

The foundation was conceived as one way to carry on what has been described as the “Udall ethic”—a reverence for the natural world, a deep commitment to public service, and a respect and admiration for Native American communities.

With this ethic as his lodestar, Terry has led the board of the foundation, whose members are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, from its inception. And over the past two decades, Terry has helped define and hone the foundation’s mission, enabled it to grow and flourish, and ensured that it had the necessary resources to do its work.

As set forth in its founding legislation, the purposes of the foundation are many: to increase the awareness of, the importance of, and promote the benefit and enjoyment of, the Nation’s natural resources; to foster a greater recognition and understanding of the role of the environment, public lands, and resources in the development of the United States; to identify critical environmental issues; to develop resources to train professionals properly in environmental and related fields; to provide educational outreach regarding environmental policy; to develop resources to train Native American and Alaska Native professionals in health care and public policy; and through the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution, provide assessment, mediation, and other related services to resolve environmental disputes involving Federal agencies.

In pursuit of these purposes, under Terry’s leadership, the foundation has instituted several programs, including the following: annual scholarships and fellowships to outstanding students who intend to pursue careers related to the environment; annual scholarships and internships to outstanding Native American and Alaska Native college students who intend to pursue careers in health care and tribal public policy; Parks in Focus, which takes young people into national and State parks to expose them to the grandeur of the Nation’s natural resources and instill a sustainable appreciation for the environment; and the Native Nations Institute for Leadership, Management, and Policy, NNI, which focuses on leadership education for tribal leaders and on policy research. The Udall Foundation and the University of Arizona co-founded NNI, building on the research programs of the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development.

Moreover, the foundation works in cooperation with the Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy at the University of Arizona on various activities, including environmental research and conflict resolution.

One of the foundation’s most outstanding initiatives is the Native American Internship Program. This program provides Native American and Alaska Native students with an opportunity to learn about Congress, Cabi-

net departments, and the White House. I am always proud to host these students in my Senate office as interns, where they put their considerable talents to work. Getting to know those outstanding young people is a highlight of every year for me, and that is thanks to Terry’s hard work.

Terry is a one-of-a-kind leader, and he has nurtured and grown the foundation from a mere idea into a respected and established independent institution.

Terry’s retirement means that a new leader will take the helm of the foundation’s board. We all know that change is never easy, but I am confident the foundation will thrive for many years to come because Terry laid such solid ground on which to continue to build. And the top-rate staff Terry helped assemble will ensure a continuity that will keep the foundation on mission.

On a more personal level, I observe that Terry is the consummate competitor—whether on the golf course or in the legislative arena—and he has never shied away from a fight if it was necessary to get the right things done.

I also note that during the time that he led the foundation’s board of trustees, Terry also ran his own successful firm and played an active role in his community. His commitment to public service meant that he took time away from his own business—and more importantly, his family—to oversee the foundation’s work. Those are the sacrifices of a true public servant.

My father had that same core—he passionately believed that public service was an honorable calling. It is little wonder that Mo Udall hired Terry as his chief of staff many years ago in the U.S. House. Hand in hand with Representative Mo Udall, Terry worked on historic pieces of legislation that have protected our Nation’s public lands and ensured that our government lived up to its obligations to Native Americans.

As my dad used to say, “If the good guys don’t get involved, the scoundrels will.” I know my dad would say that Terry Bracy’s support and loyalty were invaluable to his own career. And Mo would be the first in line to heartily congratulate Terry on his successful tenure heading the foundation’s board and creating a lasting public service legacy.

Terry wasn’t just important to my dad, he was important to my Uncle Stewart. And I want to mention that it was Terry who suggested changing the official name of the Udall Foundation to recognize my uncle, the late Stewart L. Udall as well.

My dad and my uncle were extremely close, and Terry believed that naming the foundation for both Udalls, on one level, brought them together again. The christening of the foundation’s building in Tucson, AZ, 2 years ago was the last significant public appearance that Stewart made before he died, and it was a proud and moving day for all of us. I treasure the photos that were

taken that day of the Udall family, and I will always cherish the memories. I credit Terry with making that day possible.

The Udall Foundation will recognize Terry Bracy’s contributions at a dinner in Tucson on October 27. I am sorry that I won’t be able to attend the function, as I will be on international travel. But while I can’t be there in person, I will be there in spirit, applauding Terry for everything that he has done for the foundation and its important mission.

