

Risch  
Sessions

Shelby  
Snowe

Voinovich  
Wicker

#### NOT VOTING—15

Brownback  
Byrd  
DeMint  
Ensign  
Graham

Gregg  
Hatch  
Hutchison  
Inouye  
Landrieu

Pryor  
Roberts  
Sanders  
Thune  
Vitter

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 52, the nays are 33. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be notified of the Senate's action.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

The Senator from Wyoming is recognized.

#### 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, Scouting came to America 100 years ago because of a good deed. We are now entering the second 100 years of Boy Scouting. As I said, Scouting came to America 100 years ago yesterday because of a good deed. An American, William Boyce, was visiting London when he suddenly got lost in the fog. A young boy found him and helped him find his way. When Mr. Boyce offered to give the young boy money, he said, "No, thank you, sir, I am a Scout. I won't take anything for helping." Boyce was so overcome by the Scout's generosity that he arranged to meet with Lord Robert Baden-Powell, the founder of Scouts in Great Britain. After returning from his trip, Mr. Boyce met with a group of American businessmen, educators, and political leaders and founded the Boy Scouts of America on February 8, 1910. Nobody knows what happened to the boy who guided Mr. Boyce through the foggy streets of London that day, but his kindness lives on in the spirit of each Boy Scout today.

The Boy Scouts is one of the largest youth organizations in the United States—one of the very few recognized by Congress. Since its founding in 1910, it is estimated that more than 110 million Americans have served as members within its ranks. Scouting offers young people the promise of friendship, an opportunity to set positive goals, and teaches boys how to experience the outdoors. Above all, Scouting is about service and building character.

To understand Scouting, you only need to look at the Scout Oath. The oath sets out the principles of Scouting and explains just what it means to be a Boy Scout. It goes:

On my honor—

Meaning the Scouts live by their word and promise to follow the Scout Oath—

I will do my best—

Scouts measure their achievements against their own high standards. Scouts do so without being influenced by peer pressure or what other people do—

to do my duty to God—

Scouts are reverent toward God. They are faithful in their duties, and Scouts respect the beliefs of others—and my country—

Scouts keep the United States a strong and fair Nation by learning about our system of government and acting as responsible citizens. Scouts work to improve their communities and seek to protect and use our national resources wisely—

and to obey the scout law—

Scouts respect and live by the 12 points of the Scout Law. These 12 points are guidelines which lead people to make responsible choices—

to help other people at all times—

Scouts recognize that there are many people in need.

They know that a cheerful smile and helping hand will ease the burden of most who need assistance—

to keep myself physically strong—

Scouts pledge to take care of their bodies so that it will serve for an entire lifetime. That means eating nutritious foods and exercising regularly. It also means Scouts avoid harmful drugs, alcohol, and tobacco—

mentally awake—

Scouts develop their minds both in the classroom and outside of school. They are curious about everything around them and work hard to make the most of their abilities—and morally straight.

To be a person of strong character, a Scout's relationship with others should be honest and open. Scouts respect and defend the rights of all people, and they are clean in their speech and actions.

All Scouts reaching the first rank of Tenderfoot must be able to recite and explain the meaning of the Scout Oath.

The Boy Scouts also empower young people to pursue meaningful life goals. That includes putting them on the path to Scouting's highest honor.

To backtrack just a moment, because one of the points of that Scout Oath, or promise, was to obey the Scout Law, this is the new Boy Scout Handbook. I had a hard-bound one. Now they have a spiral-bound one that makes it much easier to get into. The Scout promise says that you will obey the Scout Law. The Scout Law is that "a scout is trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent"—all good virtues that are promoted. There aren't a lot of youth organizations now that promote virtues and build character.

So it has been helpful from that standpoint for a lot of people, including myself.

