

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

The resolution (S. Res. 241) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 241

Whereas information and referral services link the consumer who has a need or problem with the most appropriate service to address that need or solve that problem;

Whereas quality information and referral services are the keystone point of entry to the entire human services structure delivery system;

Whereas information and referral services have been recognized in Federal legislation for more than 35 years since the 1973 reauthorization of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), and the subsequent establishment of the national Eldercare Locator and the development of Aging and Disability Resource Centers;

Whereas, as of the date of agreement to this resolution, the United States is served by information and referral through 2-1-1 programs, aging information and referral services, Aging and Disability Resource Centers, child care resource and referral services, military family centers, and other specialty information and referral services;

Whereas individuals who understand the variety of services available are better equipped to make decisions;

Whereas, in 1997, the national 2-1-1 initiative began with the United Way of Metropolitan Atlanta creating the first 24-hour telephone information and referral service using the easy-to-remember 2-1-1 dialing code for access;

Whereas, in 2000, the Federal Communications Commission reserved the 2-1-1 dialing code for community information and referral services, intended as an easy-to-remember and universally recognizable number that would serve as a vital connection between individuals and families in need, and appropriate community-based organizations and government agencies, on a regular basis and in times of disaster;

Whereas the Alliance of Information and Referral Systems has been providing professional standards and credentialing programs for those operating information and referral services;

Whereas expanding access to information about, and referrals to, services provides individuals with lower cost and safer options for managing their needs, and is likely to reduce confusion, frustration, and inaccessibility to services; and

Whereas requests for assistance through information and referral services and 2-1-1 have increased across the United States due to the economic crisis: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for the designation of November 16, 2011, as National Information and Referral Services Day—

(A) to raise public awareness about the existence and importance of information and referral services available to all people in the United States; and

(B) to more effectively target those services to reach individuals most in need;

(2) encourages activities in communities across the United States involving schools, nonprofit organizations, businesses, and other entities to ensure information and referral services are part of everyday life in addition to emergency preparedness programs; and

(3) reaffirms the importance of clear and consistent professional standards to govern every aspect of quality information and referral services.

RECOGNIZING THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 323, which was submitted earlier today.

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

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 323) recognizing the 75th anniversary of the Welfare Program of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and the significant impact of the Welfare Program in the United States and throughout the world in helping people in need.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I support this resolution recognizing the 75th anniversary of the welfare program of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, LDS. This resolution recognizes and commends the LDS Church and its members for 75 years of donating their time, energy, and resources to benefit people across the Nation and throughout the world.

Since its creation in 1936, the LDS welfare program has matured to a point where its reach can be felt across the globe by people of all nations and religious affiliations. Founded to help others achieve self-reliance, the program has remained true to its founding values as it has grown. To date, a remarkable 63,000 tons of food has been distributed by the welfare program to people in need across the globe. In addition to food distribution, the program has provided much needed clothing, medical aid, and services to help people gain long-term stability in the workforce and in the home.

Over 300 LDS Employment Research Service Centers around the world provide people with jobs skills training, resume-writing workshops, interviewing classes, and assistance in finding employment. In addition, Deseret Industries, an LDS Church-run group of thrift stores, provides refugees and the disabled with the employment they need to gain on-the-job experience before moving on to long-term employment. Another arm of the welfare program, LDS Family Services, provides adoption services, support groups for addiction recovery, and counseling for a variety of emotional, social, and spiritual challenges.

There is a common assumption that if the Federal Government does not address a problem, no one else will. The LDS welfare program is evidence that private charities play a vital role in providing for the social, mental, physical, and spiritual welfare of this Nation's citizens. President Ronald Reagan recognized this truth.

He believed that government could not provide a solution for every problem. He also understood that there is much that the government can learn from the sound management of the

LDS welfare program and other private charitable organizations. In fact, President Reagan said of the LDS welfare program, "If, during the period of the Great Depression, every church had come forth with a welfare program founded on correct principles . . . we would not be in the difficulty in which we find ourselves today."

As I look at the surging national debt driven largely by poorly structured entitlement programs, I can't help but think that President Reagan's words are as true today as they were in 1982.