In the meantime, I urge everyone in this body to join me in recognizing Terry Bracy for his many significant contributions. Terry, thank you.●

TRIBUTE TO KATHY CLONINGER, CEO OF GIRL SCOUTS U.S.A.

● Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, Senator CORKER and I wish to recognize Kathy Cloninger for her outstanding service as the chief executive officer of Girl Scouts of the USA for the past 8 years and her 28 years of service to the Girl Scouts movement.

Kathy is a shining example of American leadership and service. She has devoted her life to girls and to one of America’s most treasured institutions. We honor her today for a career that has been dedicated to building girls of courage, confidence, and character who make the world a better place.

Kathy’s journey with Girl Scouts began in 1983 and spanned more than two decades of service as the head of Girl Scout councils in Tennessee, Texas, and Colorado. During her tenure as CEO of the Girl Scouts of Cumberland, TN, Girl Scout membership in our region rose to more than 25,000 girls—an increase of nearly 40 percent. She was also responsible for creating an outreach program that tripled the number of African-American Girl Scouts, increased the participation of Hispanic girls, and brought more than 1,000 girls in public housing into the program.

Since assuming her role as CEO of Girl Scouts of the USA in 2004, Kathy has transformed the Girl Scout movement. Under her guidance, the Girl Scouts accomplished the remarkable task of successfully merging 315 councils down to 112 high-performance councils nationwide. Kathy has unified the Girl Scout movement around a common mission and business strategy, laying a sound foundation for success as the organization looks towards its 100th anniversary and beyond.

Kathy’s service goes well beyond Girl Scouts. She has received numerous awards for her work on behalf of youth empowerment and the nonprofit community, including Nonprofit CEO of the Year 2000 from the Center for Nonprofit Management. In 2010, Kathy was named one of the “21 Leaders for the 21st Century” by Women’s eNews.

Mr. President, we ask our colleagues to join us in thanking Kathy Cloninger for nearly 30 years of service to the

Girl Scouts and our country. Kathy leaves Girl Scouts on the eve of its 100th anniversary, with a mission and program that is as critically important today as it was 100 years ago. We wish her the best in all of her continuing work for girls nationwide, and we welcome her back home to Tennessee.●

TRIBUTE TO AMBER AUGUSTUS

● Mr. COONS. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I rise to honor the 2012 recipient of the Delaware Teacher of the Year Award, Mrs. Amber Augustus. For over 7 years, Mrs. Augustus has been providing Delaware children with an exceptional education in the fields of Social Studies, Math, and Science. Every day Amber approaches teaching with an unyielding determination and passion that fosters a wonderful learning environment for her students. Today, I give thanks to her and all the teachers across the state of Delaware who help foster a love for learning and a desire for knowledge with every student they teach.

It is essential that we continue to take the time to honor excellent educators who are devoted to preparing the next generation of young adults. Day in and day out, teachers and educators across the country are tasked with the enormous responsibility of preparing our children for their futures and helping them to achieve their dreams. It is imperative that we encourage our teachers and thank them for inspiring our youth to be all that they can be. Mr. President, teachers like Amber Augustus are shining examples of the generous and giving spirit of the American people.

I congratulate Mrs. Amber Augustus on being named the 2012 Delaware Teacher of the Year. Her hard work and dedication to her students and the state of Delaware is greatly appreciated. On behalf of all Delawareans, I extend my thanks to each and every teacher who was nominated for this coveted award and to the continued efforts of teachers across the country to invest in and provide quality education to America's youth.●

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE MONTH

● Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I wish to submit for the RECORD an article written by Scott Zimmerman, cooperatives specialist with the Rocky Mountain Farmers Union and published October 15, 2011, in the Wyoming Livestock Journal. The article's title is "Cooperatives Continue to Shape the Landscape in Rural Wyoming."

Across the country, October is celebrated as National Cooperative Month. With the fall harvest season upon us, our Nation's farmers are seeing the fruits of their labors. Gov. Matt Mead has declared October Cooperative Month in my home State of Wyoming. In his article, Scott Zimmerman traces the history of cooperatives and ex-

plains how their founding principles continue to guide cooperatives today.

As Mr. Zimmerman points out, cooperatives form the basis of life in many rural communities. Cooperatives have shaped the landscape of American agriculture and rural way of life. For example, their pioneering organization led to memberowned and operated Rural Electric Associations. These co-ops first brought electricity to many small Wyoming communities. Additionally, cooperatives help many small Wyoming farmers and ranchers keep their costs low by purchasing needed inputs such as fertilizer, seed, and fuel at a discount. They accomplish this by pooling their purchasing power and buying farm inputs with volume pricing, thus taking advantage of their collective economy of scale.

