

(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 Jessee, 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 . . . preclear 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;