

“(ii) The Office shall prescribe regulations to carry out this subparagraph, including regulations to establish the database and provide for oversight, management, and administration of the database.

“(C) Each agency shall allow a senior executive the right of return from a temporary rotation detail or assignment that is not a reassignment or transfer without a loss of status and seniority.

“(2) Senior Executive Service rotations may be accomplished through the use of—

“(A) extended details;

“(B) task force assignments and inter-agency projects;

“(C) sabbaticals to the private sector in accordance with subsection (c);

“(D) programs established under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4701 note);

“(E) the Information Technology Exchange Program; or

“(F) other exchange programs as established by agencies.

“(3) Any career appointee in an agency may be granted a detail or sabbatical under this subsection if the appointee agrees, as a condition of accepting the detail or sabbatical, to serve in the civil service upon the completion of the detail or sabbatical for a period equal to the period of the detail or sabbatical.

“(4) The Office shall publish guidelines for specific objectives and desired results that should be obtained by a senior executive who receives a rotation assignment.

“(5)(A) Except as provided under subparagraph (B), an agency may not require participation in a rotation program as a precondition for an appointment to a career reserved position as defined under section 3132.

“(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply if the agency, under regulations prescribed by the Office—

“(i) provides adequate notice of a requirement to participate in a rotation program to candidates within the agency;

“(ii) makes opportunities under a rotation program available to those candidates; and

“(iii) provides a phase-in period for candidates to meet the rotation requirement.

“(C) The Office shall prescribe regulations to carry out this paragraph.”.

SEC. 305. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title shall take effect 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE IV—SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE DIVERSITY ASSURANCE

SEC. 401. CAREER APPOINTMENTS.

(a) PROMOTING DIVERSITY IN THE CAREER APPOINTMENTS PROCESS.—Section 3393(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following: “In establishing an executive resources board, the head of the agency shall, to the extent practicable, ensure diversity of the board and of any subgroup thereof or other evaluation panel related to the merit staffing process for career appointees, by including members of racial and ethnic minority groups, women, and individuals with disabilities.”.

(b) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall promulgate regulations to implement subsection (a).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives a report evaluating agency efforts to improve diversity in executive resources boards based on the information collected by the SES Resource Office under section 301(d)(2)(G)(vi) and (vii).

SEC. 402. ENCOURAGING A MORE DIVERSE SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE.

(a) SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE DIVERSITY PLANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, each agency, in consultation with the Office of Personnel Management and the Chief Human Capital Officers Council, shall submit to the Office of Personnel Management a plan to enhance and maximize opportunities for the advancement and appointment of minorities, women, and individuals with disabilities in the agency to the Senior Executive Service. Agency plans shall be reflected in the strategic human capital plan.

(2) CONTENTS.—Agency plans shall address how the agency is identifying and eliminating barriers that impair the ability of minorities, women, and individuals with disabilities to obtain appointments to the Senior Executive Service and any actions the agency is taking to provide advancement opportunities, including—

(A) conducting outreach to minorities, women, and individuals within the agency and outside the agency;

(B) establishing and maintaining training and education programs to foster leadership development;

(C) identifying career enhancing opportunities for agency employees;

(D) assessing internal availability of candidates for Senior Executive Service positions; and

(E) conducting an inventory of employee skills and addressing current and potential gaps in skills and the distribution of skills.

(3) UPDATE OF AGENCY PLANS.—Agency plans shall be updated at least every 2 years during the 10 years following enactment of this Act. An agency plan shall be reviewed by the Office of Personnel Management and, if determined to provide sufficient assurances, procedures, and commitments to provide adequate opportunities for the advancement and appointment of minorities, women, and individuals with disabilities to the Senior Executive Service, shall be approved by such Office. An agency may, in updating its plan, submit to the Office of Personnel Management an assessment of the impacts of the plan.

(b) SUMMARY AND EVALUATION.—Not later than 180 days after the deadline for the submission of any report or update under subsection (a), the Director shall transmit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives a report summarizing and evaluating the agency plans or updates (as the case may be) so submitted.

