

Whereas, historically Black colleges and universities provide the quality education essential to full participation in a complex, highly technological society;

Whereas, historically Black colleges and universities have a rich heritage and have played a prominent role in the history of the United States;

Whereas, historically Black colleges and universities allow talented and diverse students, many of whom represent underserved populations, to attain their full potential through higher education; and

Whereas, the achievements and goals of historically Black colleges and universities are deserving of national recognition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning September 23, 2013, as “National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week”; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States and interested groups to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for historically Black colleges and universities in the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 262—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF SUICIDE PREVENTION AWARENESS

Mr. DONNELLY (for himself, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. TESTER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 262

Whereas, suicide is the tenth leading cause of all deaths in the United States and the second leading cause of death among individuals between the ages of 10 and 34;

Whereas, on average, there is a death by suicide in the United States every 13.7 minutes;

Whereas, an estimated 6,000,000 individuals in the United States are survivors of suicide, meaning they have lost a loved one to suicide;

Whereas, suicide is a leading noncombat cause of death among members of the Armed Forces;

Whereas, on average, 22 veterans are lost to suicide in the United States each day;

Whereas, the Joshua Omvig Veterans Suicide Prevention Act (Public Law 110-110; 121 Stat. 1031) was enacted in 2007 to establish a comprehensive program for suicide prevention among veterans;

Whereas, the Veterans Crisis Line, which was established under the Joshua Omvig Veteran Suicide Prevention Act, has received more than 890,000 telephone calls and facilitated more than 30,000 life-saving rescues;

Whereas, the stigma associated with mental illness and suicidality works against suicide prevention by discouraging individuals at risk of suicide from seeking life-saving help and further traumatizes survivors of suicide;

Whereas, 90 percent of the individuals who die by suicide have a diagnosable psychiatric disorder at the time of death;

Whereas, many suicides are preventable; and

Whereas, September is National Suicide Prevention Awareness Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Suicide Prevention Awareness Month;

(2) supports efforts during National Suicide Prevention Awareness Month to raise awareness and improve outreach to individuals at

risk for suicide, especially such efforts addressed to veterans and members of the Armed Forces; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to learn more about the warning signs of suicide and how each person can help prevent suicide and promote mental health.

SENATE RESOLUTION 263—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 23 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 29, 2013, AS “NATIONAL ESTUARIES WEEK”

Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. NELSON, Mr. WARNER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. REED of Rhode Island, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COONS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. KING, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. LANDRIEU, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 263

Whereas, the estuary regions of the United States constitute a significant share of the economy of the United States, with as much as 41 percent of the gross domestic product of the United States generated in coastal shoreline counties;

Whereas, the population of coastal shoreline counties in the United States increased by 39 percent from 1970 to 2010 and is projected to continue to increase;

Whereas, not less than 1,900,000 jobs in the United States are supported by marine tourism and recreation and other coastal industries that rely on healthy estuaries;

Whereas, the commercial and recreational fishing industries rely on healthy estuaries and directly support 1,700,000 jobs in the United States;

Whereas, in 2011, commercial fish landings generated \$5,300,000,000 and recreational anglers spent \$26,780,000,000;

Whereas, estuaries provide vital habitats for countless species of fish and wildlife, including many species that are listed as threatened or endangered species;

Whereas, estuaries provide critical ecosystem services that protect human health and public safety, including water filtration, flood control, shoreline stabilization, erosion prevention, and the protection of coastal communities during extreme weather events;

Whereas, the United States has lost more than 110,000,000 acres of wetland, or 50 percent of the wetland of the United States, since the first European settlers arrived;

Whereas, bays in the United States that were once filled with fish and oysters have become dead zones filled with excess nutrients, chemical wastes, harmful algae, and marine debris;

Whereas, changes in sea level can affect estuarine water quality and estuarine habitats;

Whereas, the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.) provides that it is the policy of the United States to preserve, protect, develop, and, if possible, restore or enhance the resources of the coastal zone of the United States, including estuaries, for current and future generations;

Whereas, 24 coastal and Great Lakes States and territories of the United States operate a National Estuary Program or contain a National Estuarine Research Reserve;

Whereas, scientific study leads to better understanding of the benefits of estuaries to human and ecological communities;

Whereas, the Federal Government, State, local, and tribal governments, national and community organizations, and individuals work together to effectively manage the estuaries of the United States;

Whereas, estuary restoration efforts restore natural infrastructure in local communities in a cost-effective manner, helping to create jobs and reestablish the natural functions of estuaries that yield countless benefits; and

Whereas, the week of September 23 through September 29, 2013, has been recognized as “National Estuaries Week” to increase awareness among all people of the United States, including Federal Government and State and local government officials, about the importance of healthy estuaries and the need to protect and restore estuaries: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of September 23 through September 29, 2013, as “National Estuaries Week”;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of National Estuaries Week;

(3) acknowledges the importance of estuaries to sustaining employment in the United States and the economic well-being and prosperity of the United States;

(4) recognizes that persistent threats undermine the health of the estuaries of the United States;

(5) applauds the work of national and community organizations and public partners that promote public awareness, understanding, protection, and restoration of estuaries;

(6) reaffirms the support of the Senate for estuaries, including the scientific study, preservation, protection, and restoration of estuaries; and

(7) expresses the intent of the Senate to continue working to understand, protect, and restore the estuaries of the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1982. Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 59, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1983. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 59, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1984. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 59, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1985. Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. RISCH, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 59, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1986. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 59, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1987. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 59, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1988. Mr. ISAKSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 59, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1989. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 59, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1990. Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 59, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1991. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 59, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1992. Mr. PAUL (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COBURN, and Mr. BURR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 59, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1993. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 59, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1994. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 59, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1995. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 59, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1996. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 59, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1997. Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. MCCONNELL, and Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 59, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1998. Mr. TESTER (for Mr. CARPER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1348, to reauthorize the Congressional Award Act.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1982. Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin submitted an amendment intended to

be proposed by him to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 59, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . NO GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO THE HEALTH BENEFITS OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND THEIR STAFFS.

None of the funds made available under this joint resolution may be used to make a Government contribution relating to enrollment in a health plan pursuant to section 1312(d)(3)(D) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18032(d)(3)(D)), as such Government contributions are not authorized under that Act.

SA 1983. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 59, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR CERTAIN GOVERNMENT HEALTH INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No Federal funds in this resolution shall be made available for any government contribution provided for under section 8906 of title 5, United States Code, with respect to—

- (1) a Member of Congress;
- (2) Congressional staff (including all full-time and part-time employees employed by the official office of a Member of Congress (whether in Washington, DC or outside of Washington, DC), a standing, select or joint committee of Congress, or a leadership office of the House of Representatives or the Senate;

- (3) the President;
- (4) the Vice President; or
- (5) a political appointee.

(b) POLITICAL APPOINTEE.—In this section, the term “political appointee” means any individual who—

- (1) is employed in a position described under sections 5312 through 5316 of title 5, United States Code, (relating to the Executive Schedule);
- (2) is a limited term appointee, limited emergency appointee, or noncareer appointee in the Senior Executive Service, as defined under paragraphs (5), (6), and (7), respectively, of section 3132(a) of title 5, United States Code; or
- (3) is employed in a position in the executive branch of the Government of a confidential or policy-determining character under schedule C of subpart C of part 213 of title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

SA 1984. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 59, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE ____—BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. ____01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Biennial Appropriations Act”.

SEC. ____02. REVISION OF TIMETABLE.

Section 300 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 631) is amended to read as follows:

“TIMETABLE

“SEC. 300. (a) TIMETABLE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The timetable with respect to the congressional budget process for any fiscal year is as follows:

“On or before:

First Monday in February
February 15
Not later than 6 weeks after President submits budget
April 1
April 15
May 15

June 10
June 15
June 30
August 1
October 1

“(2) SPECIAL RULE.—In the case of any first session of Congress that begins in any year immediately following a leap year and dur-

Action to be completed:

President submits his budget.
Congressional Budget Office submits report to Budget Committees.
Committees submit views and estimates to Budget Committees.
Budget Committees report concurrent resolution on the budget.
Congress completes action on concurrent resolution on the budget.
Biennial appropriation bills and the defense appropriation bill may be considered in the House as provided in subsection (b).
House Appropriations Committee reports last appropriation bill.
Congress completes action on reconciliation legislation.
House completes action on appropriation bills.
Congress completes action on appropriation bills.
Fiscal year begins.

ing which the term of a President (except a President who succeeds himself or herself) begins, the following dates shall supersede those set forth in subsection (a):

“First Session

Action to be completed:

President submits his budget.
Congressional Budget Office submits report to Budget Committees.
Committees submit views and estimates to Budget Committees.
Budget Committees report concurrent resolution on the biennial budget.
Congress completes action on concurrent resolution on the biennial budget.
Biennial appropriation bills may be considered in the House.
Biennial appropriation bills and the defense appropriation bill may be considered in the House as provided in subsection (b).
Congress completes action on biennial appropriations bills and reconciliation legislation.
Biennium begins.

“On or before:

First Monday in April
April 15
April 20
May 15
June 1
July 1
July 20

August 1

October 1

“(b) BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION BILLS AND DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL.—Appropriation bills shall be enacted as follows:

“(1) ODD-NUMBERED YEARS.—In odd-numbered years Congress shall consider pursuant to the budget process in this title and enact—

- “(A) an annual defense appropriation bill; and
- “(B) biennial appropriation bills for—
 - “(i) Agriculture;
 - “(ii) Transportation, HUD;
 - “(iii) Interior, Environment;
 - “(iv) Labor, HHS, Education; and

“(v) Military Construction, Veterans Affairs.

“(2) EVEN-NUMBERED YEARS.—In even-numbered years Congress shall consider pursuant to the budget process in this title and enact—