

cost-effective health care options to complement the traditional health care model;

(3) recognizes the obstacles many people in the United States face in accessing the traditional medical home model of health care;

(4) encourages the use of convenient care clinics as a complimentary alternative to the medical home model of health care; and

(5) calls on the States to support the establishment of convenient care clinics so that more people in the United States will have access to the cost-effective and necessary emergent and preventive services provided in the clinics.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize all of the providers who work in retail-based Convenient Care Clinics in a Resolution to designate August 1 through August 7, 2011 as National Convenient Care Clinic Week. National Convenient Care Clinic Week will provide a national platform from which to promote the pivotal services offered by the more than 1,100 retail-based convenient care clinics in the United States.

Today, thousands of nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and physicians provide care in convenient care clinics. At a time when Americans are more and more challenged by the inaccessibility and high costs of health care, convenient care offers a vital high-quality primary care alternative.

A Senate Resolution will help pave the way for this effort. I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this tribute to Convenient Care Clinics.

SENATE RESOLUTION 16—TO REQUIRE THAT ALL LEGISLATIVE MATTERS BE AVAILABLE AND FULLY SCORED BY CBO 72 HOURS BEFORE CONSIDERATION BY ANY SUBCOMMITTEE OR COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE OR ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE

Mr. ENSIGN (for himself, Mr. BURR, Mr. ENZI, Mr. VITTER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHANNIS, Mr. COBURN, and Mr. THUNE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 16

Resolved,

SECTION 1. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF LEGISLATION AND THE COST OF THAT LEGISLATION.

(a) COMMITTEES.—Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:

“14. (a) It shall not be in order in a subcommittee or committee to proceed to any legislative matter unless the legislative matter and a final budget scoring by the Congressional Budget Office for the legislative matter has been publically available on the Internet as provided in subparagraph (b) in searchable form 72 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays except when the Senate is in session on such a day) prior to proceeding.

“(b) With respect to the requirements of subparagraph (a)—

“(1) the legislative matter shall be available on the official website of the committee; and

“(2) the final score shall be available on the official website of the Congressional Budget Office.

“(c) This paragraph may be waived or suspended in the subcommittee or committee only by an affirmative vote of 2/3 of the Members of the subcommittee or committee. An affirmative vote of 2/3 of the Members of the subcommittee or committee shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this paragraph.

“(d)(1) It shall not be in order in the Senate to proceed to a legislative matter if the legislative matter was proceeded to in a subcommittee or committee in violation of this paragraph.

“(2) This subparagraph may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of 2/3 of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of 2/3 of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subparagraph.

“(e) In this paragraph, the term ‘legislative matter’ means any bill, joint resolution, concurrent resolution, conference report, or substitute amendment but does not include perfecting amendments.”.

(b) SENATE.—Rule XVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:

“6. (a) It shall not be in order in the Senate to proceed to any legislative matter unless the legislative matter and a final budget scoring by the Congressional Budget Office for the legislative matter has been publically available on the Internet as provided in subparagraph (b) in searchable form 72 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays except when the Senate is in session on such a day) prior to proceeding.

“(b) With respect to the requirements of subparagraph (a)—

“(1) the legislative matter shall be available on the official website of the committee with jurisdiction over the subject matter of the legislative matter; and

“(2) the final score shall be available on the official website of the Congressional Budget Office.

“(c) This paragraph may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of 2/3 of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of 2/3 of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this paragraph.

“(d) In this paragraph, the term ‘legislative matter’ means any bill, joint resolution, concurrent resolution, conference report, or substitute amendment but does not include perfecting amendments.”.

SEC. 2. PROTECTION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

Nothing in this resolution or any amendment made by it shall be interpreted to require or permit the declassification or posting on the Internet of classified information in the custody of the Senate. Such classified information shall be made available to Members in a timely manner as appropriate under existing laws and rules.

SENATE RESOLUTION 17—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2011 AS “NATIONAL MILITARY FAMILY MONTH”

Mr. INOUE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 17

Whereas military families, through their sacrifices and their dedication to the United States and its values, represent the bedrock

upon which the United States was founded and upon which the country continues to rely in these perilous and challenging times: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates November 2011 as “National Military Family Month”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Military Family Month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, today I rise to honor all our military families by introducing a Resolution to designate November as National Military Family Month. As we all know, memories fade and the hardships experienced by our military families are easily forgotten unless they touch our own immediate family.

Today, we have our men and women deployed all over the world, engaged in this war on terrorism. These far-ranging military deployments are extremely difficult on the families who bear this heavy burden.

To honor these families, the Armed Services YMCA has sponsored Military Family Week in late November since 1996. However, due to frequent “short week” conflicts around the Thanksgiving holidays, the designated week has not always afforded enough time to schedule observances on and near our military bases.

I believe a month long observation will allow greater opportunity to plan events. Moreover, it will provide a greater opportunity to stimulate media support.

This resolution will help pave the way for this effort. I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this tribute to our military families.

SENATE RESOLUTION 18—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR PRAYER AT SCHOOL BOARD MEETINGS

Mr. VITTER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 18

Whereas the freedom to practice religion and to express religious thought is acknowledged to be a fundamental and unalienable right belonging to all individuals;

Whereas the United States was founded on the principle of freedom of religion and not freedom from religion;

Whereas the Framers intended that the First Amendment to the Constitution would prohibit the Federal Government from enacting any law that favors one religious denomination over another, not prohibit any mention of religion or reference to God in civic dialogue;

Whereas in 1983 the Supreme Court held in *Marsh v. Chambers*, 463 U.S. 783, that the practice of opening legislative sessions with prayer has become part of the fabric of our society and invoking divine guidance on a public body entrusted with making the laws is not a violation of the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment, but rather is simply a tolerable acknowledgment of beliefs widely held among the people of the Nation;

Whereas voluntary prayer in elected bodies should not be limited to prayer in State legislatures and Congress;