(c) COORDINATION.—The Office of Personnel Management shall, in carrying out subsection (a), evaluate existing requirements under section 717 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-16) and section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 791) and determine how agency reporting can be performed so as to be consistent with, but not duplicative of, such sections and any other similar requirements.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 408—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF TAKE OUR DAUGHTERS AND SONS TO WORK DAY

Mr. BURR (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mrs. HUTCHISON, and Mrs. HAGAN) submitted the following resolution;

which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 408

Whereas the Take Our Daughters To Work Day program was created in New York City as a response to research that showed that, by the 8th grade, many girls were dropping out of school, had low self-esteem, and lacked confidence;

Whereas, in 2003, the name of the program was changed to “Take Our Daughters and Sons To Work Day” so that boys who face many of the same challenges as girls could also be involved in the program;

Whereas the mission of the program, to develop “innovative strategies that empower girls and boys to overcome societal barriers to reach their full potential”, now fully reflects the addition of boys;

Whereas the Take Our Daughters and Sons To Work Foundation, a nonprofit organization, has grown to become one of the largest public awareness campaigns, with more than 37,000,000 participants annually in more than 3,000,000 organizations and workplaces in every State;

Whereas, in 2007, the Take Our Daughters To Work program transitioned to Elizabeth City, North Carolina, became known as the Take Our Daughters and Sons To Work Foundation, and received national recognition for the dedication of the Foundation to future generations;

Whereas every year, mayors, governors, and other private and public officials sign proclamations and lend their support to Take Our Daughters and Sons To Work;

Whereas the fame of the Take Our Daughters and Sons To Work program has spread overseas, with requests and inquiries being made from around the world on how to operate the program;

Whereas 2012 marks the 20th anniversary of the Take Our Daughters and Sons To Work program;

Whereas Take Our Daughters and Sons To Work Day will be observed on Thursday, April 26, 2012; and

Whereas Take Our Daughters and Sons To Work is intended to continue helping millions of girls and boys on an annual basis through experienced activities and events to examine their opportunities and strive to reach their fullest potential: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the goals of introducing our daughters and sons to the workplace; and

(2) commends all the participants in Take Our Daughters and Sons To Work for their ongoing contributions to education, and for the vital role the participants play in promoting and ensuring a brighter, stronger future for the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 409—DESIGNATING APRIL 2012 AS “FINANCIAL LITERACY MONTH”

Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COONS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. HAGAN, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. KOHL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. BROWN of Ohio) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 409

Whereas according to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, at least 25.6 percent of households in the United States, or close

to 30,000,000 households with approximately 60,000,000 adults, are unbanked or underbanked and, subsequently, have missed opportunities for savings, lending, and basic financial services;

Whereas according to the 2011 Consumer Financial Literacy Survey Final Report of the National Foundation for Credit Counseling, 41 percent of adults in the United States, or more than 77,000,000 adults living in the United States, gave themselves a grade of C, D, or F on their knowledge of personal finance;

Whereas according to the National Bankruptcy Research Center, the number of personal bankruptcy filings reached 1,500,000 in 2010, the highest number since 2005, and in 2011, the percentage of total consumer filings increased from 2010;

Whereas the 2011 Retirement Confidence Survey conducted by the Employee Benefit Research Institute found that only 13 percent of workers were "very confident" about having enough money for a comfortable retirement, a sharp decline in worker confidence from the 27 percent of workers who were "very confident" in 2007;

Whereas according to the 2011 Retirement Confidence Survey conducted by the Employee Benefit Research Institute, less than half of workers (42 percent) in the United States have tried to calculate how much they need to save for retirement;

Whereas according to a 2011 "Flow of Funds" report by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, household debt stood at \$13,200,000,000,000 at the end of the third quarter of 2010;

Whereas according to the 2011 Consumer Financial Literacy Survey Final Report of the National Foundation for Credit Counseling, 28 percent, or nearly 64,000,000 adults, admit to not paying all of their bills on time;

Whereas according to the 2011 Consumer Financial Literacy Survey Final Report of the National Foundation for Credit Counseling, only 43 percent of adults keep close track of their spending, and more than 128,400,000 adults do not know how much they spend on food, housing, and entertainment, and do not monitor their overall spending;

Whereas according to the 2011 Consumer Financial Literacy Survey Final Report of the National Foundation for Credit Counseling, 1 in 3 adults in the United States, or more than 75,600,000 individuals, report that they have no savings, and only 22 percent of adults in the United States are now saving more than they did a year ago because of the current economic climate;

Whereas according to the seventh Council for Economic Education biennial Survey of the States 2011: Economic, Personal Finance, and Entrepreneurship Education in Our Nation's Schools, only 22 States require students to take an economics course as a high school graduation requirement, and only 16 States require the testing of student knowledge in economics;

Whereas according to the seventh Council for Economic Education biennial Survey of the States 2011: Economic, Personal Finance, and Entrepreneurship Education in Our Nation's Schools, only 12 States require students to take a personal finance course either independently or as part of an economics course as a high school graduation requirement;

Whereas according to the Gallup-Operation HOPE Financial Literacy Index, while 69 percent of American students strongly believe that the best time to save money is now, only 57 percent believe that their parents are saving money for the future;