The Boy Scouts do empower young people to pursue meaningful goals. A major goal of Scouts is to be on the path of Scouting's highest honor, which is to be an Eagle Scout. The first Boy Scout Handbook described an Eagle Scout as "the all-around perfect Scout." That is a very demanding standard and may explain why fewer than 4 percent of Boy Scouts reach the rank of Eagle Scout. Pursuing this honor requires young people to master the skills of leadership, service, and outdoor know-how. It also requires the practice of good citizenship and sound ethical behavior. Above all, once you are an Eagle Scout, you are always an Eagle Scout. It is something that is listed on resumes for the rest of their life—one of the few works from youth that can be listed on a resume.

From 1912 to 2009, 2 million Boy Scouts earned the Eagle Scout rank. Eagle Scouts have become leaders in all walks of life, including business, academics, entertainment, science, and, yes, even government. Within the 111th Congress alone, there are 22 Members who received their Eagle Scout awards. Eagle Scouts also leave an everlasting impact on their communities through the civic projects they complete to earn their rank. Park improvement projects, trail enhancements, organizing community events, and construction projects only begin to explain the things Eagle Scouts have done to improve the world around them.

Over its 100-year history in America, Boy Scouting has shaped many young lives. The service that Scouts have performed is immeasurable, but there are many noteworthy moments.

During World War I, Scouts played an important role in the war effort by collecting used paper and glass from homes. They also sold Liberty Bonds during World War I, valuing over \$147 million. Congress was so grateful for the service of the Boy Scouts that they granted the Boy Scouts of America a special charter in 1916. President Roosevelt called on Scouts to help the needy in 1934 during the Great Depression. Throughout World War II, they again collected materials and sold war bonds to help the allied effort. By 1954, there were over 100,000 Boy Scout units, and in 2000 the Boy Scouts honored its 100 millionth member.

I rise today to honor the 100th anniversary of Boy Scouts. I also wish to draw attention to the release of the 100th anniversary commemorative stamp to be released by the Postal Service this summer. Scouting has meant a great deal to me and my family over the years, and I wish to recognize this momentous occasion.

With the Boy Scouts of America, the values of leadership, service, character, and achievement will live on to make our communities a better place. Remember, it all began with a good deed on the streets of London. That is why

the Scout Slogan reads "Do a Good Turn Daily."

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. HAGAN). The Senator from Florida is recognized.

#### NASA

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Madam President, the President of the United States has come forth with a budget for the future of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. I can tell you that, among the aerospace community, it has not been well received. The perception is that when the President's proposed budget is to cancel the Constellation Program, which was the program from the previous administration that was to take us to the Moon by 2020—a position, by the way, that then-candidate Senator Obama had embraced—it has not been well received because the perception is that it is killing the manned space program for the United States. That perception is not entirely true, but we live in a world here in the government where we have to set policy and flesh out that policy with authorization and then appropriations for that policy. We live in a world where perception often governs instead of the actual substance.

It is my hope, as we have a hearing in our Science and Space Subcommittee of the Commerce Committee, which I have the privilege of chairing, that we can start to separate the perception from the substance. What the President has proposed actually has some very good things. In the first place, this ridiculous idea from the previous administration that we were going to shut down the International Space Station in 2015, when, in fact, it hasn't even been completed—as a matter of fact, the mission that took off, I guess it was last night, that has the last major component to go up to complete the International Space Station, and then the remaining four flights of the space shuttle will take up additional experiments and equipment, and then the station will be fully ready for business.

The idea from the previous administration that we were only going to have it until 2015, of course, was ridiculous. The Obama administration has come out and said we are going to extend it until 2020. That is a good thing. That is the right thing.

The administration also has said NASA is one of the few civilian agencies it is recommending, to the Congress, get additional funding, and it is no small amount. It is an additional \$6 billion the President is recommending over the next 5 years. That is substantial, given the fact that the NASA budget is a very small budget compared to the rest of the Federal agencies. However, that amount is only half of what was recommended by the Obama-appointed blue ribbon panel, called the Norman Augustine Commission, looking at the future of spaceflight—only

half but it is substantial. I should note that is a step in the right direction.

