

for the NIH has increased from \$12 billion in fiscal year 1995 to \$27 billion in fiscal year 2003. In 2004, the NIH, through the National Cancer Institute provided \$243 million for gynecological cancer research. We must continue this growth to gain more information about gynecological cancers so that we can find a cure for this cancer.

I believe this bill can provide desperately needed information to physicians and individuals so that women can be diagnosed faster and more effectively. I urge my colleagues to move this legislation forward promptly.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3493

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

SECTION 1. REAUTHORIZATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF JOHANNA'S LAW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 317P(d)(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b-17(d)(4)) is amended by inserting after “2009” the following: “, \$16,500,000 for the period of fiscal years 2010 through 2012, and such sums as are necessary for each subsequent fiscal year”.

(b) COLLABORATION WITH NONPROFIT GYNECOLOGIC CANCER ORGANIZATIONS.—Section 317P(d) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 247b-17(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) COLLABORATION WITH NONPROFIT GYNECOLOGIC CANCER ORGANIZATIONS.—In carrying out the national campaign under this subsection, the Secretary shall collaborate with the leading nonprofit gynecologic cancer organizations, with a mission both to conquer ovarian cancer nationwide and to provide outreach to State and local governments and communities, for the purpose of determining the best practices for providing gynecologic cancer information and outreach services to varied populations.”.

SEC. 2. DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS REGARDING OUTREACH AND EDUCATION STRATEGIES RELATING TO GYNECOLOGIC CANCER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 317P of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b-17) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS REGARDING OUTREACH AND EDUCATION STRATEGIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a program to make grants to nonprofit private entities for the purpose of carrying out demonstration projects to test different outreach and education strategies to increase the awareness and knowledge of women and health care providers with respect to gynecologic cancers, including early warning signs, risk factors, prevention, screening, and treatment options. Such strategies shall include strategies directed at women and their families, physicians, nurses, and key health professionals.

“(2) PREFERENCES IN MAKING GRANTS.—In making grants under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall give preference to—

“(A) applicants with demonstrated expertise in gynecologic cancer education or treatment or in working with groups of women who are at especially high risk of gynecologic cancers; and

“(B) applicants that, in the demonstration project funded by the grant, will establish linkages between physicians, nurses, and key

health professionals, hospitals, payers, and State health departments.

“(3) APPLICATION FOR GRANT.—A grant may be made under paragraph (1) only if an application for the grant is submitted to the Secretary and the application is in such form, is made in such manner, and contains such agreements, assurances, and information as the Secretary determines to be necessary to carry out this subsection.

“(4) CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.—In making grants under paragraph (1)—

“(A) the Secretary shall make grants to not fewer than five applicants, subject to the extent of amounts made available in appropriations Acts; and

“(B) the Secretary shall ensure that information provided through demonstration projects under such grants is consistent with the best available medical information.

“(5) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this subsection and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report that—

“(A) summarizes the activities of demonstration projects under paragraph (1);

“(B) evaluates the extent to which the projects were effective in increasing early detection of gynecologic cancers and awareness of risk factors and early warning signs in the populations to which the projects were directed; and

“(C) identifies barriers to early detection and appropriate treatment of such cancers.

“(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of carrying out this subsection, there is authorized to be appropriated in the aggregate \$15,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2010 through 2012 and such sums as are necessary for each subsequent fiscal year.

“(B) ADMINISTRATION, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND EVALUATION.—Of the amounts appropriated under subparagraph (A), not more than 9 percent may be expended for the purpose of administering this subsection, providing technical assistance to grantees under this subsection, and preparing the report under paragraph (5).”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (d)(3)(A) of such section is amended by inserting “(other than subsections (e))” after “this section”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 552—DESIGNATING JUNE 23, 2010, AS “OLYMPIC DAY”

Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. ISAKSON, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 552

Whereas Olympic Day celebrates the Olympic ideal of developing peace through sport;

Whereas June 23 marks the date on which the Congress of Paris approved the proposal of Pierre de Coubertin to found the modern Olympics;

Whereas thousands of people in more than 170 countries will celebrate the ideals of the Olympic spirit on June 23, 2010;

Whereas for more than a century, the Olympic movement has built a more peaceful and better world by—

(1) educating young people through amateur athletics;

(2) bringing together athletes from many countries in friendly competition; and

(3) forging new relationships bound by friendship, solidarity, and fair play;

Whereas the United States Olympians and Paralympians continue to achieve competitive excellence, preserve the Olympic ideals, and inspire all people of the United States;

Whereas community celebrations of Olympic Day improve the communities of the United States and inspire the Olympic and Paralympic champions of tomorrow;

Whereas Olympic Day encourages the development of Olympic and Paralympic sport in the United States;

Whereas Olympic Day encourages the youth of the United States to participate in and support Olympic and Paralympic sport; and

Whereas, as of the date of approval of this resolution, enthusiasm for Olympic and Paralympic sport is at an all-time high: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 23, 2010, as “Olympic Day”; and

(2) supports the goals and ideals of Olympic Day; and

(3) promotes—

(A) the fitness and well-being of all people of the United States; and

(B) the Olympic ideals of fair play, perseverance, respect, and sportsmanship.

SENATE RESOLUTION 553—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT CONGRESS SHOULD UNWAVERINGLY UPHOLD THE DIGNITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF OLDER AMERICANS

Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 553

Whereas older Americans are a diverse group of men and women who have worked hard throughout their lives to provide for their families and defend the United States during critical periods in history;

Whereas older Americans deserve a dignified, secure, and independent retirement for the years of service they have provided to the United States;

Whereas the percentage of the United States population that is 65 years of age or older is rapidly expanding, particularly veterans;

Whereas many Americans are living longer, working longer, and enjoying healthier, more active lifestyles than past generations;

Whereas older Americans rely heavily on Federal programs such as Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and, for veterans, TRICARE, for financial security and high-quality, affordable health care;

Whereas the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) provides Federally-funded community-based social services and nutritional support programs to more than 10,000,000 older Americans each year;

Whereas notwithstanding Federal programs, older Americans experience greater financial losses during economic downturns and are subject to higher incidences of poverty, hunger, and homelessness;

Whereas older Americans seek to leave a legacy of a strong and stable economy to future generations that maintains a commitment to Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and the provision of benefits to veterans;

Whereas older Americans are increasingly the victims of fraud, scams, exploitation, and even physical abuse, actions that threaten the dignity, financial security, and access