

Whereas Rear Admiral Bailey, during his tenure as Director of the NOAA Corps, has also served as the Director of the NOAA Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, ensuring that one of the largest civilian research fleets of ships and aircraft in the United States was modernized and prepared to support the NOAA mission of science, service, and stewardship;

Whereas Rear Admiral Bailey was nominated by President Barack Obama to serve as a Commissioner on the Mississippi River Commission; and

Whereas, as NOAA bids fair winds and following seas to Rear Admiral Bailey, it is appropriate that he be remembered for his exceptional and tireless service to the United States and commended for his enviable list of career accomplishments: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes and honors Rear Admiral Jonathan W. Bailey of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Commissioned Officer Corps, on behalf of a grateful United States, for his lifetime of selfless commitment and exemplary service.

SENATE RESOLUTION 560—COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. RES. 560

Whereas because of geographic position, Maryland and the citizens of Maryland played a key role in the military and political struggles of the Civil War;

Whereas during the conflict, controlling Maryland was key due to the proximity to Washington D.C., the fact that Maryland shared a border with Virginia and the States still remaining in the Union, and the position of Baltimore as a key railroad link to the West;

Whereas, on September 4, 1862, General Robert E. Lee led his Confederate Army of northern Virginia across the Potomac River near Leesburg, Virginia into Maryland, marking first invasion by General Lee of the North during the Civil War;

Whereas, on September 7, 1862, General George B. McClellan moved the Union Army of the Potomac forces out of Washington D.C. in pursuit;

Whereas, over the ensuing 2 weeks, pitched battles were fought in Harper's Ferry and Sheperdstown in West Virginia and South Mountain and Antietam in Maryland, as the 2 forces confronted one another amidst the Appalachian Mountains;

Whereas on September 17, 1862, the climax of the Maryland Campaign took place on the banks of Antietam Creek, near the town of Sharpsburg, Maryland;

Whereas on September 17, 1862, fighting began before dawn when Union forces advanced on Confederate defensive positions behind Antietam Creek, launching 3 assaults along the Cornfield, East Woods, West Woods, and Sunken Road for 8 hours;

Whereas the brutal fighting to cross Burnside Bridge and into Sharpsburg lasted until the afternoon and both armies suffered heavy casualties, ending the combat after a gruesome 12 hours;

Whereas both sides engaged in slow, savage fighting at close range, resulting in the single bloodiest day of war in American history,

with nearly 23,000 total casualties, representing 25 percent of the Union force, and 31 percent of the Confederate force;

Whereas the tactical result of the battle was inconclusive, as each side maintained position until the bitter end;

Whereas on September 18, 1862, as the opposing armies gathered the wounded and buried the dead, General Lee withdrew the Confederate Army back across the Potomac River into Virginia, ending the invasion;

Whereas the Battle of Antietam pitted Marylanders on opposite sides of the fighting, emblematic of national division of the Civil War pitting "brother against brother";

Whereas the people of the United States honor those Marylanders and others who valiantly fought in the Civil War, endured the hardships brought on by the conflict, and who made the ultimate sacrifice to form a more perfect Union; and

Whereas during the sesquicentennial of the Maryland Campaign, it is fitting that the National Park Service, the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority, and all others involved recognize the bravery and steadfast determination of the Marylanders and all people affected by the Civil War: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 150th anniversary of the Maryland Campaign of the Civil War, culminating in the Battle of Antietam; and

(2) recognizes the dedication and commitment of the National Park Service, the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority, and all others involved, for preserving the heritage and promoting the rich history of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 561—RECOGNIZING NATIONAL NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH AND CELEBRATING THE HERITAGES AND CULTURES OF NATIVE AMERICANS AND THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF NATIVE AMERICANS TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. INOUE, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. TESTER, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, and Mr. JOHANN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. RES. 561

Whereas from November 1, 2012, through November 30, 2012, the United States celebrates National Native American Heritage Month;

Whereas Native Americans are descendants of the original, indigenous inhabitants of what is now the United States;

Whereas the United States Bureau of the Census estimated in 2009 that there were almost 5,000,000 individuals in the United States of Native American descent;

Whereas Native Americans maintain vibrant cultures and traditions and hold a deeply rooted sense of community;

Whereas Native Americans have moving stories of tragedy, triumph, and perseverance that need to be shared with future generations;

Whereas Native Americans speak and preserve indigenous languages, which have contributed to the English language by being used as names of individuals and locations throughout the United States;

