

United States and can produce physical, mental, and social impairments;

Whereas recent data published by the Department of Agriculture shows that approximately 48,800,000 individuals in the United States live in households experiencing hunger or food insecurity, and of that number, 32,600,000 are adults and 16,200,000 are children;

Whereas the Department of Agriculture data also shows that households with children experience food insecurity nearly twice as frequently as households without children;

Whereas 4.8 percent of all households in the United States (approximately 5,600,000 households) have accessed emergency food from a food pantry 1 or more times;

Whereas the report entitled "Household Food Security in the United States, 2010", published by the Economic Research Service of the Department of Agriculture, found that in 2010, the most recent year for which data exists—

(1) 14.5 percent of all households in the United States experienced food insecurity at some point during the year;

(2) 20.2 percent of all households with children in the United States experienced food insecurity at some point during the year; and

(3) 7.9 percent of all households with elderly individuals in the United States experienced food insecurity at some point during the year;

Whereas the problem of hunger and food insecurity can be found in rural, suburban, and urban portions of the United States, touching nearly every community in the country;

Whereas, although substantial progress has been made in reducing the incidence of hunger and food insecurity in the United States, many Americans remain vulnerable to hunger and the negative effects of food insecurity;

Whereas the people of the United States have a long tradition of providing food assistance to hungry individuals through acts of private generosity and public support programs;

Whereas the Federal Government provides nutritional support to millions of individuals through numerous Federal food assistance programs, including—

(1) the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.);

(2) the child nutrition program established under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.);

(3) the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children established by section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786);

(4) the emergency food assistance program established under the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 (7 U.S.C. 7501 et seq.); and

(5) food donation programs;

Whereas there is a growing awareness of the important role that community-based organizations, institutions of faith, and charities play in assisting hungry and food-insecure individuals;

Whereas more than 61,000 local, community-based organizations rely on the support and efforts of more than 600,000 volunteers to provide food assistance and services to millions of vulnerable people; and

Whereas all people of the United States can participate in hunger relief efforts in their communities by—

(1) donating food and money to hunger relief efforts;

(2) volunteering for hunger relief efforts; and

(3) supporting public policies aimed at reducing hunger: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 7, 2012, as "National Hunger Awareness Day"; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States to observe National Hunger Awareness Day—

(A) with appropriate ceremonies, volunteer activities, and other support for anti-hunger advocacy efforts and hunger relief charities, including food banks, food rescue organizations, food pantries, soup kitchens, and emergency shelters; and

(B) by improving programs and public policies that reduce hunger and food insecurity in the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 485—TO AUTHORIZE REPRESENTATION BY THE SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL IN THE CASE OF COMMON CAUSE, ET AL. V. JOSEPH R. BIDEN, ET AL

Mr. REID of Nevada (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 485

Whereas, Joseph R. Biden, Jr., the Vice President of the United States; Nancy Erickson, Secretary of the Senate; Terrance W. Gainer, Senate Sergeant at Arms; and Elizabeth MacDonough, