

SENATE RESOLUTION 406—RECOGNIZING THE GIRL SCOUTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GIRL SCOUT GOLD AWARD, THE HIGHEST AWARD IN THE GIRL SCOUTS, WHICH HAS STOOD FOR EXCELLENCE AND LEADERSHIP FOR GIRLS EVERYWHERE SINCE 1916

Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. AYOTTE, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 406

Whereas each girl who pursues the Girl Scout Gold Award aspires to transform an original idea and vision for change into an actionable plan with far reaching and sustainable results;

Whereas for more than a century preceding the date of adoption of this resolution, the Girl Scouts of the United States of America (referred to in this preamble as the "Girl Scouts") has inspired girls to lead with courage, confidence, and character;

Whereas the Girl Scout Gold Award represents the highest form of the ideals of courage, confidence, and character;

Whereas the Girl Scout Gold Award calls on a Girl Scout in grades 9 through 12 to take on a project that has a measurable and sustainable impact on the community of the Girl Scout by—

- (1) assessing a need;
- (2) designing a solution to the need;
- (3) completing the project; and
- (4) inspiring others to sustain the project;

Whereas the highest award in Girl Scouting honors leadership in the tradition of the Girl Scouts;

Whereas the Girl Scout movement began on March 12, 1912, when Juliette "Daisy" Gordon Low, a native of Savannah, Georgia, organized a group of 18 girls and provided the group of girls with an opportunity to develop physically, intellectually, socially, and spiritually;

Whereas the goals of Juliette "Daisy" Gordon Low were to bring girls of all backgrounds together to develop self-reliance and resourcefulness, and to prepare each girl for a future role as a professional woman and active citizen outside the home;

Whereas shortly after the inception of the Girl Scout movement, it was decided that there should be a special recognition for each girl who—

- (1) represents the very best of the Girl Scouts; and
- (2) through courage, tenacity, dedication, and skill, takes action in her community with an immediate and sustainable impact;

Whereas, in 1916, the Golden Eaglet was introduced as the highest award in Girl Scouting;

Whereas the highest award in Girl Scouting has been known as the Golden Eaglet, the Curved Bar Award, First Class, and, for the period of 35 years preceding the date of adoption of this resolution, the Girl Scout Gold Award;

Whereas although the name of the highest award in Girl Scouting has changed over the years, the conviction, dynamism, and idealism it takes to earn the award have not;

Whereas the Girl Scout Gold Award, like each girl who earns the award and the project the girl undertakes—

- (1) stands as an enduring symbol of the fortitude and personal strength of a Girl Scout; and
- (2) clearly demonstrates the tangible, real-world impact that participation in the Girl

Scouts can have on the life of a girl, and by extension, the community of the girl and the world;

Whereas earning the Girl Scout Gold Award is comparable to achieving the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America;

Whereas a girl who earns the Girl Scout Gold Award—

- (1) joins an elite group of less than 6 percent of Girl Scouts each year; and
- (2) may be eligible for a higher grade when enlisting in the Armed Forces of the United States or for scholarships at certain institutions of higher education;

Whereas according to a study of the Girl Scout Research Institute entitled "The Power of the Girl Scout Gold Award: Excellence in Leadership and Life", recipients of the Girl Scout Gold Award, compared to non-recipient peers—

- (1) report a more positive sense of self;
- (2) are more engaged civically and in community service;
- (3) have more confidence in their leadership abilities; and
- (4) experience greater life satisfaction and success;

Whereas the Girl Scout Gold Award acknowledges the power and dedication of each young woman to better herself and to make the world a better place for other individuals;

Whereas during the century preceding the date of adoption of this resolution, millions of Girl Scout alumnae have positively impacted their communities and the world with creative, effective, and sustainable Take Action projects; and

Whereas in the centennial of the Girl Scout Gold Award, the Girl Scouts invites alumnae and supporters of the Girl Scouts everywhere to "Celebrate 100 Years of Changing the World": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) recognizes the remarkable impact that recipients of the Girl Scout Gold Award during the century preceding the date of adoption of this resolution have had on—
- (A) the lives of individuals in the United States; and
- (B) the world;

(2) recognizes the lasting impact of the projects of recipients of the Girl Scout Gold Award on the communities of the recipients;

(3) congratulates the Girl Scouts of the United States of America and Girl Scout Gold Award recipients everywhere on the centennial of the Girl Scout Gold Award; and

(4) joins the Girl Scouts of the United States of America in celebrating 100 years of the Girl Scout Gold Award.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise today not only to recognize the 104th anniversary of the Girl Scouts, but also the 100th anniversary of the Girl Scout Gold Award. The Gold Award is the most prestigious award in Girl Scouting, only comparable to the Boy Scouts of America's Eagle Scout recognition.

