

“SECTION 3. Prior to each fiscal year, the President shall transmit to the Congress a proposed budget for the United States Government for that fiscal year in which—

“(1) total outlays do not exceed total receipts; and

“(2) total outlays do not exceed 18 percent of the gross domestic product of the United States for the calendar year ending before the beginning of such fiscal year.

“SECTION 4. Any bill that imposes a new tax or increases the statutory rate of any tax or the aggregate amount of revenue may pass only by a two-thirds majority of the duly chosen and sworn Members of each House of Congress by a roll call vote. For the purpose of determining any increase in revenue under this section, there shall be excluded any increase resulting from the lowering of the statutory rate of any tax.

“SECTION 5. The limit on the debt of the United States shall not be increased, unless three-fifths of the duly chosen and sworn Members of each House of Congress shall provide for such an increase by a roll call vote.

“SECTION 6. The Congress may waive the provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, and 5 of this article for any fiscal year in which a declaration of war against a nation-state is in effect and in which a majority of the duly chosen and sworn Members of each House of Congress shall provide for a specific excess by a roll call vote.

“SECTION 7. The Congress may waive the provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, and 5 of this article in any fiscal year in which the United States is engaged in a military conflict that causes an imminent and serious military threat to national security and is so declared by three-fifths of the duly chosen and sworn Members of each House of Congress by a roll call vote. Such suspension must identify and be limited to the specific excess of outlays for that fiscal year made necessary by the identified military conflict.

“SECTION 8. No court of the United States or of any State shall order any increase in revenue to enforce this article.

“SECTION 9. Total receipts shall include all receipts of the United States Government except those derived from borrowing. Total outlays shall include all outlays of the United States Government except those for repayment of debt principal.

“SECTION 10. The Congress shall have power to enforce and implement this article by appropriate legislation, which may rely on estimates of outlays, receipts, and gross domestic product.

“SECTION 11. This article shall take effect beginning with the fifth fiscal year beginning after its ratification.”

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 31—CELEBRATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. FRANKEN, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. COONS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. MANCHIN, Mrs. HAGAN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. NELSON, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. PRYOR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. COWAN, and

Mr. REED of Rhode Island) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 31

Whereas, in 1776, the United States of America was imagined, as stated in the Declaration of Independence, as a new nation 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, on November 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln, in reference to the Declaration of Independence, stated, “Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.”;

Whereas the history of the United States includes injustices and the denial of basic, fundamental rights at odds with the words of the founders of the United States and the sacrifices commemorated at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania;

Whereas the injustices committed in the United States include approximately 250 years of slavery, 100 years of lynchings, denial of both fundamental human and civil rights, and withholding of the basic rights of citizenship;

Whereas inequalities and injustices in our society still exist today;

Whereas Sojourner Truth, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, W.E.B. Dubois, Booker T. Washington, Charles Hamilton Houston, the Tuskegee Airmen, Lena Horne, Ralph Bunche, Jackie Robinson, Constance Baker Motley, James Baldwin, Dorothy Height, Thurgood Marshall, and Shirley Chisholm each lived a life of incandescent greatness while many African Americans lived, toiled, and died in obscurity, never achieving the recognition they deserved, but paved the way for future generations to succeed;

Whereas many African-American men and women worked against racism to achieve success, such as James Beckwourth, Bill Pickett, Colonel Allen Allensworth, Clara Brown, and many others who were pivotal in the exploration and westward expansion of the United States;

Whereas pioneers such as David Dinkins, Mae Jemison, Arthur Ashe, Oprah Winfrey, James Earl Jones, Clarence Thomas, Ursula Burns, Alice Walker, Ronald Brown, Alexis Herman, Kenneth Chenault, and Magic Johnson have all served as positive beneficiaries of our forefathers and as great role models and leaders for future generations;

Whereas, on November 4, 2008, and again on November 6, 2012, the people of the United States elected an African-American man, Barack Obama, as President of the United States, and African Americans continue to serve the United States at the highest levels of the government and Armed Forces;

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

Whereas, on February 22, 2012, President Barack Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama, along with former First Lady Laura Bush, celebrated the groundbreaking of the National Museum of African American History and Culture on the National Mall in Washington, D.C.;

Whereas Hiram Rhodes Revels, Blanche Kelo Bruce, Edward William Brooke, Carol Moseley Braun, Barack Obama, and Roland Burris have all served as African-American firsts in the exclusive body known as the United States Senate; and

Whereas, on January 2, 2013, Tim Scott became the first African American to serve as Senator of South Carolina, and on February 7, 2013, William “Mo” Cowan became the first African American to represent Massachusetts in the Senate since 1978: 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 African Americans to the history of the United States;

(4) encourages the celebration of Black History Month to provide a continuing opportunity for all people in the United States to learn from the past and to understand the experiences that have shaped the United States;

(5) remembers the injustices that African Americans have endured and commends the African-American community for overcoming those injustices and changing the course and nature of history by forging the fight for equality; and