Whereas expanding access to the mainstream financial system will provide individuals with less expensive and more secure op-

tions for managing finances and building wealth;

Whereas quality personal financial education is essential to ensure that individuals are prepared to manage money, credit, and debt, and to become responsible workers, heads of households, investors, entrepreneurs, business leaders, and citizens;

Whereas increased financial literacy empowers individuals to make wise financial decisions and reduces the confusion caused by an increasingly complex economy;

Whereas a greater understanding of, and familiarity with, financial markets and institutions will lead to increased economic activity and growth;

Whereas, in 2003, Congress found it important to coordinate Federal financial literacy efforts and formulate a national strategy; and

Whereas, in light of that finding, Congress passed the Financial Literacy and Education Improvement Act (20 U.S.C. 9701 et seq.), establishing the Financial Literacy and Education Commission: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 2012 as "Financial Literacy Month" to raise public awareness about—

(A) the importance of personal financial education in the United States; and

(B) the serious consequences that may result from a lack of understanding about personal finances; and

(2) calls on the Federal Government, States, localities, schools, nonprofit organizations, businesses, and the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 410—HONORING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEGACY OF CÉSAR ESTRADA CHÁVEZ

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. REID of Nevada, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 410

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was born on March 31, 1927, near Yuma, Arizona;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez spent his early years on a family farm;

Whereas, at the age of 10, César Estrada Chávez joined the thousands of migrant farm workers laboring in fields and vineyards throughout the Southwest after a bank foreclosure resulted in the loss of the family farm;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez, after attending more than 30 elementary and middle schools and achieving an eighth grade education, left school to work full-time as a farm worker to help support his family;

Whereas, at the age of 17, César Estrada Chávez entered the United States Navy and served the United States with distinction for 2 years;

Whereas, in 1948, César Estrada Chávez returned from military service to marry Helen Fabela, whom he had met while working in the vineyards of central California;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez and Helen Fabela had 8 children;

Whereas, as early as 1949, César Estrada Chávez was committed to organizing farm workers to campaign for safe and fair working conditions, reasonable wages, livable housing, and the outlawing of child labor;

Whereas, in 1952, César Estrada Chávez joined the Community Service Organization, a prominent Latino civil rights group, and worked with the organization—

(1) to coordinate voter registration drives; and

(2) to conduct campaigns against discrimination in East Los Angeles;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez served as the national director of the Community Service Organization;

Whereas, in 1962, César Estrada Chávez left the Community Service Organization to found the National Farm Workers Association, which eventually became the United Farm Workers of America;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was a strong believer in the principles of non-violence practiced by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez effectively used peaceful tactics that included fasting for 25 days in 1968, 25 days in 1972, and 38 days in 1988, to call attention to the terrible working and living conditions of farm workers in the United States;

Whereas, under the leadership of César Estrada Chávez, the United Farm Workers of America organized thousands of migrant farm workers to fight for fair wages, health care coverage, pension benefits, livable housing, and respect;

Whereas, through his commitment to non-violence, César Estrada Chávez—

(1) brought dignity and respect to the organized farm workers; and

(2) became an inspiration to and a resource for individuals engaged in human rights struggles throughout the world;

Whereas the influence of César Estrada Chávez extends far beyond agriculture and provides inspiration for those working—

(1) to better human rights;

(2) to empower workers; and

(3) to advance the American Dream that includes all inhabitants of the United States;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez died on April 23, 1993, at the age of 66 in San Luis, Arizona, only miles from his birthplace;

Whereas more than 50,000 people attended the funeral services of César Estrada Chávez in Delano, California;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was laid to rest at the headquarters of the United Farm Workers of America, known as Nuestra Señora de La Paz, located in the Tehachapi Mountains at Keene, California;

Whereas, since the death of César Estrada Chávez, schools, parks, streets, libraries, and other public facilities, as well as awards and scholarships, have been named in his honor;

Whereas 10 States and dozens of communities across the United States honor the life and legacy of César Estrada Chávez on March 31 of each year;

Whereas, during his lifetime, César Estrada Chávez was a recipient of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Peace Prize;

Whereas, on August 8, 1994, César Estrada Chávez was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom;

Whereas President Barack Obama honored the life of service of César Estrada Chávez by proclaiming March 31, 2011, to be "César Chávez Day"; and

Whereas the United States should continue the efforts of César Estrada Chávez to ensure equality, justice, and dignity for all people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the accomplishments and example of a great hero of the United States, César Estrada Chávez;

(2) pledges to promote the legacy of César Estrada Chávez; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to commemorate the legacy of César