

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 473) commending Rotary International and others for their efforts to prevent and eradicate polio.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 473) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 473

Whereas polio is a highly infectious disease that primarily affects children and for which there is no known cure;

Whereas polio can leave survivors permanently disabled from muscle paralysis of the limbs and occasionally leads to a particularly difficult death through the paralysis of respiratory muscles;

Whereas polio was once one of the most dreaded diseases in the United States, killing thousands annually in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and leaving thousands more with permanent disability, including the 32nd President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt;

Whereas severe polio outbreaks in the 1940s and 1950s caused panic in the United States, as parents kept children indoors, public health officials quarantined infected individuals, and the Federal Government restricted commerce and travel;

Whereas 1952 was the peak of the polio epidemic in the United States, with more than 57,000 people affected, 21,000 of whom were paralyzed and 3,000 of whom died;

Whereas safe and effective polio vaccines, including the Inactivated Polio Vaccine (commonly known as "IPV"), developed in 1952 by Jonas Salk, and the Oral Polio Vaccine (commonly known as "OPV"), developed in 1957 by Albert Sabin, rendered polio preventable and contributed to the rapid decline of polio incidence in the United States;

Whereas polio, a preventable disease that the United States has been free from since 1979, still needlessly lays victim to children and adults in several countries where challenges such as active conflict and lack of infrastructure hamper access to vaccines;

Whereas the eradication of polio is the highest priority of Rotary International, a global association that was founded in 1905 in Chicago, Illinois, is currently headquartered in Evanston, Illinois, and has 1,200,000 members in more than 170 countries;

Whereas Rotary International and its members (commonly known as "Rotarians") have contributed more than \$1,000,000,000 and volunteered countless hours in the global fight against polio;

Whereas the Federal Government is the leading public sector donor to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative and provides technical and operational leadership to this global effort through the work of the Centers for Disease Control and the United States Agency for International Development;

Whereas Rotary International, the World Health Organization, the United States Government, the United Nations Children's Fund (commonly known as "UNICEF"), and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation have joined together with national governments to successfully reduce cases of polio by more

than 99 percent since 1988, from 350,000 reported cases in 1988 to fewer than 700 reported cases in 2011;

Whereas polio was recently eliminated in India and is now endemic only in Nigeria, Pakistan, and Afghanistan; and

Whereas the eradication of polio is imminently achievable and will be a victory shared by all of humanity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends Rotary International and others for their efforts in vaccinating children around the world against polio and for the tremendous strides made toward eradicating the disease once and for all;

(2) encourages the international community of governments and non-governmental organizations to remain committed to the elimination of polio; and

(3) encourages continued commitment and funding by the United States Government to the global effort to rid the world of polio.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to immediate consideration en bloc of the following resolutions, which were submitted earlier today: S. Res. 506, S. Res. 507, S. Res. 508, S. Res. 509, and S. Res. 510.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, this resolution, S. Res. 506, on behalf of myself and the distinguished Republican leader, Mr. McCONNELL, concerns a request for representation in a pro se civil action pending in Indiana small claims court. In this action, the plaintiff seeks damages from a former Member of the Indiana House of Representatives arising out of plaintiff's efforts to obtain Social Security benefits. Plaintiff has issued trial subpoenas to former Senator Evan Bayh and an unnamed employee of his former Senate office for testimony arising out of their Senate duties.

This resolution would authorize the Senate Legal Counsel to represent Senator Bayh and employees of his former Senate office in this case to seek to quash the subpoenas on the ground that the Senator and his former staff lack personal knowledge of the relevant events and other legal bases. The resolution would also authorize the former constituent services director for Senator Bayh to submit a declaration in support of the motion to quash attesting that she has no knowledge of anyone in the former Senator's office who has any information relevant to this case.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

The resolutions, with their preambles, read as follows:

S. RES. 506

To authorize legal representation in *Bilbrey v. Tyler*

Whereas, in the case of *Bilbrey v. Tyler*, No. 18C04-1111-SC-2209, pending in Delaware Circuit Court No. 4, Small Claims Division, in Muncie, Indiana, the plaintiff has sought testimony from former Senator Evan Bayh and an unnamed employee of his former Senate office;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent former Members and former employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Senator Bayh and former employees of his Senate office in *Bilbrey v. Tyler* and related proceedings.

