

Whereas Leiomyosarcoma (referred to in this preamble as "LMS") is a malignant subtype of soft tissue sarcoma that originates in smooth muscle, often in the walls of blood vessels;

Whereas LMS is highly aggressive and can be found throughout the body, but is especially concentrated in the uterus, abdominal cavity, and extremities;

Whereas the National Institutes of Health classifies LMS as a rare disease;

Whereas most oncologists will only see a few cases of LMS throughout a career;

Whereas the causes of LMS are still unknown;

Whereas LMS is largely resistant to standard chemotherapeutic agents, radiation treatment, and current immunotherapies;

Whereas multidisciplinary care coordination teams, because of their expertise and experience, are critical to the health of LMS patients;

Whereas LMS research will allow medical professionals to improve the quality of care for LMS patients, lead to better clinical outcomes, and promote longer survival for LMS patients; and

Whereas increased education and awareness about LMS will contribute to the well-being of the communities of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of July 15, 2016, as "Leiomyosarcoma Awareness Day";

(2) recognizes the challenges faced by Leiomyosarcoma patients; and

(3) commends the dedication of organizations, volunteers, researchers, and caregivers across the country working to improve the quality of life of Leiomyosarcoma patients and the families of Leiomyosarcoma patients.

SENATE RESOLUTION 546—HONORING THE CENTENNIAL OF THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT

Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 546

Whereas before the enactment in 1916 of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 71 et seq.) (referred to in this preamble as the "Act") and the United States Warehouse Act (7 U.S.C. 241 et seq.)—

(1) the grading, weighing, and warehousing of grain was regulated exclusively by States;

(2) there existed no uniform, nationwide system to inspect, weigh, and store grain; and

(3) each State enacted laws, standards, and regulations relating to the inspection, weighing, and storage of grain;

Whereas, on August 11, 1916, the 64th Congress passed the Act, which established national uniformity in grain standards;

Whereas, before 1916, foreign and domestic purchasers of grain were subject to practices that could result in a poor quality of grain, despite inspection certificates indicating higher grades, and farmers and others involved in the United States grain trade suffered as a result;

Whereas, in 1916, Congress established an official inspection and certification system that—

(1) made available official inspection and certification;

(2) prohibited conflicts of interest by personnel of the official inspection and certification system;

(3) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to use administrative sanctions to prevent corrupt practices; and

(4) established prohibitions on certain acts and penalties for violations;

Whereas, in 1976, Congress amended the Act to require official inspection and certification for grain exports and provide that any interested party may request official inspection and certification for any United States grain;

Whereas agricultural producers and purchasers benefitted from a system that generated certainty and confidence in the uniformity of inspection methods, weighing, and grading under rules and regulations protected by law;

Whereas, on October 21, 1976, Congress amended the Act to establish the Federal Grain Inspection Service to preserve the credibility and integrity of the United States grain market;

Whereas 2016 is the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Federal Grain Inspection Service to facilitate the marketing of United States grain commodities;

Whereas for 100 years the Act has supported a system of marketing for United States grain; and

Whereas, in 2016, the Act still provides certainty and transparency for United States agriculture and consumers involved in the international grain trade: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms the significance of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 71 et seq.); and

(2) finds that the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 71 et seq.) remains necessary to facilitate the movement of United States grain into the marketplace by providing agricultural producers, handlers, processors, exporters, and international buyers an internationally recognized standard in sampling, inspection, process verification, weighing, and stowage examination services that accurately and consistently describe the quality and quantity of grain commodities traded domestically and internationally.

SENATE RESOLUTION 547—RECOGNIZING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN TREE FARM SYSTEM

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

S. RES. 547

Whereas forests, covering one-third of the land in the United States, provide clean air and drinking water, abundant wildlife habitats, recreation spaces, and renewable resources for buildings, furniture, energy, and paper needs, and also serve as an economic driver supporting well-paying jobs across the country;

Whereas most of the forests of the United States are owned by families and individuals who reside in and steward rural regions;

Whereas, in 1941, the American Tree Farm System (in this preamble referred to as the "ATFS") was founded to help family and individual woodland owners sustain forests and the benefits that the forests provide;

Whereas the ATFS is composed of more than 79,000 individuals and families, who together manage more than 20,500,000 acres of forest;

Whereas the ATFS remains a strong and essential program to conserve and manage the forests of the United States and the benefits forests provide, especially in the face of challenges like wildfires, invasive insects and diseases, and growing development pressures;

Whereas tree farmers invest time, manpower, and personal funds to practice sustainable forest management so that people across the United States can enjoy the benefits forests provide;

Whereas the ATFS is made possible by volunteers from local small woodlands associations, conservation organizations, State forestry agencies, forest products companies, and the Cooperative Extension System;

Whereas, to support family forests, family woodland owners, and continued voluntary conservation of working forests, it is important to expand the reach of ATFS to additional woodland owners; and

Whereas 14 States in the United States have approved similar resolutions recognizing the importance of the ATFS: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 75th anniversary of the American Tree Farm System;

(2) encourages the public to participate in activities that celebrate the anniversary and highlight the importance of this vital program, working family-owned forests, and the clean water, wildlife habitats, and wood supply that forests provide for all people in the United States; and

(3) supports conservation and management of the trees and forests of the United States through landowner participation in—

(A) the conservation reserve program established under subchapter B of chapter 1 of subtitle D of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3831 et seq.);

(B) the environmental quality incentives program established under chapter 4 of subtitle D of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839aa et seq.);

(C) the conservation stewardship program established under subchapter B of chapter 2 of subtitle D of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3838d et seq.);

(D) the agricultural conservation easement program established under subtitle H of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3865 et seq.); and

(E) the forest stewardship program established under section 5 of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2103a).

SENATE RESOLUTION 548—CELEBRATING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION'S VIKING MISSION LANDING ON THE SURFACE OF MARS

Mr. NELSON (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. THUNE, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 548

Whereas Viking 1 launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on August 20, 1975;

Whereas Viking 1 spent nearly a year in space before it landed on the surface of Mars on July 20, 1976, on the western slope of the Chryse Planitia at 22.3 degrees north latitude and 48.0 degrees longitude;

Whereas the Viking 1 Lander was the first American spacecraft to land on Mars and the first spacecraft of any nation to successfully land on Mars and perform its mission;

Whereas the United States remains to this day the only nation to successfully land on the surface of Mars and transmit images back to Earth;

Whereas the Viking Mission produced over 4,500 photographs of the surface of Mars, including the first color images of the surface of Mars;