Whereas Congress has recently reaffirmed its support of tribal self-governance and its commitment to improving the lives of all

Native Americans by enhancing health care services, increasing law enforcement resources, and approving settlements of litigation involving Indian tribes and the United States;

Whereas Congress is committed to improving the housing conditions and socioeconomic status of Native Americans;

Whereas the United States is committed to strengthening the government-to-government relationship that it has maintained with the various Indian tribes;

Whereas Congress has recognized the contributions of the Iroquois Confederacy, and its influence on the Founding Fathers in the drafting of the Constitution of the United States with the concepts of freedom of speech, the separation of governmental powers, and the system of checks and balances between the branches of government;

Whereas with the enactment of the Native American Heritage Day Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-33; 123 Stat. 1922), Congress—

(1) reaffirmed the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Native American governments; and

(2) recognized the important contributions of Native Americans to the culture of the United States;

Whereas Native Americans have made distinct and important contributions to the United States and the rest of the world in many fields, including the fields of agriculture, medicine, music, language, and art, and Native Americans have distinguished themselves as inventors, entrepreneurs, spiritual leaders, and scholars;

Whereas Native Americans have served with honor and distinction in the Armed Forces of the United States, and continue to serve in the Armed Forces in greater numbers per capita than any other group in the United States;

Whereas the United States has recognized the contribution of the Native American code talkers in World War I and World War II, who used indigenous languages as an unbreakable military code, saving countless Americans; and

Whereas the people of the United States have reason to honor the great achievements and contributions of Native Americans and their ancestors: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the month of November 2012 as National Native American Heritage Month;

(2) recognizes the Friday after Thanksgiving as "Native American Heritage Day" in accordance with the Native American Heritage Day Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-33; 123 Stat. 1922); and

(3) urges the people of the United States to observe National Native American Heritage Month and Native American Heritage Day with appropriate programs and activities.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, I am sponsoring a resolution, co-sponsored by Senators BARRASSO, INOUE, CRAPO, JOHNSON of South Dakota, MURKOWSKI, CANTWELL, TESTER, FRANKEN, and UDALL of New Mexico, designating November as National Native American Heritage Month and November 23rd of this year as Native American Heritage Day.

This resolution recognizes the contributions of Native Americans and their cultures to our country, recognizes Congress' commitment to improving the socioeconomic status of Native Americans, and reaffirms the unique, government-to-government relationship between Native governments

and the United States. This resolution encourages the people of the United States to observe National Native American Heritage Month and Native American Heritage Day.

I call upon all of my colleagues to stand with me in support of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 562—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING ON SEPTEMBER 10, 2012 AND ENDING ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2012 AS “NATIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY WEEK” TO RECOGNIZE THE VALUE OF HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN IMPROVING HEALTH QUALITY

Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Ms. SNOWE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 562

Whereas healthcare information technology and management systems have been recognized as essential tools for improving patient care, ensuring patient safety, stopping duplicative tests and paperwork, and reducing healthcare costs;

Whereas the Center for Information Technology Leadership has estimated that the implementation of national standards for interoperability and the exchange of health information would save the United States approximately \$77,000,000,000 in expenses relating to healthcare each year;

Whereas Congress has made a commitment to leveraging the benefits of healthcare information technology and management systems, including supporting the adoption of electronic health records that will help to reduce costs and improve quality while ensuring the privacy of patients;

Whereas the ability to exchange health information confidently and securely between different providers, systems, and insurers is critical to transforming the healthcare delivery system of the United States to improve clinical outcomes for patients, control costs, and expand access to care through the use of technology;

Whereas Congress has made real-time health information exchange a priority and an essential component of the Medicare and Medicaid Electronic Health Records Incentive Programs;

Whereas Congress has emphasized improving the quality and safety of delivery of healthcare in the United States; and

Whereas, since 2006, organizations across the United States have united to support National Health Information Technology Week to improve public awareness of the benefits of improved quality and cost efficiency of the healthcare system that the implementation of health information technology could achieve: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning on September 10, 2012 and ending on September 14, 2012 as “National Health Information Technology Week”;

(2) recognizes the value of information technology and management systems in transforming healthcare for the people of the United States; and

(3) calls on all interested parties to promote the use of information technology and management systems to transform the healthcare system of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 563—DESIGNATING DECEMBER 3, 2012, AS “NATIONAL PHENYLKETONURIA AWARENESS DAY”