The author also notes how cooperatives market their goods together as well. This allows buyers to source larger volumes of a product from a single seller, rather than attempting to procure a similar volume from many different sellers. This increased procurement efficiency allows buyers to offer higher prices to the co-op members than they would otherwise receive.

American consumers also have reason to celebrate National Cooperative Month. By contributing to increased efficiency, both in the way farm inputs are purchased and outputs are sold, consumers as well as co-op members benefit. Cooperatives provide lower prices to the final consumer by keeping the cost to produce and market their goods and services down.

Two of the founding principles of cooperatives are cooperation among cooperatives and commitment to their communities. I would like to acknowledge and recognize Scott Zimmerman and all co-op members who assist in bringing safe, wholesome, and affordable food to our tables in a spirit of cooperation and community involvement.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COOPERATIVES CONTINUE TO SHAPE THE LANDSCAPE IN RURAL WYOMING

(By Scott Zimmerman, Cooperatives Specialist, Rocky Mountain Farmers Union)

October is being celebrated across the U.S. as National Cooperative Month, and Governor Matt Mead has signed a proclamation declaring Cooperative Month in Wyoming as part of this celebration. Here at Rocky Mountain Farmers Union and our Cooperative Development Center we applaud the Governor's action, and we join with him in saluting cooperatives nationwide.

To understand what cooperatives mean today, it helps to understand the history of cooperatives. The cooperative movement began in Europe in the 19th Century, not long after the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. The increasing mechanization of the European economy transformed society. It threatened the livelihoods of skilled workers and destroyed businesses too small to compete with industrial giants. Labor and social movements attempted to address the need for change.

The Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers was formed in Rochdale, England in

1844. Mechanization was replacing skilled workers with unskilled labor. Weavers were being replaced with machines that produced quantity without much regard for quality. These tradesmen, driven into poverty by industrialization, banded together to open their own store. They designed the Rochdale Principles to govern their business and they pooled their meager capital to stock their store with simple necessities at affordable prices. They were so successful that, in the next 10 years, more than 1,000 co-ops sprang up in Great Britain.

Cooperatives worldwide still subscribe to the Rochdale principles that guided these first cooperators to success. There are seven original principles:

1. Open, voluntary membership
2. Democratic governance (one member, one vote)
3. Members control capital and equity
4. Autonomous, independent governance
5. Education and training in cooperative principles
6. Cooperation among cooperatives
7. Commitment to their communities

Agricultural cooperatives have played a huge role in developing and sustaining local agriculture here in Wyoming and across the West. Wyoming agriculture has created and benefited from three general types of cooperative: service, supply and marketing. Each type fills a different role in our state.

The service cooperative, as its name suggests, provides its member owners with a service typically not available otherwise. A good example of this type of cooperative is member-owned Rural Electric Associations. Had it not been for the vision and hard work of the founding members of these co-ops, rural Wyoming would have remained without electricity many years longer. Co-ops emphasize benefits to members rather than measuring their results in raw profits, so small "local" electric utilities were able to address the need.

The supply cooperative offers its members the opportunity to buy inputs and raw materials at prices competitive with the volume discounts offered to the industrial corporations they must compete with. Typically the co-op can offer the supply item at volume pricing based on the buying power of the entire membership, and typically the coop will deliver to small, independent operations. Many rural Wyoming agricultural communities have been home to "fuel and supply" cooperatives. These operations offered fuel, seed, fertilizer and farm and ranch supplies to their members. Cenex is a well-known example of this type of cooperative that is still part of the Wyoming landscape.

The marketing cooperative typically pools its members' goods and offers them for direct sale to obtain the best price. Grain or commodity marketing cooperatives fall into this category, as well as the co-op food markets that benefit both consumers and producers.

Starting in the late 1970s, many states changed the legal definition of "cooperative," and a new kind of co-op emerged. New-generation cooperatives in rural America adapt traditional cooperative structures to the increasing need for capitalization. Some states now allow capital investors to participate as voting members. This kind of co-op often is an agricultural processor adding value to a primary product. Capitalized by investors and run democratically by members, they might be producing ethanol from corn, pasta from durum wheat or gourmet cheese from goat's milk. The highly successful Mountain States Lamb Cooperative, headquartered in Douglas, is an example of such a cooperative.

Rocky Mountain Farmers Union takes cooperation as one of its founding principles, and we have promoted cooperative solutions