

(2) RECOGNITION OF NOTICE OF INTENT.—The majority and minority leaders of the Senate or their designees shall recognize a notice of intent to object to a covered request of a Senator who is a member of their caucus if the Senator—

(A) submits the notice of intent to object in writing to the appropriate leader and grants in the notice of intent to object permission for the leader or designee to object in the Senator's name; and

(B) not later than 2 session days after submitting the notice of intent to object to the appropriate leader, submits a copy of the notice of intent to object to the Congressional Record and to the Legislative Clerk for inclusion in the applicable calendar section described in subsection (b).

(3) FORM OF NOTICE.—To be recognized by the appropriate leader a Senator shall submit the following notice of intent to object:

"I, Senator _____, intend to object to _____, dated _____. I will submit a copy of this notice to the Legislative Clerk and the Congressional Record within 2 session days and I give my permission to the objecting Senator to object in my name." The first blank shall be filled with the name of the Senator, the second blank shall be filled with the name of the covered request, the name of the measure or matter and, if applicable, the calendar number, and the third blank shall be filled with the date that the notice of intent to object is submitted.

(4) NOTICES ON THE SENATE FLOOR.—The requirement to submit a notice of intent to object to the Legislative Clerk and the Congressional Record shall not apply in the event a Senator objects on the floor of the Senate and states the following:

"I object to _____, on behalf of Senator _____."

(b) CALENDAR.—

(1) OBJECTION.—Upon receiving the submission under subsection (a)(2)(B), the Legislative Clerk shall add the information from the notice of intent to object to the applicable Calendar section entitled 'Notices of Intent to Object to Proceeding' created by Public Law 110-81. Each section shall include the name of each Senator filing a notice under subsection (a)(2)(B), the measure or matter covered by the calendar to which the notice of intent to object relates, and the date the notice of intent to object was filed.

(2) OBJECTION ON BEHALF.—In the case of an objection made under subsection (a)(4), not later than 2 session days after the objection is made on the floor, the Legislative Clerk shall add the information from such objection to the applicable Calendar section entitled "Notices of Intent to Object to Proceeding" created by Public Law 110-81. Each section shall include the name of the Senator on whose behalf the objection was made, the measure or matter objected to, and the date the objection was made on the floor.

(c) REMOVAL.—A Senator may have a notice of intent to object relating to that Senator removed from a calendar to which it was added under subsection (b) by submitting to the Legislative Clerk the following notice:

"I, Senator _____, do not object to _____, dated _____. The first blank shall be filled with the name of the Senator, the second blank shall be filled with the name of the covered request, the name of the measure or matter and, if applicable, the calendar number, and the third blank shall be filled with the date of the submission to the Legislative Clerk under this subsection.

(d) OBJECTING ON BEHALF OF A MEMBER.—Except with respect to objections made under subsection (a)(4), if a Senator who has notified his or her leader of an intent to object to a covered request fails to submit a notice of intent to object under subsection

(a)(2)(B) within 2 session days following an objection to a covered request by the leader or his or her designee on that Senator's behalf, the Legislative Clerk shall list the Senator who made the objection to the covered request in the applicable "Notice of Intent to Object to Proceeding" calendar section.

SENATE RESOLUTION 29—TO PERMIT THE WAIVING OF THE READING OF AN AMENDMENT IF THE TEXT AND ADEQUATE NOTICE ARE PROVIDED

Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 29

Resolved,

SECTION 1. READING OF AMENDMENTS.

(a) STANDING ORDER.—This section shall be a standing order of the Senate.

(b) WAIVER.—The reading of an amendment may be waived by a non-debatable motion if the amendment—

(1) has been submitted at least 72 hours before the motion; and

(2) is available in printed or electronic form in the Congressional Record.

SENATE RESOLUTION 30—CELEBRATING FEBRUARY 2, 2011, AS THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF "NATIONAL WOMEN AND GIRLS IN SPORTS DAY"

Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 30

Whereas women's athletics are one of the most effective avenues available for the women of the United States to develop self-discipline, initiative, confidence, and leadership skills;

Whereas sports and fitness activities contribute to emotional and physical well-being;

Whereas women need strong bodies as well as strong minds;

Whereas the history of women in sports is rich and long, but there has been little national recognition of the significance of the athletic achievements of women;

Whereas there is a need to restore women to leadership positions in athletics to ensure a fair representation of the abilities of women and to provide role models for young female athletes;

Whereas the bonds built between women through athletics help to break down the social barriers of racism and prejudice;

Whereas the communication and cooperation skills learned through athletic experience play a key role in the contributions of an athlete to her home, workplace, and society;

Whereas women's athletics has produced such winners as Flo Hyman, whose spirit, talent, and accomplishments distinguished her above others and who exhibited the true meaning of fairness, determination, and team play;

Whereas parents feel that sports are equally important for boys and girls and that sports and fitness activities provide important benefits to girls who participate;