SEC. 2. Senator Bayh's former director of constituent services, Karen Railing, is authorized to submit a declaration in this case.

S. RES. 507

Congratulating the Miami Heat for winning the National Basketball Association Championship

Whereas, on June 21, 2012, the Miami Heat defeated the Oklahoma City Thunder by a score of 121 to 106 in Miami, Florida, winning the second National Basketball Association (NBA) Championship in the history of the Miami Heat franchise;

Whereas, during the 2012 NBA Playoffs, the Heat defeated the New York Knicks, the Indiana Pacers, the Boston Celtics, and the Oklahoma City Thunder;

Whereas the Heat became the first team to win an NBA title after trailing in three different postseason series;

Whereas, after losing the first game of the NBA Finals, the Heat came back to win 4 games in a row, which earned the team an overall record of 62-27 and the right to be named NBA champions;

Whereas LeBron James, who averaged 28.6 points during the Finals, was named the Most Valuable Player of the NBA Finals;

Whereas Dwyane Wade and Udonis Haslem have been integral players on both Miami Heat championship teams;

Whereas Chris Bosh returned from serious injury to contribute significantly to the team;

Whereas each member of the Miami Heat roster, including Joel Anthony, Shane Battier, Chris Bosh, Mario Chalmers, Norris Cole, Eddy Curry, Terrel Harris, Udonis Haslem, Juwan Howard, LeBron James, James Jones, Mike Miller, Dexter Pittman, Ronny Turiaf, and Dwyane Wade, played an essential role in bringing a second NBA Championship to Miami;

Whereas Erik Spoelstra and his assistant coaches Bob McAdoo, Keith Askins, Ron Rothstein, David Fizdale, Chad Kammerer, Octavio De La Grana, Bill Foran, as well as trainers Jay Sabol, Rey Jaffet, and Rob Pimental, worked with the Miami Heat players and maintained a standard of excellence;

Whereas owner Micky Arison has built a first-class sports franchise and provided unwavering commitment to bringing another championship to the city of Miami;

Whereas, over his 17 seasons with the Miami Heat, team President Pat Riley has provided the team with an unprecedented level of dedication and leadership; and

Whereas the Miami Heat brought the city of Miami, the State of Florida, and their fans around the world a second “white hot” NBA Championship: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Miami Heat on its victory in the 2012 National Basketball Association Championship; and

(2) requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit for appropriate display an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the owner of the Miami Heat, Micky Arison;

(B) the President of the Miami Heat, Pat Riley; and

(C) the coach of the Miami Heat, Erik Spoelstra.

S. RES. 508

Recognizing the teams and players of Negro League Baseball for their achievements, dedication, sacrifices, and contributions to baseball and the Nation

Whereas, prior to 1947, Major League Baseball excluded African Americans from playing professional baseball, but could not suppress their desire to play the sport;

Whereas African Americans began organizing their own professional baseball teams in 1885;

Whereas, between 1920 and 1960, African Americans organized 6 separate baseball leagues, known collectively as the Negro Leagues;

Whereas the Negro Leagues included exceptionally talented athletes who played baseball at the sport’s highest level;

Whereas, on May 20, 1920, the first Negro League, the Negro National League, played its first game;

Whereas, prior to the inclusion of African Americans in Major League Baseball, the Negro Leagues and their players were extraordinarily successful and popular throughout the United States;

Whereas the skills and abilities of players in the Negro Leagues contributed to the realization by Major League Baseball of the need to integrate African Americans into the sport;

Whereas Major League Baseball was not fully integrated until July 1959;

