

(C) by striking subparagraph (B).

(4) OTHER DIRECT SPENDING.—Effective September 30, 2013, section 1026(5) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 691e(5)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by adding “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “; and” at the end and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (C).

(c) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAW.—Any reference in this Act, an amendment made by this Act, or any other Act to the supplemental nutrition assistance program shall be considered to be a reference to the food stamp block grant program under this Act.

SEC. 5. BASELINE.

Notwithstanding section 257 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 907), the baseline shall assume that, on and after September 30, 2013, no benefits shall be provided under the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) (as in effect prior to that date).

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 571—CONGRATULATING THE NUNAKA VALLEY LITTLE LEAGUE JUNIOR GIRLS SOFTBALL TEAM ON WINNING THE 2012 LITTLE LEAGUE JUNIOR SOFTBALL WORLD SERIES

Mr. BEGICH (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 571

Whereas the Nunaka Valley Little League Junior girls softball team is comprised of young women who play softball in Anchorage, Alaska;

Whereas the Nunaka Valley Little League Junior softball team compiled an extraordinary record of 7 wins and 1 loss on their way to winning the State tournament;

Whereas the Nunaka Valley Little League Junior softball team went undefeated in 4 games in winning the West Regional Tournament in Tucson, Arizona;

Whereas in August, 2012, the Nunaka Valley Little League Junior softball team represented the West Region at the Little League Junior Softball World Series in Kirkland, Washington;

Whereas Nunaka Valley Little League Junior softball team manager Richard Hill led the Nunaka Valley Little League Junior softball team to the Little League Junior Softball World Series for a third time in 4 years;

Whereas on August 18, 2012, the Nunaka Valley Little League Junior softball team defeated Victoria, British Columbia to win the 2012 Little League Junior Softball World Series;

Whereas the Nunaka Valley Little League Junior softball team won 5 games and lost just 1 en route to becoming 2012 Little League Junior Softball World Series champions;

Whereas over 2,000 teams and 30,000 players compete in Little League Junior girls softball;

Whereas the Nunaka Valley Little League Junior girls softball team is the Little League Junior Softball World Series champions;

Whereas the teamwork and commitment of the entire Nunaka Valley Little League Jun-

ior girls softball team and the encouragement of their families has again led them to success;

Whereas Little League softball and baseball has provided a positive athletic experience and fostered teamwork and sportsmanship for millions of children in the United States and around the world; and

Whereas, Alaskans everywhere are proud of the Nunaka Valley Little League Junior girls athletes: Jacynne Augafa, Leilani Blair, Morgan Hill, Ashton Jesse, Alexis Joubert, Felila Manu, Taria Page, Hannah Peterson, Teighlor Rardon, Sierra Rosenzweig, Lauren Syrup, and Nanea Tali on their accomplishments in 2012: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates all of the Nunaka Valley Little League Junior girls softball team, parents, and coaching staff on a championship season; and

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

(A) the Nunaka Valley Little League president, Greg Davis; and

(B) the Nunaka Valley Junior Girls manager, Richard Hill; and

(C) coaches Rick Peterson and Sean Syrup.

SENATE RESOLUTION 572—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2012 AS THE “NATIONAL MONTH OF VOTER REGISTRATION”

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. TESTER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 572

Whereas the United States has overcome the stains of historic State-sponsored voting discrimination, including State laws that imposed voting qualifications such as property ownership, religious qualifications, grandfather clauses, poll taxes, and literacy tests and were designed to exclude racial minorities, poorer voters, and certain religious groups from voting;

Whereas courts have struck down these State laws because the laws conflict with the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas Congress has continuously moved to expand the franchise of voting;

Whereas the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 23rd, 24th, and 26th amendments to the Constitution of the United States are intended to protect minorities, poorer voters, women, the elderly, and youth from voting discrimination;

Whereas, in 1965, Congress enacted the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.) to remedy past discrimination in voting and protect vulnerable citizens from practices that infringe on the right to vote or elect a candidate of their choice;

Whereas, in 1993, Congress enacted the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg et seq.) to establish protections around the voting process, increase the number of citizens who register to vote, and encourage governments to protect the integrity of the electoral process;

Whereas, in 2002, in response to the controversy surrounding the 2000 presidential election, Congress enacted the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15301 et seq.), which provided new standards for voting systems, created the independent Election Assistance Commission to assist with the administration of Federal elections, and established minimum standards for States and local governments that administer Federal elections;

Whereas Congress has reauthorized the Voting Rights Act of 1965 5 times, most recently in 2006, recognizing the need for continued enforcement against State practices in voting that discriminate against or disenfranchise vulnerable citizens;

