

Homeland Security who are providing support to the personnel referred to in paragraph (1) as the Secretaries consider appropriate.

(C) At the discretion of the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security, such personnel of contractors of the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security who are providing direct support to the personnel referred to in paragraph (1) as the Secretaries consider appropriate.

(2) At the discretion of the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security, such amounts as the Secretaries determine to be necessary to continue carrying out programs (and the pay and allowances of personnel carrying out such programs) that provide direct support to the members of the Armed Forces and the Department of Homeland Security, including programs as follows:

(A) Programs for the support of families, including child care and family support services.

(B) Such programs of the Department of Defense for the provision of medical treatment as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate, including programs for the provision of rehabilitative services and counseling for combat injuries (including, but not limited to, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)).

(b) FUNDING GAP DEFINED.—In this section, the term “funding gap” means any period of time after the beginning of a fiscal year for which interim or full-year appropriations for the personnel and other applicable accounts of the Armed Forces and the Department of Homeland Security for that fiscal year have not been enacted.

By Mr. UDALL of Colorado:

S. 784. A bill to prevent the shutdown of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 784

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Preventing a Government Shutdown Act”.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO TITLE 31.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 13 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1310 the following new section:

“§ 1311. Continuing appropriations

“(a)(1) If any regular appropriation bill for a fiscal year (or, if applicable, for each fiscal year in a biennium) does not become law before the beginning of such fiscal year or a joint resolution making continuing appropriations is not in effect, there are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, excluding any budget authority designated as an emergency or temporary funding for projects or activities that are not part of ongoing operations, to such sums as may be necessary to continue any project or activity for which funds were provided in the preceding fiscal year—

“(A) in the corresponding regular appropriation Act for such preceding fiscal year; or

“(B) if the corresponding regular appropriation bill for such preceding fiscal year

did not become law, then in a joint resolution making continuing appropriations for such preceding fiscal year.

“(2) Appropriations and funds made available, and authority granted, for a project or activity for any fiscal year pursuant to this section shall be at a rate of operations not in excess of the lower of—

“(A) the rate of operations provided for in the regular appropriation Act providing for such project or activity for the preceding fiscal year; or

“(B) in the absence of such an Act, the rate of operations provided for such project or activity pursuant to a joint resolution making continuing appropriations for such preceding fiscal year.

“(3) Appropriations and funds made available, and authority granted, for any fiscal year pursuant to this section for a project or activity shall be available for the period beginning with the first day of a lapse in appropriations and ending with the earlier of—

“(A) the date on which the applicable regular appropriation bill for such fiscal year becomes law (whether or not such law provides for such project or activity) or a continuing resolution making appropriations becomes law, as the case may be; or

“(B) the last day of such fiscal year.

“(4) This section shall not provide funding for a new fiscal year to continue any project or activity which is funded under the provisions of this section at the end of the preceding fiscal year until the enactment of a regular appropriation Act or joint resolution making continuing appropriations for such project or activity during such new fiscal year.

“(b) An appropriation or funds made available, or authority granted, for a project or activity for any fiscal year pursuant to this section shall be subject to the terms and conditions imposed with respect to the appropriation made or funds made available for the preceding fiscal year, or authority granted for such project or activity under current law.

“(c) Appropriations and funds made available, and authority granted, for any project or activity for any fiscal year pursuant to this section shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for such project or activity during the portion of such fiscal year for which this section applies to such project or activity.

“(d) Expenditures made for a project or activity for any fiscal year pursuant to this section shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a regular appropriation bill or a joint resolution making continuing appropriations until the end of a fiscal year providing for such project or activity for such period becomes law.

“(e) This section shall not apply to a project or activity during a fiscal year if any other provision of law (other than an authorization of appropriations)—

“(1) makes an appropriation, makes funds available, or grants authority for such project or activity to continue for such period; or

“(2) specifically provides that no appropriation shall be made, no funds shall be made available, or no authority shall be granted for such project or activity to continue for such period.

“(f) For purposes of this section, the term ‘regular appropriation bill’ means any annual appropriation bill making appropriations, otherwise making funds available, or granting authority, for any of the following categories of projects and activities:

“(1) Agriculture, rural development, Food and Drug Administration, and related agencies programs.