The LDS welfare program is an inspirational example of what a private organization can accomplish as ordinary people give of their money, time, and talents. I wish to congratulate the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, its leadership, and its worldwide membership on the success of this great program.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 323) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 323

Whereas in 1936, while the United States was mired in the Great Depression, Heber J. Grant, President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (referred to in this Resolution as "the LDS Church"), announced the creation of what came to be known as the Welfare Program;

Whereas President Grant explained, "Our primary purpose was to set up . . . a system under which the curse of idleness would be done away with, the evils of a dole abolished, and independence, industry, thrift and self respect be once more established amongst our people . . . The aim of the Church is to help the people to help themselves. Work is to be re-enthroned as the ruling principle of the lives of our Church membership.;"

Whereas, the LDS Church's Welfare Program, which is based on the principles of self-reliance and industry, has expanded throughout the world and assists people of all faiths by caring for the needy while simultaneously teaching principles to help them become self-reliant and retain their self respect;

Whereas funding for the LDS Church's Welfare Program is provided by the members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, who routinely fast for 2 consecutive meals every month and make donations to the LDS Church's Welfare Program that is at least equal to the money they would have spent on food;

Whereas the LDS Church's Welfare Program provides opportunities for members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to help the less fortunate by working at dozens of farms and canneries located throughout the United States and Canada that produce food for needy people;

Whereas needy people in the community are identified by the leader of each local church congregation, in consultation with other local leaders, including the Relief Society President (a woman from the congregation who serves as the local leader of the LDS Church's women's organization);

Whereas people in need are provided free food and household items at facilities called Bishop's Storehouses after receiving a written requisition from the leader of their local congregation;

Whereas the 129 Bishop's Storehouses, which are located throughout the world, provide needed commodities from the consecrated sacrifices of members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints;

Whereas recipients of these commodities are given service opportunities, to the extent of their ability, which allow them to demonstrate their gratitude for what they have received;

Whereas employment resource service centers, which are also part of the LDS Church's Welfare Program, provide a place where people can receive job training, learn to enhance their resumes, and find job opportunities;

Whereas there are nearly 300 employment resource service centers throughout the world, at which volunteers help hundreds of thousands of people to find jobs every year, a large percentage of whom are not members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints;

Whereas the LDS Church's Welfare Program also includes Deseret Industries, which serves as an employment training facility and operates thrift stores;

Whereas these thrift stores provide on-the-job experience for refugees or others who need help qualifying for long-term employment and are stocked by individual donations, which are offered to the public at inexpensive prices;

Whereas the LDS Church's Welfare Program also includes LDS Family Services, a private, nonprofit organization that provides counseling, adoption services, addiction recovery support groups, and resources for social, emotional, and spiritual challenges;

Whereas the influence and power for good exerted by the Welfare Program of the LDS Church has greatly expanded over its 75-year history; and

Whereas the positive impact of the LDS Church's Welfare Program in the United States has assisted untold numbers of United States citizens;

Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 75th Anniversary of the Welfare Program of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints;

(2) congratulates the members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for the significant contribution that its Welfare Program has had on United States citizens and many people throughout the world; and

(3) commends the many efforts made by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and its members, through its Welfare Program, to serve others regardless of religious affiliation.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2011

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, November 16, 2011; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate be in a period of morning business for 1 hour, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the majority controlling the first half and the Republicans controlling the final half; and that following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of H.R. 2354, the Energy and Water appropriations bill.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. As I indicated an hour or so ago, Mr. President, I hope we are

going to be able to get some kind of agreement on the Energy and Water appropriations bill. We also have to consider the continuing resolution, the conference report on the first minibus we did, and the Department of Defense authorization bill. So we have a lot to do in a short period of time. Senators will be notified when votes are scheduled.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, November 16, 2011, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

DEBORAH J. JEFFREY, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL, CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE, VICE GERALD WALPIN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

MARK J. MAZUR, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, VICE MICHAEL F. MUNDACA, RESIGNED.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate November 15, 2011:

THE JUDICIARY

SHARON L. GLEASON, OF ALASKA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA.
YVONNE GONZALEZ ROGERS, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.