Whereas, since 2010, some States have enacted voting laws that are reminiscent of historic State-sponsored voting discrimination;

Whereas some States have already disenfranchised some young people, elderly people, and former Members of Congress through strict new voting laws;

Whereas some States continue to disenfranchise United States citizens with past criminal convictions who live and work in our communities;

Whereas Members of Congress and notable civil rights organizations have studied recently-enacted State voting laws and calculated that the laws will have a grave impact on millions of minority, elderly, young, and poor individuals who are eligible to vote and will seek to register to vote and vote on election day;

Whereas, since March 12, 2012, 2 State courts in Wisconsin have held that the Wisconsin voter identification law enacted in 2011 violates the Wisconsin constitution, with one court writing that “a government that undermines the very foundation of its existence—the people’s inherent, pre-constitutional right to vote—imperils its legitimacy as a government by the people, for the people, and especially of the people”;

Whereas Federal courts in both Florida and Washington, DC, recently struck down new Florida state laws that restrict new voter registration and early voting hours, with one court writing that the new restrictions on voter registration drives “impose burdensome record-keeping and reporting requirements that serve little if any purpose, thus rendering them unconstitutional even to the extent they do not violate the [National Voter Registration Act of 1993]”, and another court holding, “[W]e conclude that we cannot . . . preclude Florida’s early voting changes because the State has failed to satisfy its burden of proving that those changes will not have a retrogressive effect on minority voters. Specifically, the State has not proven that the changes will be nonretrogressive if the covered counties offer only the minimum number of early voting hours that they are required to offer under the new statute, which would constitute only half the hours required under the prior law.”;

Whereas a Federal court in Washington, DC, recently struck down a Texas voter identification law, writing that the law “imposes strict, unforgiving burdens on the poor” and that “a disproportionately high percentage of African Americans and Hispanics in Texas live in poverty”;

Whereas a Federal court in Ohio recently struck down a State law that mandated that even in cases where poll workers steer voters to the wrong polling place, provisional votes cast in the wrong precinct must be discarded;

Whereas State representatives and political leaders in States such as New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Florida have made public admissions about how certain laws in their States were designed to put a dent in the democratic process;

Whereas, without a response from Congress, millions of voters in the United States may be subjected to State actions that will harm the franchise;

Whereas the month of September 2012 would be an appropriate month to commemorate a national focus on the importance of every citizen being registered and empowered to vote;

Whereas, during September 2012, each voting-eligible citizen should register to vote, verify that the name, address, and other personal information on record for the citizen at the State or local board of elections is correct, confirm that the citizen has everything in hand that will be required to vote on election day, and confirm the correct polling place for election day; and

Whereas States should abolish all restrictive voter identification laws that disenfranchise vulnerable voting-eligible citizens, comply with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, protect the voting rights of public assistance and disability clients during an economic downturn, and stop misguided, discriminatory, and inaccurate purging programs that have the risk of purging eligible voters: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2012 as the “National Month of Voter Registration” to encourage each voting-eligible citizen to register to vote, verify that the name, address, and other personal information on record for the citizen at the State or local board of elections is correct, confirm that the citizen has everything in hand that will be required to vote on election day, and confirm the correct polling place for election day;

(2) calls on State and local election officials to conduct public outreach and take affirmative steps to encourage voter registration;

(3) encourages States to be fully compliant with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 and other Federal voting rights laws as election day approaches; and

(4) requests that the President issue a proclamation for the National Month of Voter Registration calling upon the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 573—DESIGNATING THE THIRD WEEK OF JANUARY 2013, AS “TEEN CANCER AWARENESS WEEK”

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 573

Whereas cancer among adolescents is rare, but is still the leading cause of death from disease for teenagers between the ages of 15 and 19;

Whereas teenage cancer patients receive treatment at various types of medical establishments, including pediatric hospitals, pediatric oncology centers, and adult cancer facilities;

Whereas teenage cancer patients may feel out of place in any of these settings if their clinical and psychosocial needs are not met;

Whereas 40 percent of cancer patients aged 14 and younger are enrolled in clinical trials, compared with only 9 percent of cancer patients between the ages of 15 and 24;

Whereas teenagers with cancer have unique concerns about their education, social lives, body image, and infertility, among other concerns, and their needs may be misunderstood or unacknowledged;

Whereas many adolescent cancer survivors have difficulty readjusting to school and social settings, experience anxiety, and in some cases face increased learning difficulties; and

Whereas it is important to understand the biological and clinical needs of teenagers with cancer, seek the prevention of cancer in teenagers, and increase awareness in the general public of the unique challenges fac-

ing teenagers with cancer: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates the third week of January 2013 as “Teen Cancer Awareness Week” to promote awareness of teenage cancer and the unique medical and social needs of teenagers with cancer.

