965, there were over 129,000 United States troops in Vietnam, and by 1969, a peak of approximately 543,000 troops was reached;

Whereas on January 27, 1973, the Agreement Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam (commonly known as the “Paris Peace Accords”) was signed, which required

the release of all United States prisoners-of-war held in North Vietnam and the withdrawal of all United States Armed Forces from South Vietnam;

Whereas on March 29, 1973, the United States Armed Forces completed the withdrawal of combat units and combat support units from South Vietnam;

Whereas on April 30, 1975, North Vietnamese regular forces captured Saigon, the capitol of South Vietnam, effectively placing South Vietnam under Communist control;

Whereas more than 58,000 members of the United States Armed Forces lost their lives in Vietnam and more than 300,000 members of the Armed Forces were wounded;

Whereas in 1982, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial was dedicated in the District of Columbia to commemorate those members of the United States Armed Forces who died or were declared missing-in-action in Vietnam;

Whereas the Vietnam War was an extremely divisive issue among the people of the United States and a conflict that caused a generation of veterans to wait too long for the United States public to acknowledge and honor the efforts and services of such veterans;

Whereas members of the United States Armed Forces who served bravely and faithfully for the United States during the Vietnam War were often wrongly criticized for the policy decisions made by 4 presidential administrations in the United States; and

Whereas designating March 29, 2015, as "Vietnam Veterans Day" would be an appropriate way to honor those members of the United States Armed Forces who served in South Vietnam and throughout Southeast Asia during the Vietnam War: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 29, 2015, as "Vietnam Veterans Day";

(2) honors and recognizes the contributions of veterans who served in the United States Armed Forces in Vietnam during war and during peace;

(3) encourages States and local governments to designate March 29, 2015, as "Vietnam Veterans Day"; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to observe the Vietnam Veterans Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities that—

(A) provide the appreciation veterans of the Vietnam War deserve, but did not receive upon returning home from the war;

(B) demonstrate the resolve that never again shall the people of the United States disregard and denigrate a generation of veterans;

(C) promote awareness of the faithful service and contributions of the veterans of the Vietnam War during military service as well as to the communities of the veterans since returning home;

(D) promote awareness of the importance of entire communities empowering veterans and the families of veterans in helping the veterans readjust to civilian life after military service; and

(E) promote opportunities for veterans of the Vietnam War to assist younger veterans returning from the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan in rehabilitation from wounds, both seen and unseen, and to support the reintegration of younger veterans into civilian life.

SENATE RESOLUTION 131—DESIGNATING APRIL 5, 2015, AS "GOLD STAR WIVES DAY"

Mr. BURR (for himself and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following resolution;

tion; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 131

Whereas the Senate honors the sacrifices made by the spouses and families of the fallen members of the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas Gold Star Wives of America, Inc. represents the spouses and families of the members and veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States who have died on active duty or as a result of a service-connected disability;

Whereas the primary mission of Gold Star Wives of America, Inc. is to provide services, support, and friendship to the spouses of the fallen members and veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas in 1945, Gold Star Wives of America, Inc. was organized with the help of Eleanor Roosevelt to assist the families left behind by the fallen members and veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas the first meeting of Gold Star Wives of America, Inc. was held on April 5, 1945;

Whereas April 5, 2015, marks the 70th anniversary of the first meeting of Gold Star Wives of America, Inc.;

Whereas the members and veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States bear the burden of protecting the freedom of the people of the United States; and

Whereas the sacrifices of the families of the fallen members and veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States should never be forgotten: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 5, 2015, as "Gold Star Wives Day";

(2) honors and recognizes—

(A) the contributions of the members of Gold Star Wives of America, Inc.; and

(B) the dedication of the members of Gold Star Wives of America, Inc. to the members and veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe Gold Star Wives Day to promote awareness of—

(A) the contributions and dedication of the members of Gold Star Wives of America, Inc. to the members and veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(B) the important role that Gold Star Wives of America, Inc. plays in the lives of the spouses and families of the fallen members and veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 132—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF APRIL 5 THROUGH APRIL 11, 2015, AS "NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JUNIOR AUXILIARIES WEEK"

Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 132

Whereas the National Association of Junior Auxiliaries and the members of the National Association of Junior Auxiliaries provide valuable service and leadership opportunities for women who wish to take an active role in their communities;

Whereas the mission of the National Association of Junior Auxiliaries is to encourage member chapters to render charitable services that—

(1) are beneficial to the general public; and
(2) place a particular emphasis on providing for the needs of children; and

Whereas since the founding of the National Association of Junior Auxiliaries in 1941, the

organization has provided strength and inspiration to women who want to effect positive change in their communities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of April 5 through April 11, 2015, as "National Association of Junior Auxiliaries Week";

(2) recognizes the great contributions made by members of the National Association of Junior Auxiliaries to their communities and to the people of the United States; and

(3) especially commends the work of the members of the National Association of Junior Auxiliaries to better the lives of children in the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 966. Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. SANDERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 11, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025.

SA 967. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 11, supra.

SA 968. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DURBIN, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 11, supra.

SA 969. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 11, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 970. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 11, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 971. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 11, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 972. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 11, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 973. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 11, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 974. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 11, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 975. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 11, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 976. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 11, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 977. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 11, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 978. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 11, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 979. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 11, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 980. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 11, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 981. Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. WICKER) submitted an