

Whereas today more than 50,000,000 women in the United States are alumnae of the Girl Scouts, and approximately 3,300,000 girls and adult volunteers are active members of the Girl Scouts;

Whereas Girl Scouts live in every corner of the United States, Puerto Rico, the territories of the United States, and more than 90 countries overseas;

Whereas Girl Scouts is the largest member of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, a global movement comprised of more than 10,000,000 girls in 145 countries worldwide;

Whereas the robust program of Girl Scouts helps girls develop as leaders and build confidence by learning new skills;

Whereas the award-winning Girl Scout Leadership Program helps each girl discover herself and her values;

Whereas the Girl Scout Leadership Program leadership model helps girls develop skills such as critical thinking, problem solving, cooperation and team building, conflict resolution, advocacy, and other important life skills;

Whereas core programs around Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (referred to in this preamble as “STEM”), environmental stewardship, healthy living, financial literacy, and global citizenship help girls develop a solid foundation in leadership;

Whereas STEM programming, first introduced in 1913 with the “electrician” and “flyer” badges, offers girls of every age science, technology, engineering, and math activities that are relevant to everyday life;

Whereas the award-winning STEM program helps girls build strong, hands-on foundations to become future female leaders and meet the growing need for skilled science and technology professionals in the United States;

Whereas healthy living programs—

(1) help each Girl Scout build the skills necessary to maintain a healthy body, an engaged mind, and a positive spirit; and

(2) teach girls about fitness and nutrition, body image, self-esteem, and relational issues, especially bullying;

Whereas through the 100th Anniversary Take Action Project, “Girl Scouts Forever Green”, Girl Scouts is honoring the commitment of Juliette Low to the outdoors by engaging families, friends, and communities to improve the environment and protect the natural resources of the United States;

Whereas the financial literacy programming of Girl Scouts, most notably the iconic Girl Scout Cookie Program, helps girls set financial goals and gain the confidence needed to ultimately take control of their own financial future;

Whereas the beloved tradition of the Girl Scout Cookie Program has a proven legacy in the United States, as more than 80 percent of highly successful businesswomen were Girl Scouts;

Whereas Girl Scouts has also helped millions of young girls become good global citizens through international exchanges, travel, “take action” and service projects, and newer programs such as “twinning” (where girls in the United States connect with girls in other countries) and virtual Girl Scout troops;

Whereas Girl Scouts has helped girls advance diversity in a multicultural world, connect with local and global communities, and feel empowered to make a difference in the world;

Whereas the Girl Scout Gold Award, the highest honor in Girl Scouting, requires a girl to make a measurable and sustainable difference in the community by—

(1) assessing a need;

(2) designing a solution;

(3) finding the resources and the support to implement the solution;

(4) completing the project; and

(5) inspiring others to sustain the project;

Whereas the Gold Award honors leadership in the Girl Scout tradition because Gold Award recipients have already changed the world as high school students;

Whereas two-thirds of the most accomplished women in public service in the United States were Girl Scouts;

Whereas research by Girl Scouts shows that Girl Scouts alumnae—

(1) have a positive sense of self;

(2) are engaged in community service;

(3) are civically engaged;

(4) have attained high levels of education; and

(5) are successful according to many economic indicators;

Whereas, in addition to the outstanding programs that Girl Scouts offers, Girl Scouts has evolved into the premier expert on the healthy growth and development of girls;

Whereas, since the founding of the Girl Scout Research Institute in 2000, the Institute has become an internationally recognized center for original research, research reviews, and surveys that provide significant insights into the lives of girls;

Whereas the research conducted by Girl Scouts not only informs Girl Scout program development and delivery, but also helps bring the voice of girls to key issues in the public sphere;

Whereas, by bringing greater attention to the health, education, and developmental needs of girls, Girl Scouts provides a voice for girls with policymakers, business leaders, educators, and all other stakeholders who care about the healthy growth and development of girls;

Whereas Girl Scouts ensures that issues such as STEM education, bullying prevention, unhealthy perceptions of beauty as portrayed by the media, and many other important issues—

(1) are brought to the attention of the public; and

(2) are addressed through public policy at the national, State, and local levels; and

Whereas Girl Scouts of the USA is recognizing its 100th anniversary by designating 2012 as the “Year of the Girl”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of empowering girls to lead with courage, confidence, and character;

(2) congratulates Girl Scouts of the USA on its 100th anniversary; and

(3) designates 2012 as the “Year of the Girl”.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to join Senator MIKULSKI in submitting a resolution honoring the 100th anniversary of Girl Scouting. In March of 2012, the Girl Scouts of America will celebrate a century as the world’s preeminent organization dedicated solely to helping young women develop the character and skills for future success.