Whereas early motor-skill training and enjoyable experiences of physical activity strongly influence life-long habits of physical fitness;

Whereas the performances of female athletes in the Olympic Games are a source of

inspiration and pride to the people of the United States;

Whereas the athletic opportunities for male students at the collegiate and high school levels remain significantly greater than those for female students; and

Whereas the number of funded research projects focusing on the specific needs of women athletes is limited and the information provided by these projects is imperative to the health and performance of future women athletes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates February 2, 2011, as the 25th anniversary of "National Women and Girls in Sports Day"; and

(2) encourages State and local jurisdictions, appropriate Federal agencies, and the people of the United States to observe "National Women and Girls in Sports Day" with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 31—COMMEMORATING THE 110TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY NURSE CORPS

Mr. REID of Nevada (for Mr. INOUE (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. COCHRAN)) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 31

Whereas throughout the history of the United States, nurses have served the United States Armed Forces during times of peace and war;

Whereas the establishment of the United States Army Nurse Corps (referred to in this preamble as the "Army Nurse Corps"), a permanent nursing corps, was authorized under section 19 of the Act of February 2, 1901 (31 Stat. 753, chapter 192);

Whereas for the 110 years since its establishment, the Army Nurse Corps has served with distinction at home and abroad;

Whereas more than 21,000 Army nurses served in World War I, providing care in evacuation, mobile surgical hospitals, and on hospital trains and transport ships;

Whereas in World War II, more than 57,000 Army nurses served with distinction, including 67 nurses who were captured in the Philippines and held as prisoners of war for 3 years before their liberation in February 1945;

Whereas Army nurses have served with the United States Army in hostilities in Korea, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama, Kuwait, and Somalia;

Whereas Army nurses have served shoulder to shoulder with the United States Army for more than 9 years in Afghanistan and 7 years in Iraq;

Whereas as of the date of agreement to this resolution, nurses in the Army Reserve, the Army National Guard, and the Regular Army are deployed in more than 15 countries;

Whereas the motto of Army nurses, "Embrace the Past, Engage the Present, Envision the Future", symbolizes the bond of the Army Nurse Corps to its rich history as well as its commitment to the care of future generations of Americans;

Whereas Army nurses, who selflessly serve the United States, will continue to serve the United States Army, regardless of the cause, location, or magnitude of future battles; and

Whereas the Army Nurse Corps is committed to providing quality care to the United States Army during times of peace and war, at any time and in any place: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the valor, commitment, and sacrifice that United States Army Nurse

Corps nurses have made throughout the history of the United States;

(2) commends the United States Army Nurse Corps for 110 years of selfless service; and

(3) calls upon the people of the United States to observe that anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 32—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 2011 AS “NATIONAL TEEN DATING VIOLENCE AWARENESS AND PREVENTION MONTH”

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

S. RES. 32

Whereas while dating, domestic, and sexual violence and stalking affect women regardless of age, teens and young women are especially vulnerable;

Whereas according to Liz Claiborne’s 2009 Parent/Teen Dating Violence Poll, approximately 1 in 3 adolescent girls in the United States is a victim of physical, emotional, or verbal abuse from a dating partner, a rate that far exceeds victimization rates for other types of violence affecting youth;

Whereas according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, nearly 10 percent of high school students have been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the past year;

Whereas according to the American Journal of Public Health, more than 1 in 4 teenagers have been in a relationship where a partner is verbally abusive;

Whereas according to a Youth Risk Behavioral Survey, almost 20 percent of teen girls who were exposed to physical dating violence did not attend school on 1 or more occasions during the past 30 days due to feeling unsafe at school or on the way to or from school;

Whereas violent relationships in adolescence can have serious ramifications for victims, putting such victims at higher risk for substance abuse, eating disorders, risky sexual behavior, suicide, and adult revictimization;

Whereas being physically and sexually abused leaves teen girls up to 6 times more likely to become pregnant and more than twice as likely to contract a sexually transmitted disease;

Whereas nearly 3 in 4 “tweens”, individuals who are between the ages of 11 and 14, report that dating relationships usually begin at age 14 or younger and about 72 percent of eighth and ninth graders report “dating”;

Whereas 1 in 5 tweens say that their friends are victims of dating violence, and nearly half of tweens who are in relationships know friends who are verbally abused;

Whereas more than 3 times as many tweens (20 percent) as parents of tweens (6 percent) admit that parents know little or nothing about the dating relationships of tweens;

Whereas teen dating abuse most often takes place in the home of 1 of the partners;

Whereas according to Liz Claiborne’s 2009 Parent/Teen Dating Violence Poll, although 82 percent of parents are confident that they could recognize the signs if their child was experiencing dating abuse, a majority of parents (58 percent) could not correctly identify all the warning signs of abuse;

Whereas 74 percent of teenage boys and 66 percent of teenage girls say that they have not had a conversation with a parent about dating abuse in the past year;