“(2) The Department of Defense.

“(3) Energy and water development, and related agencies.

“(4) State, foreign operations, and related programs.

“(5) The Department of Homeland Security.

“(6) The Department of the Interior, Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies.

“(7) The Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

“(8) Military construction, veterans affairs, and related agencies.

“(9) Science, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and related agencies.

“(10) The Departments of Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies.

“(11) The Legislative Branch.

“(12) Financial services and general government.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis of chapter 13 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1310 the following new item:

“1311. Continuing appropriations.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to fiscal years beginning fiscal year 2011.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 138—CALLING ON THE UNITED NATIONS TO RESCIND THE GOLDSTONE REPORT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. RISCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 138

Whereas, on January 12, 2009, the United Nations Human Rights Council passed Resolution S-9/1, authorizing a “fact-finding mission” regarding the conduct of the Government of Israel during Operation Cast Lead between December 27, 2008, and January 18, 2009;

Whereas that resolution prejudged the outcome of the fact finding mission by mandating that it investigate “violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law by the occupying power, Israel, against the Palestinian people”;

Whereas, on September 15, 2009, the “United Nations Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict” released its report, now known as the “Goldstone report”, named for its chair, South African Jurist Richard Goldstone;

Whereas the report made numerous unsubstantiated assertions against Israel, in particular accusing the Government of Israel of committing war crimes by deliberately targeting civilians during its operations in Gaza;

Whereas the report downplayed the overwhelming evidence that Hamas deliberately used Palestinian civilians and civilian institutions as human shields against Israel and deliberately targeted Israeli civilians with rocket fire for over eight years prior to the operation;

Whereas the United Nations Human Rights Council voted to welcome the report, to endorse its recommendations, and to condemn Israel without mentioning Hamas;

Whereas, as a result of the report, the United Nations General Assembly has passed

two resolutions endorsing the report's findings, the United Nations Secretary-General has been requested to submit several reports on implementation of its recommendations, and the Human Rights Council is scheduled to follow up on implementation of the report during future sessions;

Whereas the findings of the Goldstone report and the subsequent and continued United Nations member state actions following up on those findings have caused and continue to cause extensive harm to Israel's standing in the world and could potentially create legal problems for Israel and its leaders;

Whereas Justice Richard Goldstone publicly retracted the central claims of the report he authored in an op-ed in *The Washington Post* on April 2, 2011;

Whereas Justice Goldstone wrote in that article that if he "had known then what I know now, the Goldstone Report would have been a different document";

Whereas Justice Goldstone concluded that, contrary to his report's findings, the Government of Israel did not intentionally target civilians in the Gaza Strip as a matter of policy;

Whereas, in contrast, Justice Goldstone states that the crimes committed by Hamas were clearly intentional, were targeted at civilians, and constitute a violation of international law;

Whereas Justice Goldstone also conceded that the number of civilian casualties in Gaza was far smaller than the report alleged;

Whereas Justice Goldstone admitted that Israel investigated the findings in the report, while expressing disappointment that Hamas has not taken any steps to look into the report's findings; and

Whereas Justice Goldstone concluded that "Israel, like any other sovereign nation, has the right and obligation to defend itself and its citizens": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls on the United Nations Human Rights Council members to reflect the author's repudiation of the Goldstone report's central findings, rescind the report, and reconsider further Council actions with respect to the report's findings;

(2) urges United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon to work with United Nations member states to reform the United Nations Human Rights Council so that it no longer unfairly, disproportionately, and falsely criticizes Israel on a regular basis;

(3) requests Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon to do all in his power to redress the damage to Israel's reputation caused by the Goldstone report;

(4) asks the Secretary-General to do all he can to urge member states to prevent any further United Nations action on the report's findings; and

(5) urges the United States to take a leadership role in getting the United Nations and its bodies to prevent any further action on the report's findings and limit the damage that this libelous report has caused to our close ally Israel and to the reputation of the United Nations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 139—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD TAKE CERTAIN ACTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA

Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. MCCONNELL, and Mr. INHOFE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 139

Whereas the ruling junta in Burma, the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC), (recently renamed as the State Supreme Council), did not affirmatively respond to President Barack Obama's initiative to engage with Burma;

