

States, answered the call to service, defending their communities and their country from aggression by Great Britain;

Whereas United States forces seized the city of Mobile from Spanish control in 1813, built Fort Bowyer to protect the city, and in 1814 successfully repelled a vastly larger British force from the city, resulting in Mobile becoming one of the few permanent land concessions gained by the United States during the War of 1812;

Whereas Great Britain unleashed grievous attacks on the capital of the United States, Washington, D.C., burning to the ground the United States Capitol Building, the White House, and much of the rest of the city;

Whereas, after 2½ years of conflict, the British Royal Navy sailed up the Chesapeake Bay in an attempt to capture Baltimore, Maryland;

Whereas United States forces at Fort McHenry, stationed in the outer harbor of Baltimore, Maryland under the command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Armistead, withstood nearly 25 hours of bombardment by the British forces and refused to yield, thereby forcing the British to give up the invasion and withdraw;

Whereas Francis Scott Key, a United States lawyer who was being held by the British on board a United States flag-of-truce vessel in the harbor, saw “by the dawn’s early light”, as Key would later write, an American flag still flying over Fort McHenry after the horrific attack;

Whereas Francis Scott Key immortalized the event in a poem entitled “Defense of Fort McHenry”, which was later set to music and called “The Star-Spangled Banner”;

Whereas “The Star-Spangled Banner” became the national anthem of the United States on March 3, 1931, when President Herbert Hoover signed Public Law 71-823;

Whereas General Andrew Jackson, who would later become the seventh President of the United States, won the Battle of Horseshoe Bend and then triumphed in the decisive Battle of New Orleans, which, although fought after the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, was a great source of pride to the young United States and provided momentum for growth and prosperity in the years that would follow;

Whereas, since 1916, the people of the United States have entrusted the National Park Service with the care of national parks and sites of historical significance to the country, including Fort McHenry and more than 30 other sites and National Heritage Areas that tell the story of the War of 1812;

Whereas the diverse historic sites relating to the War of 1812 include homes, battlefields, and landscapes that highlight the contributions made by a wide range of people in the United States during the war;

Whereas one such historic site is the Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, the birthplace of “The Star Spangled Banner”, where the symbols of both the flag and the national anthem of the United States come together;

Whereas the people of the United States are grateful for the rights defended through hard fighting during the War of 1812 by the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue Marine Service, and State militias, including the protection of United States citizens at home and abroad, unrestricted trade, free and open ports, and the protection of the territorial integrity of the United States against aggression; and

Whereas, during the bicentennial years of the War of 1812 and “The Star Spangled Banner”, it is fitting that the bravery and steadfast determination of the United States land and maritime forces be celebrated by the grateful people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the memory of all the people of the United States who came together during the War of 1812, particularly the fallen heroes who gave their lives during the “Second War of Independence”;

(2) commands the men and women of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard, and the State National Guards, who preserve the ideals of freedom, democracy, and the pursuit of happiness that were guaranteed by the victories of the War of 1812;

(3) congratulates the Armed Forces of the United States, the National Parks Service, the Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission, and all other organizations and individuals who are involved in preserving and promoting the history of this great country, and supports their commemoration of the War of 1812 and “The Star Spangled Banner”; and

(4) calls on all people of the United States to join in the commemoration of the bicentennial of the War of 1812 and “The Star Spangled Banner” in events throughout the United States, to celebrate that at the end of the war, as Francis Scott Key wrote, “our flag was still there”.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 35—TO ESTABLISH THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES FOR THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT AND VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES ON JANUARY 21, 2013

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. ALEXANDER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 35

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

There is established a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (in this resolution referred to as the “joint committee”) consisting of 3 Senators and 3 Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. The joint committee is authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice President-elect of the United States on January 21, 2013.

SEC. 2. SUPPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

The joint committee—

(1) is authorized to utilize appropriate equipment and the services of appropriate personnel of departments and agencies of the Federal Government, under arrangements between the joint committee and the heads of those departments and agencies, in connection with the inaugural proceedings and ceremonies; and

(2) may accept gifts and donations of goods and services to carry out its responsibilities.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 36—TO AUTHORIZE THE USE OF THE ROTUNDA AND EMANCIPATION HALL OF THE CAPITOL BY THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROCEEDINGS AND CEREMONIES CONDUCTED FOR THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT AND THE VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. ALEXANDER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 36

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF THE ROTUNDA AND EMANCIPATION HALL OF THE CAPITOL.

The rotunda and Emancipation Hall of the United States Capitol are authorized to be used on January 21, 2013, by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies conducted for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1757. Mr. UDALL, of New Mexico (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) 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 1758. 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 1759. 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 1760. Mr. BROWN, of Ohio submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1761. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1813, supra.

SA 1762. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1761 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 1813, supra.

SA 1763. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1813, supra.

SA 1764. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1763 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 1813, supra.

SA 1765. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1764 proposed by Mr. REID to the amendment SA 1763 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 1813, supra.

SA 1766. Mr. BROWN, of Ohio (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1761 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1767. Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. SANDERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1768. Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. SANDERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1761 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.