Whereas the Negro League Baseball Museum in Kansas City, Missouri, was founded in 1990, to honor those who played in the Negro Leagues as a result of segregation in the United States;

Whereas the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum is the only public museum in the Nation that exists for the exclusive purpose of interpreting the experiences of players in the Negro Leagues from 1920 through 1960;

Whereas there remains a need to preserve evidence of the honor, courage, sacrifice, and triumph in the face of segregation that African Americans displayed while playing in the Negro Leagues;

Whereas the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum seeks to educate a diverse audience through its comprehensive collection of historical materials, important artifacts, and oral histories of the players in the Negro Leagues, as well as inform the public on the impact of segregation on the lives of those African-American players and their fans; and

Whereas the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum, through its invaluable resources, presents a great opportunity to teach children and others by providing on-site visits, traveling exhibits, classroom curriculum, dis-

tance learning, and other educational initiatives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the teams and players of Negro League Baseball for their achievements, dedication, sacrifices, and contributions to baseball and the Nation;

(2) supports the designation of the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City, Missouri, as “America’s National Negro Leagues Baseball Museum”, including the museum’s future and expanded exhibits, collections library, archives, artifacts, and education programs;

(3) commends the efforts of the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum to recognize and preserve the history of the Negro Leagues and the impact of segregation on the Nation;

(4) recognizes that the continued collection, preservation, and interpretation of the historical objects and other materials at the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum enhances the knowledge and understanding of the experience of African Americans during segregation;

(5) calls on every American to join in celebrating the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum and its mission of preserving and interpreting the legacy of the Negro Leagues; and

(6) encourages present and future generations of Americans to understand the important issues surrounding the Negro Leagues, the role of the Negro Leagues in shaping Major League Baseball and the Nation, and how the sacrifices of Negro League players helped establish baseball as a national pastime of the United States.

S. RES. 509

Recognizing Major League Baseball as an important part of the cultural history of American society, celebrating the 2012 Major League Baseball All-Star Game, and honoring Kansas City, Missouri, as the host city of the 83rd All-Star Game

Whereas Major League Baseball’s All-Star Game, the Midsummer Classic, occurs once a year between players from the American and National Leagues, allowing baseball fans, players, and managers to select players to represent each league;

Whereas the first All-Star Game, held as part of the 1933 World’s Fair in Chicago, Illinois, at Comiskey Park was intended to be a one-time event, yet its widespread success led to the establishment of the game as an annual tradition;

Whereas the Major League Baseball All-Star Game showcases the best baseball players in the major leagues and all across the world, giving baseball fans the opportunity to select the starting players;

Whereas, since 1933, the Major League Baseball All-Star Game has taken place every year but one, 1945, in the midst of World War II;

Whereas the 83rd edition of the Major League Baseball All-Star Game for the 2012 season will be held on July 10, 2012, at Kauffman Stadium in Kansas City, Missouri, the home of the Kansas City Royals;

Whereas the event will mark the third time the All-Star Game has been played in Kansas City, with Kauffman Stadium, then named Royals Stadium, last hosting the event in 1973, the stadium’s inaugural year;

Whereas the event was also held at Municipal Stadium in 1960, when it was the home of the Athletics;

Whereas the illustrious baseball history of Kansas City, Missouri, includes the Royals’ 1985 World Series Championship, the contributions of Jackie Robinson, Buck O’Neil, and others to the Kansas City Monarchs, and Lou Gehrig’s final three innings of play in a 1939 exhibition against the Kansas City Blues;

Whereas, as part of Major League Baseball’s All-Star Summer celebration, Major League Baseball will host a number of events in the Greater Kansas City region leading up to the All-Star Game, benefitting the Kansas City community as a whole;

Whereas Major League Baseball and the Kansas City Royals will hold numerous charity events throughout the region, including an All-Star Game Charity 5K & Fun Run, with all Major League Baseball proceeds being donated equally between three cancer charities, Stand Up To Cancer, the Prostate Cancer Foundation and Susan G. Komen for the Cure, Greater Kansas City;

