Mr. S. ANDERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1813, to reauthorize Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

(3) APPLICATION TO INTERCITY PASSENGER RAIL SERVICE CORRIDORS.—Section 24406(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking paragraph (4);

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (5) through (11) as paragraphs (4) through (10), respectively; and

(c) by adding at the end the following:

"(11) The requirements under this subsection shall apply to all contracts eligible for Federal funding for a project carried out within the scope of the applicable finding, determination, or decision under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), regardless of the funding source of such contracts, if at least 1 contract for the project is funded with amounts made available to carry out this title.".

SA 1767. Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. SANDERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1813, to reauthorize Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of division B of the amendment, add the following:

SEC. __. REGULATIONS REGARDING POOLS.

(a) Definitions.—The term "covered regulation" means—

(A) the portions of part 35 of title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, that were added under the final rule issued by the Attorney General entitled "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in State and Local Governmental Services", 75 Fed. Reg. 56164 (September 15, 2010); and

(B) the portions of part 36 of title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, that were added under the final rule issued by the Attorney General entitled "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in Public Accommodations and in Commercial Facilities", 75 Fed. Reg. 56236 (September 15, 2010).

(2) Pool.—The term "pool" means a swimming pool, wading pool, sauna, steam room, spa, wave pool, lazy river, sand bottom pool, or other water amusement, within the meaning of part 36 of title 28, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) Public Accommodation.—The term "public accommodation" has the meaning given in section 201 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12181).

(4) Public Entity.—The term "public entity" has the meaning given in section 203 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12183).

(b) Delayed Effective Date.—Neither the Attorney General nor any official of the Federal Government shall have authority, under title II or III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12181 et seq.), to issue a provision of Federal law, to administer or enforce a covered regulation, with respect to a pool at a public accommodation, or a pool provided by a public entity, until 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.
RESOLVED by the Senate (the House of Representa
tives concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF THE ROTUNDA AND EMBOLICATION HALL

The Concurrent Resolution (S. Con. Res. 36) was agreed to, as follows:

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolutions by title en bloc.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 35) to establish the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies; and

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 36) to authorize the use of the Rotunda and Emancipation Hall of the Capitol by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies; and

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration en bloc of S. Con. Res. 35 and S. Con. Res. 36.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolutions by title en bloc.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 35) to establish the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies; and

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 36) to authorize the use of the Rotunda and Emancipation Hall of the Capitol by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Con. Res. 35 and S. Con. Res. 36.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolutions en bloc.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolutions be agreed to en bloc, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to these matters be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 35) was agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 35

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

There is established a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (in this resolution referred to as “the Joint Committee”) consisting of 3 Senators and 3 Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. The Joint Committee is authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice President-elect of the United States on January 21, 2013.

SEC. 2. SUPPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

The Joint Committee—

(1) is authorized to utilize appropriate equipment and the services of appropriate personnel of departments and agencies of the Federal Government, under arrangements between the joint committee and the heads of those departments and agencies, in connection with the inaugural proceedings and ceremonies; and

(2) may accept gifts and donations of goods and services to carry out its responsibilities.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 36) was agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 36

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF THE ROTUNDA AND EMANCIPATION HALL.

The Rotunda and Emancipation Hall of the United States Capitol are authorized to be used on January 21, 2013, by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies in connection with the proceedings for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States.

CELEBRATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 387.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 387) celebrating Black History Month.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, any intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the matter be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 387) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 387

Resolved by the Senate—

WHEREAS in 1776, the United States of America was imagined, as stated in the Declaration of Independence, as a new country dedicated to the proposition that “... all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness...”;

WHEREAS the first Africans were brought involuntarily to the shores of America as early as the 17th century;

WHEREAS African-Americans suffered enslavement and subsequently faced the injustices of lynching mobs, segregation, and denial of the basic and fundamental rights of citizenship;

WHEREAS inequalities and injustices in our society still exist today;

WHEREAS in the face of injustices, people of the United States of good will and of all races distinguished themselves with a commitment to the noble ideals on which the United States was founded and courageously fought for the rights and freedom of African-Americans;

WHEREAS many African-American men and women worked against racism to achieve success and have made significant contributions in all walks of life, including artistic, literary, scientific, and technological advancements of the United States;

WHEREAS the greatness of the United States is reflected in the contributions of African-Americans in all walks of life throughout the history of the United States;

WHEREAS Lieutenant Colonel Allen Allensworth, Muhammad Ali, Constance Baker Motley, James Baldwin, James Beckwith, Clara Brown, Ralph Bunche, Shirley Chisholm, Frederick Douglass, W. E. B. Du Bois, Ralph Ellison, Alex Haley, Dorothy Height, Lena Horne, Charles Hamilton Houston, Mahalia Jackson, Martin Luther King, Jr., Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Bill Pickett, Jackie Robinson, Sojourner Truth, and Harriet Tubman each lived a life of incandescent greatness, while millions of African-Americans lived, toiled, and died in obscurity, never achieving the recognition they deserved and yet paved the way for future generations to succeed;

WHEREAS, pioneers such as Maya Angelou, Arthur Ashe, Jr., Carol Moseley Braun, Ronald Brown, Ursula Burns, Kenneth Chenault, David Bynum, Alexis DeC preempt of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, to enhance knowledge of black history through the Journal of Negro History, published by the Association for the Study of African American Life and History, which was founded by Dr. Woodson and Jesse E. Moorland;

WHEREAS Black History Month, celebrated during the month of February, dates back to 1926 when Dr. Woodson set aside a special period of time in February to recognize the heritage and achievement of black Americans;

WHEREAS Dr. Woodson, the “Father of Black History”, stated, “We have a wonderful history behind us. ... If you are unable to demonstrate to the world that you have this record, the world will say to you, ‘You are not worthy to enjoy the blessings of democracy or anything else.’”;

WHEREAS since the founding, the United States has been an imperfect work in making progress towards noble goals; and

WHEREAS the history of the United States is the story of a people aspiring to high ideals, striving to reach those ideals but often failing, and then struggling to come to terms with the disappointment of that failure before committing to trying again: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges that all of the people of the United States are the recipients of the wealth of history given to us by black culture;

(2) recognizes the importance of Black History Month as an opportunity to reflect on the complex history of the United States, while remaining hopeful and confident about the path that lies ahead;

(3) acknowledges the significance of Black History Month as an important opportunity to recognize the tremendous contributions of