

1 for countless United States Navy and United States Air Force
2 veterans to pursue their claims for benefits; many who had landed on
3 Vietnamese soil could not produce proof due to incomplete or
4 missing military records; moreover, personnel who had served on
5 ships in the "Blue Water Navy" in Vietnamese territorial waters
6 were, in fact, exposed to dangerous airborne toxins, which not only
7 drifted offshore but also washed into streams and rivers draining
8 into the South China Sea; and

9 WHEREAS, Warships positioned off the Vietnamese shore
10 routinely distilled seawater to obtain potable water; a 2002
11 Australian study found that the distillation process, rather than
12 removing toxins, in fact concentrated dioxin in water used for
13 drinking, cooking, and washing; this study was conducted by the
14 Australian Department of Veterans' Affairs after it found that
15 Vietnam veterans of the Royal Australian Navy had a higher rate of
16 mortality from Agent Orange-associated diseases than did Vietnam
17 veterans from other branches of the military; when the United
18 States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention studied specific
19 cancers among Vietnam veterans, it found a higher risk of cancer
20 among United States Navy veterans; and

21 WHEREAS, Agent Orange did not discriminate between soldiers
22 on the ground and sailors on ships offshore, and legislation to
23 recognize this tragic fact and restore eligibility for compensation
24 and medical care to United States Navy and United States Air Force
25 veterans who sacrificed their health for their country is critical;
26 and

27 WHEREAS, When the Agent Orange Act passed in 1991 with no

1 dissenting votes, congressional leaders stressed the importance of
2 responding to the health concerns of Vietnam veterans and ending
3 the bitterness and anxiety that had surrounded the issue of
4 herbicide exposure; the United States Congress should reaffirm the
5 nation's commitment to the well-being of all of its veterans and
6 direct the United States Department of Veterans Affairs to
7 administer the Agent Orange Act under the presumption that
8 herbicide exposure in the Republic of Vietnam includes the
9 country's inland waterways, offshore waters, and airspace; now,
10 therefore, be it

11 RESOLVED, That the 81st Legislature of the State of Texas
12 respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to restore the
13 presumption of a service connection for Agent Orange exposure to
14 United States Navy and United States Air Force veterans who served
15 on the inland waterways, in the territorial waters, and in the
16 airspace of the Republic of Vietnam; and, be it further

17 RESOLVED, That the Texas secretary of state forward official
18 copies of this resolution to the president of the United States, to
19 the speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the
20 senate of the United States Congress, and to all the members of the
21 Texas delegation to the congress with the request that this
22 resolution be officially entered in the Congressional Record as a
23 memorial to the Congress of the United States of America.

President of the Senate

Speaker of the House

I hereby certify that S.C.R. No. 38 was adopted by the Senate on April 9, 2009, by a viva-voce vote.

Secretary of the Senate

I hereby certify that S.C.R. No. 38 was adopted by the House on May 30, 2009, by the following vote: Yeas 143, Nays 0, one present not voting.

Chief Clerk of the House

Approved:

Date

Governor