The Girl Scouts have a tremendous history that should be celebrated and remembered. Since this organization was founded in 1912 in by Juliette Gordon Low, more than 50 million American girls have learned the values of integrity, leadership, and volunteerism. Today, there are more than 3.7 million members in 236,000 local troops throughout the United States and its territories, Girls Scouts has a global reach, with more than 10 million members in 145 countries. As the program

continues to inspire, challenge, and empower young women across our Nation and around the world, its members are seeking to come together and recognize its 100th year of creating challenges, opportunities, and unforgettable memories.

In 2009, I introduced the Girl Scouts USA Centennial Commemorative Coin Act with Senator MIKULSKI. Our bill, which passed both the House and Senate unanimously and was signed into law by the President, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative silver-dollar coins, which will be issued in 2013. Proceeds from the coin sales will benefit the Girl Scouts Centennial Year activities and the preservation of the Juliette Gordon Low Birthplace so that future generations of Girl Scouts will be able to pay tribute to the history of this notable organization.

With more than 16,000 girl and adult members, Girl Scouts of Maine is my State’s preeminent organization dedicated solely to girls, all girls, where, in an accepting and nurturing environment, girls build the character and skills for success that last a lifetime. I thoroughly enjoyed my years as a Girl Scout in my hometown of Caribou, ME, including the two summers I spent at Camp Natarswi, so it gives me great pleasure to join in celebrating this important anniversary. On behalf of Girl Scouts in Maine and across America, I am pleased to introduce this resolution in celebration of 100 years of Girl Scouting.

SENATE RESOLUTION 311—TO AUTHORIZE THE PRINTING OF A COLLECTION OF THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 311

Resolved, That a collection of the rules of the committees of the Senate, together with related materials, be printed as a Senate document, and that there be printed 250 additional copies of such document for the use of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 922. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2354, making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 923. Mr. REID (for Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. TOOMEY)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1759, to facilitate the hosting in the United States of the 34th America’s Cup by authorizing certain eligible vessels to participate in activities related to the competition.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 922. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the bill H.R. 2354, making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page ____, between lines ____ and ____, insert the following:

SEC. ____ WATER INFRASTRUCTURE JOBS AMENDMENT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the State water pollution control and State drinking water revolving funds create jobs, repair crumbling infrastructure, and protect public health;

(2) the State water pollution control and State drinking water revolving funds invest in short- and long-term improvements in communities across the United States, providing significant environmental, economic, and public health benefits;

(3) the water infrastructure of the United States is approaching a tipping point, as each day, the poor condition of water infrastructure of the United States results in significant losses and damage from broken water and sewer mains, sewage overflows, and other negative impacts of a water infrastructure system that is nearing the end of the useful life cycle of the system;

(4) the most recent infrastructure report card of the American Society of Civil Engineers gave the water infrastructure of the United States a D-, the lowest of any category;

(5) the Environmental Protection Agency estimates for the next 20 years put wastewater needs at \$187,900,000,000 and drinking water needs at \$334,800,000,000;

(6) investments in water infrastructure provide significant economic benefits and enjoy a strong return on investment;

(7) the United States Conference of Mayors notes that each public dollar invested in water infrastructure increases private, long-term Gross Domestic Product output by \$6.35;

(8) The National Association of Utility Contractors estimates that \$1,000,000,000 of water infrastructure investment can create more than 26,000 jobs; and

(9) the Department of Commerce estimates that each job created in the local water and sewer industry creates 3.68 jobs in the national economy, and each public dollar spent yields \$2.62 in economic output in other industries.