Whereas digital abuse and “sexting”, or sending or receiving nude pictures of other young people on a cellphone or on the Internet, is becoming a new frontier for teen dating abuse;

Whereas according to a National Crime Prevention Council survey, 43 percent of middle and high school students reported experiencing cyberbullying in the past year;

Whereas 1 in 4 teens in a relationship say that they have been called names, harassed, or put down by their partner through cellphones and texting;

Whereas according to a survey by The National Campaign, more than half of teen girls say pressure from a boy is a reason girls send suggestive messages or images, while only 18 percent of teen boys say pressure from a girl is a reason for such behavior, and 12 percent of teen girls who have sent suggestive messages or images say they felt “pressured” to do so;

Whereas according to a 2009 survey by Cox Communications, 19 percent of teens revealed that they had been harassed, embarrassed, or threatened online or by text message;

Whereas 3 in 10 young people have “sexted”, and 61 percent of young people who have “sexted” report being pressured to do so at least once;

Whereas targets of digital abuse are almost 3 times more likely to contemplate suicide as those who have not encountered digital abuse, and targets of digital abuse are nearly 3 times more likely to have considered dropping out of school;

Whereas according to Liz Claiborne’s 2010 College Dating Violence and Abuse Poll, 63 percent of college students report having a college friend who experienced violent and abusive dating behavior;

Whereas according to Liz Claiborne’s 2010 College Dating Violence and Abuse Poll, 41 percent of dating college students report experiencing violent and abusive dating behaviors;

Whereas 65 percent of college students who were in an abusive relationship failed to realize that they were in an abusive relationship, and 53 percent of such students said that no one helped them;

Whereas the severity of violence among intimate partners has been shown to be greater in cases where the pattern of violence was established in adolescence;

Whereas primary prevention programs are a key part of addressing teen dating violence, and many successful examples of such programs include education, community outreach, and social marketing campaigns that are culturally appropriate;

Whereas skilled assessment and intervention programs are also necessary for youth victims and abusers; and

Whereas the establishment of National Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Month will benefit schools, communities, and families regardless of socioeconomic status, race, or sex: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the month of February 2011 as “National Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Month”;

(2) supports communities in empowering teens to develop healthier relationships throughout their lives; and

(3) calls upon the people of the United States, including youth, parents, schools, law enforcement, State and local officials, and interested groups to observe National Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Month with appropriate programs and activities that promote awareness and prevention of teen dating violence in their communities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 33—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE RELATING TO THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADMITTANCE OF THE STATE OF KANSAS TO THE UNITED STATES AS THE 34TH STATE

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

S. RES. 33

Whereas January 29, 2011, marks the 150th anniversary of the admittance to the State of Kansas to the United States as the 34th State;

Whereas the sesquicentennial of the statehood of the State of Kansas is cause for celebration and reflection;

Whereas the name Kansas is derived from the Kansa Indians who, among many other Indian tribes, have inhabited the plains of the United States for centuries;

Whereas Kansas received official recognition as a territory in 1854;

Whereas the territorial years of Kansas, commonly known as “Bleeding Kansas”, were marked by violence and bloodshed over whether Kansas would join the United States as a State that permitted slavery;

Whereas the territorial population of Kansas was committed to the ideals of personal freedom and individual liberty, which led to armed conflict with neighboring regions;

Whereas the battle between pro-freedom and pro-slavery interests over the future of Kansas were fought politically and violently in both Kansas and Washington, District of Columbia;

Whereas Kansas was admitted to the United States as a free State on January 29, 1861, under President James Buchanan following a debate that served as a factor in the outbreak of the Civil War;

Whereas the legislature of the State of Kansas convened for the first time in March 1861, only a month prior to the commencement of the Civil War with the firing on Fort Sumter in the State of South Carolina in April 1861;

Whereas two-thirds of the able-bodied males in the State of Kansas served in the Union Army over the course of the Civil War;

Whereas the State of Kansas was born in the midst of blood and battle, has established itself as a national leader in agriculture and aviation, and is a key contributor to the culture of the United States;

Whereas Kansas agricultural producers produce food, fuel, and fiber that is used throughout the United States and exported across the globe;

Whereas Kansas aircraft manufacturers have led the world in producing quality aircraft since the early days of aviation;

Whereas throughout the State and across generations, the people of the State of Kansas employ a work ethic and sense of duty befitting the American Dream, none better exemplify this than President Dwight D. Eisenhower, the boy who rose from humble beginnings to lead as Supreme Allied Commander in World War II and later serve as the 34th President of the United States;

Whereas from the days of the “Bleeding Kansas” border wars through the current deployments in the Middle East, patriotic people of the State of Kansas have answered the call of duty to fight for the United States and the cause of liberty, including Senator Bob Dole who was wounded as a young infantry officer in World War II and later served as Senate Majority Leader and the Republican Nominee for President of the United States in 1996;