Approximately one million Girl Scouts have earned this prestigious award. Girls who pursue their Gold Award aspire to transform an idea and vision for change into an actionable plan with measurable, sustainable, and far-reaching results. Since 1916, Girl Scouts have been planning and executing significant projects in response to pressing community needs. The Gold Award has inspired girls in Maryland and across the country to find greatness inside themselves and share their ideas and passions with their communities.

I love the Girl Scouts. I loved being a Girl Scout, especially when working on my badges. Those badges I earned served as symbols for success, leadership, and service to my community. It was during my time as a Girl Scout that I learned about the values and attitudes that serve as good guides throughout life, like courage, confidence, and strong character to help make the world a better place.

I also loved the camaraderie of working with other girls on various challenges. It really is about friendship. I am so proud to be among the more than 59 million women in the United States who are alumnae of the Girl Scouts of America. I could not have done it without the support of Ms. Helen Nimick, my Girl Scout leader. In fact, I wanted to grow up and be just like Ms. Nimick. She seemed to know how to do 43 different things with oatmeal boxes.

The Girl Scouts is an organization that has meant so much to me, and to this country. What started out as a group of eighteen girls in Georgia organized by Juliette Gordon Low has grown into an organization of more than 2 million girls and women, with over 800,000 adult volunteers. When the Girl Scouts started, women were not allowed to vote or have property in their name, and only few ever made it to college.

The founding of the Girl Scouts started a revolutionary movement to train and educate girls. Now, it is working to bring gender balance to leadership roles, whether it is in business or politics. I believe in that mission, and I know we can do it. While we have a long ways to go, we certainly have made progress. When I came to the Senate almost 30 years ago, there were only two women—Senator Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas and myself. Today, there are 20 women in the Senate! Nearly 45 years ago, there was only one woman CEO of a Fortune 500 company; now there are 23.

I bring the lessons I learned from Girl Scouts with me to the United States Senate, every day and in every way. I love the Girl Scout promise: "To serve God and my country, to help people at all times, and to live by the Girl Scout law." To this day, I still carry the Girl Scout law in my wallet. I believe that if you follow the Girl Scout law, you're in pretty good shape—it has certainly worked for me. "I will do my best to be honest and fair, friendly and helpful, considerate and caring, courageous and strong, and responsible for what I say and what I do, and to respect myself and others, to respect authority, use resources wisely, make the world a better place, and be a sister to every Girl Scout, and a sister to every Boy Scout."

While I am in the Senate now, in many ways I am still working on my badges. But instead of working on my cookie badge, the badges I am working on now are called "ending gender discrimination in health care," "guaranteeing equal pay for equal work," and "promoting access to quality and affordable child care."

In today's hectic and increasingly uncertain world, Girl Scouts are more important than ever before. The Girl Scouts are an important contribution to American society—they prepare the leaders of tomorrow, and every day they inspire millions across this country to make the world a better place. Ladies, let us put on our badges, square our shoulders, suit up, and work together to make a change.

SENATE RESOLUTION 407—CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING MEN'S NORDIC SKI TEAM FOR WINNING THE 38TH ANNUAL UNITED STATES COLLEGIATE SKI AND SNOWBOARD ASSOCIATION NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. ENZI (for himself and Mr. BARASSO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 407

Whereas, on March 12, 2016, the University of Wyoming men's Nordic ski team won the 2016 United States Collegiate Ski and Snowboard Association (referred to in this preamble as the "USCSA") national championship in Lake Placid, New York, by sweeping all 4 events;

Whereas the University of Wyoming men's Nordic ski team has won consecutive USCSA national titles;

Whereas as members on the University of Wyoming Nordic ski teams, Will Timmons won the 2016 USCSA men's individual title and Elise Sulser won the 2016 USCSA women's individual title;

Whereas the University of Wyoming men's Nordic ski team placed 3 men among the top 10 overall individual finishers at the 2016 USCSA national event;

Whereas co-head coaches Christi Boggs and Rachel Watson have successfully guided the University of Wyoming men's and women's Nordic ski teams to multiple USCSA national titles;

Whereas the University of Wyoming men's and women's Nordic ski teams have each won 6 team USCSA national titles between 2003 and 2016: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the University of Wyoming men's Nordic ski team as the winner of the 2016 United States Collegiate Ski and Snowboard Association national championship;

(2) commends the athletes, coaches, parents, and staff of the University of Wyoming Nordic ski teams for their hard work and dedication;

(3) recognizes the students, alumni, and loyal fans that supported the University of Wyoming men's Nordic ski team on the team's journey to win another national title; and

(4) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate prepare an official copy of this resolution for presentation to—

(A) the president of the University of Wyoming;

(B) the athletic director of the University of Wyoming; and

(C) the co-head coaches of the University of Wyoming Nordic ski teams.