(b) CAPITALIZATION GRANTS.—Of the total amount made available by this Act, 4 percent shall be made available to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this section as the “Administrator”) to establish water infrastructure grants, of which—

(1) ⅓ shall be for capitalization grants for State water pollution control revolving funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.); and

(2) ⅓ shall be for capitalization grants for State drinking water treatment revolving loan funds under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12).

(c) FEDERAL SHARE.—Notwithstanding section 202 and paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 602(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1282, 1382(b)) and section 1452(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12(e)), the Federal share of the costs of a grant under this section shall be 90 percent.

(d) AVAILABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amounts made available to the Administrator under this section shall be available for obligation until the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) SCHEDULE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall obligate not less than 50 percent of the amounts made available under this section.

(e) USE OF AMOUNTS.—

(1) PRIORITY.—The Administrator shall only make a grant available under this section for projects that are on a State priority list and ready to proceed to construction not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding section 603 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1383), the Governor of a State may—

(A) reserve an amount equal to not more than the greater of—

(i) 33 percent of a capitalization grant made under this section; and

(ii) 33 percent of a capitalization grant made under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12); and

(B) add the reserved funds to any funds provided to the State under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12).

(3) GREEN PROJECTS.—To the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications, not less than 20 percent of the funds made available under this section to State water pollution control revolving funds, and not less than 10 percent of the funds made available under this section to State drinking water treatment revolving funds, shall be for projects that address—

(A) watershed restoration;

(B) green infrastructure, including through the use of watershed-based environmental management approaches;

(C) water or energy efficiency improvements; or

(D) other environmentally innovative activities.

(4) TRIBAL GRANTS.—Notwithstanding section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1377(c)), the Administrator shall reserve not less than 1.5 percent of the amounts made available under this section to carry out that section.

(5) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—The Administrator may retain up to .15 percent of the amounts made available under this section for management and oversight purposes.

SA 923. Mr. REID (for Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. TOOMEY)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1759, to facilitate the hosting in the United States of the 34th America’s Cup by authorizing certain eligible vessels to participate in activities related to the competition; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 7. VESSEL DOCUMENTATION EXEMPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding sections 12112 and 12132 and chapter 551 of title 46, United States Code, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating may issue a certificate of documentation with a coastwise endorsement for each of the following vessels:

(1) LNG GEMINI (United States official number 595752).

(2) LNG LEO (United States official number 595753).

(3) LNG VIRGO (United States official number 595755).

(b) LIMITATION ON OPERATION.—Coastwise trade authorized under subsection (a) shall be limited to carriage of natural gas, as that term is defined in section 3(13) of the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 1502(13)).

(c) TERMINATION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF ENDORSEMENTS.—The coastwise endorsement issued under subsection (a) for a vessel shall

expire on the date of the sale of the vessel by the owner of the vessel on the date of enactment of this Act to a person who is not related by ownership or control to such owner.

SEC. 8. OPERATION OF DRY DOCK IN KETCHIKAN, ALASKA.

A vessel transported in Dry Dock #2 (State of Alaska registration AIDEA FDD-2) is not merchandise for purposes of section 55102 of title 46, United States Code, if, during such transportation, Dry Dock #2 remains connected by a utility or other connecting line to pier-side moorage located in Ketchikan, Alaska.

NOTICE OF INTENT TO OBJECT TO PROCEEDING

I, Senator CHARLES GRASSLEY, intend to object to proceeding to the nomination of Jessica Rosenworcel and Ajit Pai to be commissioners on the Federal Communications Commission, dated November 3, 2011.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources will hold a business meeting on Thursday, November 10, 2011 at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The purpose of the business meeting is to consider pending calendar business.

For further information, please contact Sam Fowler at (202) 224-7571 or Allison Seyferth at (202) 224-4905.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The hearing will be held on Thursday, November 17, 2011, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on the Secretary of the Interior’s Order No. 3315 to Consolidate and Establish the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement within the Bureau of Land Management.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send it to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, 304 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510-6150, or by email to Jake_McCook@energy.senate.gov.

For further information, please contact Patricia Beneke (202) 224-5451 or Jake McCook (202) 224-9313.