The Obama administration has also recommended a substantial increase in research and development and particularly with regard to a heavy-lift vehicle that will change NASA's mission from just going to and from low-Earth orbit, where we have done all our work in the last three decades with the space shuttle—to and from low-Earth orbit, either to the space station or certain projects such as the Hubble space telescope, which has been miraculous, and the refurbishing missions that have kept that space telescope alive and has opened our understanding and knowledge of the heavens and is peering back into the beginning of time. That has been extraordinary.

The President has said: Let's get out of low-Earth orbit and explore the heavens. That is all a good thing. But here is where the President, in his roll-out of his recommended budget, made the mistake and has given the perception that he has killed the manned space program. He just said we are going to cancel Constellation. They did not explain: But we have to do an aggressive effort toward building the new heavy-lift vehicle to take us out into the heavens. They put all their eggs in the basket to say we are going to let these commercial companies develop rockets that are going to take us to and from the space station, first with cargo, and then we are going to human rate them for human crews.

But the first commercial rocket, Space X, is supposed to have flown six times by now. They have not flown that Falcon 9 rocket yet. They are saying they are going to fly it this spring. Let's hope they do, and let's hope it is successful.

But what if it isn't? There is another one, a much smaller rocket called Orbital Sciences. They want to take cargo. Ultimately, they would like to take humans. But they have not gotten off the ground with the first test rocket.

For us, where safety ought to be primacy—and one of the key fundamentals for the Constellation Program was to create a rocket and a follow-on heavy-lift rocket that was going to increase, by a factor of 10, the safety for astronauts because the space shuttle has 1,500 parts, any one of which, if it malfunctions, that is it. It is tube city. It is a catastrophic loss.

The idea is to have a rocket that builds in a lot more safety for the humans going to and from the space station and ultimately a heavy-lift rocket that gets us out of low-Earth orbit.

What I think the President needs to do, he has to repair the image because the perception is he has killed the manned space program. He does not want to do that. I know the President. The Presiding Officer knows the President. He is a great space aficionado. But the perception is there, and it has to be corrected.

The first thing he should do is set a goal. Presidents are the only ones who

can lead America's space program. A Senate committee cannot do it. The Administrator of NASA cannot do it. Only Presidents can set the vision and the goal, and that goal ought to be what we all know is where we want to go and that is to the planet Mars.

If you think I am reaching too far, no less than one of the most critical editorial pages of NASA in America this morning endorsed the goal of going to Mars. That is the New York Times editorial page. This is what a bunch of us have been saying for years: The goal is Mars. We have to develop the technology, the vehicles, the safety systems, the life support systems to get there. But the President needs to set the goal and set the vision that this is where we are going.

If the President would do this, and then if he would turn the architecture over to his science adviser and to his Administrator of NASA and that great team, and if they would continue with the testing of the rocket that has already flown successfully, that will be a precursor to building the heavy-lift vehicle—if they will continue that testing, then the President will be well on the way of doing what he wants to do, which is for America to be the leader in space exploration and combined with other countries, where it is appropriate, in international exploration, as we have on the International Space Station.

I urge the White House to start listening to some of their most vigorous supporters in the Congress. I can tell you other Members on both sides of the aisle are not pleased with the way the President's message about the future of human spaceflight has been received. If we can work together, we can get the perception of our space exploration back on track.

#### HEALTH CARE REFORM

Madam President, I wish to say, in conclusion, I am hopeful that as we have seen over the last couple days, as we have been in this blizzard and we have had time to reflect and read and sometimes hear the commentary on the radio and TV, all the shrillness we have seen on display over the last several months is going to subside and, in a bipartisan way, the country can start healing.

For the country to heal, we must change the discourse in the public square. Civility, not savagery, is the only way a democracy can proceed and succeed. Politics cannot be the blood sport that takes people down on a personal basis, where the attitude is that I am all right and you are all wrong because that leaves little room for consensus building, and consensus building is so essential to the functioning of a democracy.

As we get into more of the discussion with regard to health care, health insurance reform, it is my prayer that we have much more conciliation and mediation and moderation in our views so we can build consensus. Consensus building is the finest hour of a democracy in representing all the people.