

National Sexual Assault Hotline, more than 1,000 rape crisis centers across the United States, and other organizations that provide services to assist survivors of sexual assault;

Whereas, according to a 2011 survey of rape crisis centers by the National Alliance to End Sexual Violence, 50 percent of the rape crisis centers have experienced a reduction in staffing, 65 percent of the rape crisis centers have a waiting list for services, and funding and staffing cuts have resulted in 67 percent of the rape crisis centers having to reduce the amount of hours they spend dedicated to prevention and awareness;

Whereas individual and collective efforts reflect the dream of the people of the United States for a country where individuals and organizations actively work to prevent all forms of sexual violence and no sexual assault victim goes unserved or ever feels that there is no path to justice; and

Whereas April is recognized as “National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) it is the sense of the Senate that—

(A) National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month provides a special opportunity to educate the people of the United States about sexual violence and to encourage the prevention of sexual assault, the improved treatment of survivors of sexual assault, and the prosecution of perpetrators of sexual assault;

(B) it is appropriate to properly acknowledge the more than 20,000,000 men and women who have survived sexual assault in the United States and salute the efforts of survivors, volunteers, and professionals who combat sexual assault;

(C) national and community organizations and private sector supporters should be recognized and applauded for their work in promoting awareness about sexual assault, providing information and treatment to survivors of sexual assault, and increasing the number of successful prosecutions of perpetrators of sexual assault; and

(D) public safety, law enforcement, and health professionals should be recognized and applauded for their hard work and innovative strategies to increase the percentage of sexual assault cases that result in the prosecution and incarceration of the offenders;

(2) the Senate strongly recommends that national and community organizations, businesses in the private sector, institutions of higher education, and the media promote, through National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month, awareness of sexual violence and strategies to decrease the incidence of sexual assault; and

(3) the Senate supports the goals and ideals of National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 118—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF APRIL AS PARKINSON’S AWARENESS MONTH

Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. JOHANNIS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 118

Whereas Parkinson’s disease is a chronic, progressive, neurological disease and is the second most common neurological disease in the United States;

Whereas there is inadequate comprehensive data on the incidence and prevalence of Parkinson’s disease, nevertheless it is estimated that the disease affects 500,000 to

1,500,000 people in the United States and the prevalence will more than double by 2040;

Whereas there are millions of Americans who are caregivers, family members, and friends greatly impacted by Parkinson’s disease every day;

Whereas it is estimated that the economic burden of Parkinson’s disease is \$14,400,000,000, including indirect costs to patients and family members each year;

Whereas although research suggests the cause of Parkinson’s disease is a combination of genetic and environmental factors, the exact cause and progression of the disease is still unknown;

Whereas there is no objective test or biomarker for Parkinson’s disease, and the rate of misdiagnosis can be high;

Whereas the symptoms of Parkinson’s disease vary from person to person and include tremors, slowness of movement, difficulty with balance, swallowing, chewing, speaking, rigidity, cognitive impairment, dementia, mood disorders, such as depression and anxiety, constipation, skin problems, and sleep difficulties;

Whereas there is currently no cure, therapy, or drug to slow or halt the progression of Parkinson’s disease;

Whereas medications mask some symptoms of Parkinson’s disease for a limited amount of time each day, often with dose-limiting side effects, and ultimately lose their effectiveness, leaving the person unable to move, speak or swallow; and

Whereas increased education and research are needed to find more effective treatments with fewer side effects and, ultimately, an effective treatment or cure for Parkinson’s disease: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of April as Parkinson’s Awareness Month;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of Parkinson’s Awareness Month;

(3) continues to support research to find better treatments, and eventually, a cure for Parkinson’s disease;

(4) recognizes the people living with Parkinson’s who participate in vital clinical trials to advance the knowledge of the disease; and

(5) commends the dedication of State, local, regional, and national organizations, volunteers, researchers and millions of Americans across the United States working to improve the quality of life of persons living with Parkinson’s disease and their families.

SENATE RESOLUTION 119—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF WORLD MALARIA DAY

Mr. COONS (for Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. KIRK, Mr. ISAKSON, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mr. BROWN)) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 119

Whereas April 25th of each year is recognized internationally as World Malaria Day; Whereas malaria is a leading cause of death and disease in many developing countries, despite being preventable and treatable;

Whereas fighting malaria is in the national security interest of the United States, as reducing the risk of malaria protects members of the Armed Forces of the United States serving overseas in malaria-endemic regions,

and reducing malaria deaths helps to lower risks of instability in less developed countries;

Whereas support for efforts to fight malaria is in the diplomatic and moral interest of the United States, as that support generates goodwill toward the United States and highlights the values of the people of the United States through the work of governmental, non-governmental, and faith-based organizations of the United States;

Whereas efforts to fight malaria are in the long-term economic interest of the United States because those efforts help developing countries identify at-risk populations, provide better health services, produce healthier and more productive workforces, advance economic development, and promote stronger trading partners;

Whereas 35 countries, the majority of which are in sub-Saharan Africa, account for 91 percent of malaria deaths in the world;

Whereas young children and pregnant women are particularly vulnerable to and disproportionately affected by malaria;

Whereas malaria greatly affects child health, as children under the age of 5 account for an estimated 86 percent of malaria deaths each year;

Whereas malaria poses great risks to maternal and neonatal health, causing complications during delivery, anemia, and low birth weights, with estimates that malaria infection causes approximately 400,000 cases of severe maternal anemia and between 75,000 and 200,000 infant deaths annually in sub-Saharan Africa;

Whereas heightened national, regional, and international efforts to prevent and treat malaria during recent years have made significant progress and helped save hundreds of thousands of lives;

Whereas the World Malaria Report 2012 by the World Health Organization states that in 2011, approximately 53 percent of households in sub-Saharan Africa owned at least one insecticide-treated mosquito net, and household surveys indicated that 90 percent of people used an insecticide-treated mosquito net if one was available in the household;

Whereas, in 2011, approximately 153,000,000 people were protected by indoor residual spraying;

Whereas the World Malaria Report 2012 further states that between 2000 and 2010—

(1) malaria mortality rates decreased by 26 percent around the world;

(2) in the African Region of the World Health Organization, malaria mortality rates decreased by 33 percent; and

(3) an estimated 1,100,000 malaria deaths were averted globally, primarily as a result of increased interventions;

Whereas the World Malaria Report 2012 further states that out of 99 countries with ongoing transmission of malaria in 2012, 11 countries are classified as being in the pre-elimination phase of malaria control, 10 countries are classified as being in the elimination phase, and 5 countries are classified as being in the prevention of introduction phase;

Whereas continued national, regional, and international investment in efforts to eliminate malaria, including prevention and treatment efforts, the development of a vaccine to immunize children from the malaria parasite, and advancements in insecticides, are critical in order to continue to reduce malaria deaths, prevent backsliding in areas where progress has been made, and equip the United States and the global community with the tools necessary to fight malaria and other global health threats;

Whereas the United States Government has played a leading role in the recent progress made toward reducing the global