SENATE RESOLUTION 408—DESIGNATING APRIL 2016 AS "NATIONAL CONGENITAL DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA AWARENESS MONTH"

Mr. SESSIONS (for himself and Mr. CARDIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 408

Whereas congenital diaphragmatic hernia (referred to in this preamble as "CDH") occurs in individuals in which the diaphragm fails to fully form, allowing abdominal organs to migrate into the chest cavity and preventing lung growth;

Whereas the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recognizes CDH as a birth defect;

Whereas the majority of CDH patients suffer from underdeveloped lungs or poor pulmonary function;

Whereas babies born with CDH endure extended hospital stays in intensive care with multiple surgeries;

Whereas CDH patients often endure long-term complications, such as pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary hypoplasia, asthma, gastrointestinal reflux, feeding disorders, and developmental delays;

Whereas CDH survivors sometimes endure long-term mechanical ventilation dependency, skeletal malformations, supplemental oxygen dependency, enteral and parenteral nutrition, and hypoxic brain injury;

Whereas CDH is treated through mechanical ventilation, a heart and lung bypass (commonly known as "extracorporeal membrane oxygenation"), machines, and surgical repair;

Whereas surgical repair is often not a permanent solution for CDH and can lead to re-herniation and require additional surgery;

Whereas CDH is diagnosed in utero in less than 50 percent of cases;

Whereas infants born with CDH have a high mortality rate, ranging from 20 to 60 percent, depending on the severity of the defect and interventions available at delivery;

Whereas CDH has a rate of occurrence of 1 in every 3,836 live births worldwide;

Whereas in the United States, CDH affects approximately 1,088 babies each year;

Whereas since 2000, CDH has affected more than 700,000 babies worldwide;

Whereas CDH does not discriminate based on race, gender, or socioeconomic status;

Whereas the cause of CDH is unknown;

Whereas the average CDH survivor will face postnatal care that totals not less than \$100,000; and

Whereas Federal support for CDH research at the National Institutes of Health for 2015 is estimated to be not more than \$3,300,000: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 2016 as "National Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia Awareness Month";

(2) encourages that steps should be taken—
(A) to raise awareness of and increase public knowledge about congenital diaphragmatic hernia (referred to in this resolving clause as "CDH");

(B) to inform all people of the United States about the dangers of CDH, especially groups of people that may be disproportionately affected by CDH or have lower survival rates;

(C) to disseminate information on the importance of quality neonatal care of CDH patients;

(D) to promote quality prenatal care and ultrasounds to detect CDH in utero; and

(E) to support research funding of CDH—

(i) to improve screening and treatment for CDH;

(ii) to discover the causes of CDH; and

(iii) to develop a cure for CDH; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States, interest groups, and affected persons—

(A) to promote awareness of CDH;

(B) to take an active role in the fight against this devastating birth defect; and

(C) to observe National Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia Awareness Month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 409—RECOGNIZING MARCH 2016 AS "NATIONAL WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH"

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. HEITKAMP, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. AYOTTE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. REED, Ms. WARREN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. ERNST, Mr. CARPER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. BROWN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 409

Whereas National Women's History Month recognizes and spreads awareness of the importance of women in the history of the United States;

Whereas, throughout the history of the United States, whether in the home, at the office, in school, in the courts, or in wartime, women have fought for themselves, their families, and all people of the United States and played an essential role in the history of the United States;

Whereas, even from the early days of the United States, Abigail Adams urged her husband to "Remember the Ladies" when representatives met for the Continental Congress in 1776;

Whereas women were particularly important in the establishment of early charitable, philanthropic, and cultural institutions in the United States;

Whereas women led the efforts to secure suffrage and equal opportunity for women and also served in the abolitionist movement, the emancipation movement, labor movements, civil rights movements, and other causes to create a more fair and just society for all people;

Whereas suffragists wrote, marched, were arrested, went on hunger strikes, and were force-fed in prison but were ultimately successful in achieving the enactment of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.";

Whereas women have served and continue to serve as leaders in the forefront of social change efforts;

Whereas women of every race and background have played and continue to play a critical economic, cultural, and social role in every sphere of the life of the United States, including by constituting a significant portion of the labor force working inside and outside of the home;

Whereas women now represent approximately ¼ of the workforce in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics;

Whereas women once were routinely barred from attending medical schools in the