SENATE RESOLUTION 574—CALLING ON THE UNITED NATIONS TO TAKE CONCERTED ACTIONS AGAINST LEADERS IN IRAN FOR THEIR STATEMENTS CALLING FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF ANOTHER UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATE, ISRAEL

Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Ms. AYOTTE, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. KIRK, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BEGICH, and Mr. JOHANNES) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 574

Whereas, on August 2, 2012, President of Iran Mahmoud Ahmadinejad stated that “anyone who loves freedom and justice must strive for the annihilation of the Zionist regime in order to pave the way for world justice and freedom”;

Whereas, on August 17, 2012, President Ahmadinejad gave a televised statement that “the Zionist regime and the Zionists are a cancerous tumor,” and that “the nations of the region will soon finish off the usurper Zionists in the Palestinian land,” contending that “with the grace of God and help of the nations, in the new Middle East there will be no trace of the Americans and Zionists”;

Whereas, on February 3, 2012, Supreme Leader Ayatollah Khamenei told an audience that “the Zionist regime is a real cancerous tumor that should be cut and will be cut, God Willing”;

Whereas, on August 17, 2012, leader Ayatollah Ahmad Khatami, addressing worshippers at Tehran University, stated that “Zionists understand only the language of force” and claimed that “the Zionist regime will meet destruction through unity in the Islamic world”;

Whereas, in 2009 and 2011 speeches before the United Nations General Assembly, President Ahmadinejad insulted Israel, called into question its very existence, and denied the fact that there was a Holocaust;

Whereas other leaders in Iran have made similar statements, and the Government of Iran has displayed inflammatory symbols that express similar intent;

Whereas the Government of Iran funds, trains, and supports terrorist groups, including Hamas, Hezbollah, and Islamic Jihad Movement in Palestine among many others, all of which have murdered United States citizens, Israelis, and non-Israeli Jews and are determined to destroy Israel, and continues to support the Government of Syria in its continued oppression, violence, and abuse of its people;

Whereas, on August 30, 2012, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) reported that the Government of Iran has doubled its capacity to enrich uranium to 20 percent purity at Iran’s Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant since May 2012;

Whereas the longstanding policy of the Iranian regime is aimed at destroying the

democratic State of Israel, a vital ally and longstanding friend of the United States, which is confirmed by statements such as those made by President Ahmadinejad and Supreme Leader Khamenei demonstrating the threat of a nuclear-armed Iran;

Whereas, 67 years ago, the United Nations was founded in the wake of the Holocaust, the Nazi genocide carried out during World War II that resulted in the slaughter of 6,000,000 Jews in Europe, in order to “save succeeding generations from the scourge of war” and uphold and protect the “dignity and worth of the human person”;

Whereas Article 2, Section 4, of the United Nations Charter, to which Iran has agreed as a Member State of the United Nations, requires all Member States to “refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state”;

Whereas the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, done at Paris December 9, 1948 (commonly referred to as the “Genocide Convention”), defines genocide as, among other things, the act of killing members of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, the targeted group;

Whereas Article 3 of the Genocide Convention prohibits conspiracy to commit genocide, as well as “direct and public incitement to commit genocide”;

Whereas Article 4 of the Genocide Convention provides that individuals committing any of the listed genocidal crimes shall be punished “whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals”;

Whereas 142 Member States of the United Nations, including Iran, have ratified or acceded to the Genocide Convention and thereby pledged to prosecute those individuals who violate its criteria for incitement to commit genocide, as well as those individuals who commit genocide directly;

Whereas, on August 18, 2012, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon condemned the Government of Iran’s “offensive and inflammatory statements” and his office reiterated that, “in accordance with the United Nations Charter, all members must refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state”; and

Whereas, on November 9, 2006, an international coalition of 29 nongovernmental organizations urged the Government of Iran to renounce President Ahmadinejad’s call for Israel to be wiped off the map:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns, in the strongest possible terms, Supreme Leader Ayatollah Khamenei and President of Iran Mahmoud Ahmadinejad’s offensive remarks, contemptible statements, and reprehensible policies aimed at the destruction of the State of Israel, and urges all United Nations Member States to do the same;

(2) calls on the United Nations Security Council to take more concerted actions against Iran for blatantly violating the United Nations Charter, including by requesting that the prosecutor of the International Criminal Court investigate leaders in Iran for violating the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, done at Paris December 9, 1948 (commonly referred to as the “Genocide Convention”), and Article 2, Section 4, of the United Nations Charter;

(3) further calls on all Member States of the United Nations to fully implement existing United Nations Security Council resolutions sanctioning Iran and to take additional stronger unilateral diplomatic and economic