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

S. RES. 563

Whereas phenylketonuria is a rare, inherited metabolic disorder that is characterized by the inability of the body to process the essential amino acid phenylalanine, and which causes mental retardation and other neurological problems, such as memory loss and mood disorders, when treatment is not started within the first few weeks of life;

Whereas newborn screening for phenylketonuria was initiated in the United States in 1963 and was mandated by the Newborn Screening Saves Life Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. 201 note);

Whereas approximately 1 of every 15,000 infants in the United States is born with phenylketonuria;

Whereas the 2012 Phenylketonuria Scientific Review Conference affirmed the recommendation of lifelong dietary treatment for phenylketonuria made by the National Institutes of Health Consensus Development Conference Statement 2000;

Whereas adults with phenylketonuria who discontinue treatment are at risk for other serious medical issues such as depression, impulse control disorder, phobias, tremors, and pareses;

Whereas women with phenylketonuria must maintain strict metabolic control before and during pregnancy to prevent fetal damage;

Whereas children born from untreated mothers with phenylketonuria may have a condition known as maternal PKU syndrome, which can cause small brains, mental retardation, birth defects of the heart, and low birth weight;

Whereas phenylketonuria is treated with medical food;

Whereas, although there is no cure for phenylketonuria, a treatment involving medical food and restricting phenylalanine intake can prevent progressive, irreversible brain damage;

Whereas maintaining a strict medical diet for phenylketonuria can be difficult to achieve, and poor metabolic control can result in a significant decline in mental and behavioral performance;

Whereas access to health coverage for medical food varies across the United States, and the long-term costs associated with caring for untreated children and adults far exceed the cost of providing medical food treatment;

Whereas scientists and researchers are hopeful that breakthroughs in phenylketonuria research will be forthcoming;

Whereas researchers across the United States are conducting important research projects involving phenylketonuria; and

Whereas the Senate is an institution that can raise awareness of phenylketonuria among the general public and the medical community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates December 3, 2012, as “National Phenylketonuria Awareness Day”;

(2) encourages all people in the United States to become more informed about phenylketonuria; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the National PKU Alliance, a non-profit organization dedicated to improving the lives of individuals with phenylketonuria.

SENATE RESOLUTION 564—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2012 AS “NATIONAL MEDICINE ABUSE AWARENESS MONTH”

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. COONS, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 564

Whereas over-the-counter and prescription medicines approved by the Food and Drug Administration have been determined to be safe and effective when used properly;

Whereas the misuse or abuse of these medicines can be extremely dangerous and produce serious side effects;

Whereas the Office of National Drug Control Policy reports that medicine abuse is the fastest-growing drug problem in the United States, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has classified medicine abuse as an epidemic;

Whereas the 2011 Monitoring the Future survey, funded by the National Institutes of Health, and the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, both illustrate that, after marijuana, over-the-counter and prescription medicines account for the most frequently abused drugs among 12th graders;

Whereas the access teenagers often have to prescription medicines in home medicine cabinets and the lack of understanding by teenagers of the potential harms of these powerful medicines make it more critical than ever to raise public awareness about the dangers of medicine abuse;

Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration and many State and local law enforcement agencies have established drug disposal programs (commonly referred to as “take-back programs”) to facilitate the collection and destruction of unused, unwanted, or expired medications, thereby helping to take outdated or unused medications off household shelves and out of the reach of children and teenagers;

Whereas National Medicine Abuse Awareness Month promotes the message that over-the-counter and prescription medicines are to be taken only as labeled or prescribed, and that using such medicines to get high or in large doses can cause serious or life-threatening consequences;

Whereas observance of National Medicine Abuse Awareness Month should be encouraged at the national, state, and local levels to increase awareness of the abuse of medicines;

Whereas a nationwide prevention and education campaign has been launched by the national organization that represents 5,000 anti-drug coalitions nationwide, along with the association representing makers of over-the-counter medicines, to provide local coalitions with tools, training, and outreach strategies to engage and educate parents, grandparents, teachers, law enforcement officials, retailers, doctors, and other healthcare professionals about the potential harms of cough medicine abuse; and

Whereas educating the public about the dangers of medicine abuse, encouraging parents to talk about medicine abuse with their teenagers, mobilizing parents to safeguard their home medicine cabinets, and promoting abuse prevention are critical components of what must be a multi-pronged effort