(6) agrees that while the United States began in division, the United States must now move forward with purpose, united tirelessly as one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all, and honor the contribution of all pioneers who help ensure the legacy of these great United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 32—CONGRATULATING THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2012 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP SUBDIVISION TITLE

Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Ms. HEITKAMP) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 32

Whereas the North Dakota State University (referred to in this preamble as “NDSU”) Bison won the 2012 National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the “NCAA”) Division I Football Championship Subdivision title game in Frisco, Texas, on January 5, 2013, in a hard fought victory over the Sam Houston State University Bearkats by a score of 39 to 13;

Whereas the NDSU Bison and coach Craig Bohl had an incredible 2012 season with 14 wins and 1 defeat;

Whereas NDSU has won 10 NCAA Football Championships;

Whereas, during the championship game, the NDSU Bison offense scored 39 points against the Sam Houston State Bearkats;

Whereas Coach Bohl and his staff have instilled character and confidence in the NDSU players and have done an outstanding job with the Bison football program;

Whereas the leadership of President Dean Bresciani and Athletic Director Gene Taylor

has helped bring both academic and athletic excellence to NDSU; and

Whereas the 2012 NCAA Division I Football Championship Subdivision title was a victory not only for the NDSU football team, but also for the entire State of North Dakota: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the North Dakota State University football team, the 2012 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Football Championship Subdivision champions;

(2) commends the North Dakota State University players, coaches, and staff for their hard work and dedication; and

(3) recognizes the students, alumni, and loyal fans for supporting the Bison on their successful quest to capture another Division I trophy for North Dakota State University.

SENATE RESOLUTION 33—COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF EMPORIA STATE UNIVERSITY

Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. ROBERTS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 33

Whereas, in 1863, the State of Kansas founded the Kansas State Normal School to provide opportunities for higher education in the fields of teaching, mechanic arts, agriculture, and various other arts and sciences;

Whereas the Kansas State Normal School became the Kansas State Teachers College in 1923, Emporia Kansas State College in 1974, and Emporia State University in 1977;

Whereas Emporia State University has prepared thousands of teachers in the United States through its nationally acclaimed teacher education programs;

Whereas Emporia State University is the host of the National Teachers Hall of Fame, which recognizes and honors exceptional career educators from throughout the United States;

Whereas Emporia State University offers outstanding and highly accredited programs, including programs in education, business, and library and information management;

Whereas Emporia State University is the alma mater of more than 75,000 proud alumni; and

Whereas the quality of Emporia State University as an institution of higher learning is a reflection of the extraordinary caliber of its educational professionals and students: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes and extends its congratulations to the educational professionals, students, and alumni of Emporia State University for 150 years of excellence in higher education.

SENATE RESOLUTION 34—COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Mr. MORAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 34

Whereas Kansas State University was established by the Territory of Kansas on February 9, 1858, as the Bluemont Central College Association, in response to the desire to provide higher education opportunities to farm families and working class individuals in Kansas;

Whereas on February 3, 1863, Kansas became one of the first States to accept the terms and conditions of the Act of July 2, 1862 (commonly known as the "First Morrill Act") (7 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), which created the land-grant system of colleges and universities;

Whereas Kansas State Agricultural College, which is known today as Kansas State University, received a land-grant charter on February 16, 1863, making it the first operational land-grant institution in the United States;

Whereas since the inception of Kansas State University, the university has expanded the main campus in Manhattan to include campuses in Olathe and Salina;

Whereas students attending Kansas State University hail from all 50 States and 90 countries;

Whereas more than 200,000 alumni are proud to call Kansas State University their alma mater;

Whereas the commitment of Kansas State University to education is unparalleled; and

Whereas the history and stature of Kansas State University are secured by the exceptional caliber of the educational professionals and students: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes and congratulates Kansas State University for 150 years of fulfilling the mission of a land-grant university.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 13, 2013, at 2:30 p.m. in room 253 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 13, 2013, at 10 a.m., in room 215 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 13, 2013, at 3 p.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 13, 2013, at 10 a.m. in SD-430.

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

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during

the session of the Senate on February 13, 2013, at 10 a.m. to conduct a hearing entitled "Solutions to the Crisis Facing the U.S. Postal Service."

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, on February 13, 2013, at 9:30 a.m., in room SH-216 of the Hart Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled "Comprehensive Immigration Reform."

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, on February 13, 2013, at 3:15 p.m., in room SD-226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled "Judicial Nominations."

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

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 13, 2013, at 10 a.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 13, 2013, at 4 p.m. in room 432 of the Russell Senate Office building.

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

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Brian Huysman and Melissa Duru, fellows in my office, be granted the privilege of the floor for this session of the 113th Congress.

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

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration en bloc of the following resolutions which were submitted earlier today: S. Res. 31, S. Res. 32, S. Res. 33, and S. Res. 34.

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

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. I ask unanimous consent the resolutions by agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements relating to the resolutions be printed in the RECORD.