Whereas, as part of the All-Star Summer celebration, Major League Baseball will provide funding to help renovate two baseball fields owned by the Kansas City Missouri Parks and Recreation Department, Mulkey Square Park and Satchel Paige Stadium;

Whereas the fields will be used regularly by local Reviving Baseball in Inner Cities leagues and by Guadalupe Center Youth Baseball;

Whereas Kansas City, Missouri, has worked to preserve the history of the Negro Baseball Leagues by establishing the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum, and as part of the All-Star Game summer events, funding will be provided for a new traveling exhibit focusing on Negro League Players who, after Jackie Robinson broke the baseball color barrier, began participating in All-Star Games in 1949;

Whereas Kansas City, Missouri, known for world-class barbeque, rich jazz history, and a legacy of professional sports, including the Royals’ 1985 World Series Championship, will play host to the 83rd All-Star Game, and will be showcased in the forefront of baseball history as the All-Star Game is broadcast world wide; and

Whereas the 2012 Major League Baseball All-Star Game in Kansas City, Missouri, will be a unique and unforgettable experience for baseball fans across the State of Missouri and throughout the country: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes Kansas City, Missouri, as the host city for the 83rd Major League Baseball All-Star Game and supports efforts to achieve an unforgettable Midsummer Classic baseball experience for all fans; and

(2) recognizes Major League Baseball for sponsoring the All-Star Game and for its efforts in energizing the Kansas City community by hosting a number of baseball-related events that benefit numerous charities, focusing on fan appreciation and youth involvement, and emphasizing the continued appreciation of baseball as America’s favorite pastime.

S. RES. 510

Designating the month of June 2012 as “National Cytomegalovirus Awareness Month”

Whereas congenital Cytomegalovirus (referred to in this preamble as “CMV”) is the most common congenital infection in the United States, with 1 in 150 children born with congenital CMV;

Whereas congenital CMV is the most common cause of birth defects and childhood disabilities in the United States;

Whereas congenital CMV is preventable with behavioral interventions such as practicing frequent hand washing with soap and water after contact with diapers or oral secretions, not kissing young children on the mouth, and not sharing food, towels, or utensils with young children;

Whereas CMV is found in bodily fluids, including urine, saliva, blood, mucus, and tears;

Whereas congenital CMV can be diagnosed if the virus is found in urine, saliva, blood, or

other body tissues of an infant during the first week after birth;

Whereas CMV infection is more common than the combined metabolic or endocrine disorders currently in the United States core newborn screening panel;

Whereas most people are not aware of their CMV infection status, with pregnant women being 1 of the highest risk groups;

Whereas the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend that OB/GYNs counsel women on basic prevention measures to guard against CMV infection;

Whereas, in 1999, the Institute of Medicine stated that development of a CMV vaccine was the highest priority for new vaccines;

Whereas the incidence of children born with congenital CMV can be greatly reduced with public education and awareness; and

Whereas a comprehensive understanding of CMV provides opportunities to improve the health and well-being of our children: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the month of June 2012 as “National Cytomegalovirus Awareness Month” in order to raise awareness of the dangers of Cytomegalovirus (referred to in this resolution as “CMV”) and reduce the occurrence of congenital CMV infection; and

(2) recommends that more effort be taken to counsel women of childbearing age of the effect that CMV can have on their children.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE
27, 2012

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, June 27; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use until later in the day; that the majority leader be recognized; and that the first hour of debate be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the majority controlling the first half and the Republicans controlling the final half.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, we will continue to debate the flood insurance

bill tomorrow. I hope we can come to an agreement to complete action on that bill. We will also consider the transportation bill and the student loan extension before the recess later this week.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M.
TOMORROW

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:28 p.m., adjourned, until Wednesday, June 27, 2012, at 9:30 a.m.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate June 26, 2012:

THE JUDICIARY

ROBIN S. ROSENBAUM, OF FLORIDA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.