Whereas more than 2000 political prisoners continue to be detained in Burma, even after the release of Aung San Suu Kyi;

Whereas the Tom Lantos Block Burmese JADE (Junta's Anti-Democratic Efforts) Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-286) established the position of Special Representative and Policy Coordinator for Burma, and President Obama delayed for over two years to nominate a person for that position;

Whereas the Government of Burma continues to coerce children, including ethnic minorities, into participating in combat and other military roles;

Whereas the Government of Burma continues to coerce civilians, including ethnic minorities, to serve as human minesweepers;

Whereas the Government of Burma continues to coerce civilians, including ethnic minorities, to serve as porters and assist military personnel;

Whereas the United States Government successfully mounted a vigorous and multilateral strategy pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1874 (2009) to deter a North Korean ship, the Kang Nam I, from traveling to its alleged destination in Burma in July 2009;

Whereas North Korea and Burma are expanding their bilateral military relationship;

Whereas military and other personnel from North Korea have reportedly been in Burma providing technical and other assistance toward the development of the military capabilities of the Government of Burma;

Whereas the Government of North Korea has reportedly provided radar systems and capabilities to the Government of Burma;

Whereas the Government of North Korea has reportedly provided missiles and missile technology to the Government of Burma;

Whereas the Government of North Korea has reportedly provided underground tunneling technology to the Government of Burma;

Whereas the Government of North Korea has reportedly provided multiple rocket launchers to the Government of Burma;

Whereas there are reports that the Governments of North Korea and Burma are collaborating on matters related to the development of Burma's nuclear program;

Whereas the Governments of Russia and Burma collaborated on the development of Burma's nuclear program;

Whereas hundreds of persons from Burma have gone to Russia for specialized training, including in the area of nuclear technology;

Whereas the Government of Burma is acquiring additional MIG aircraft from the Government of Russia;

Whereas hundreds of thousands of persons have fled Burma since 1988 for safety and to avoid persecution; and

Whereas, since October 1, 1989, approximately 80,000 refugees from Burma have resettled in the United States: Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) given the growing relationship between the Governments of Burma and North Korea, the President should provide the Congress with an unclassified report as to the volume of ships and planes from North Korea visiting Burma, via China and elsewhere, in 2009, 2010, and through March 2011;

(2) the President should provide leadership by calling for an international investigation into allegations of international crimes

against civilians in Burma, including ethnic minorities, by the Government of Burma;

(3) the President should seek the assistance of friends and allies of the United States who actively engage with the Government of Burma and have diplomatic missions in Burma, including Singapore, Japan, and South Korea, to encourage the release of all remaining political prisoners; and

(4) the President should encourage countries neighboring Burma to establish safe havens for Burmese child soldiers fleeing from forced military service by the Government of Burma.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 290. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 493, to reauthorize and improve the SBIR and STTR programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 291. Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1363, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 290. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 493, to reauthorize and improve the SBIR and STTR programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows.

On page 4, line 9, strike "2019" and insert "2014".

On page 4, line 17, strike "2019" and insert "2014".

On page 5, strike line 18 and all that follows through page 9, line 9.

On page 13, strike line 12 and all that follows through page 27, line 11, and insert the following:

SEC. 108. ENSURING THAT INNOVATIVE SMALL BUSINESSES WITH SUBSTANTIAL INVESTMENT FROM VENTURE CAPITAL OPERATING COMPANIES ARE ABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SBIR AND STTR PROGRAMS.

Section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638), as amended by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c) VENTURE CAPITAL OPERATING COMPANIES.—For purposes of the SBIR and STTR programs the following shall apply:

"(1) A business concern that has more than 500 employees shall not qualify as a small business concern.

"(2) In determining whether a business concern is independently owned and operated under section 3(a)(1) or meets the small business size standards established under section 3(a)(2), the Administrator shall not consider a business concern to be affiliated with a venture capital operating company (or with any other business that the venture capital operating company has financed) if—

"(A) the venture capital operating company does not own 50 percent or more of the business concern; and

"(B) employees of the venture capital operating company do not constitute a majority of the board of directors of the business concern.

"(3) A business concern shall be deemed to be independently owned and operated if—

"(A) it is owned in majority part by one or more natural persons or venture capital operating companies;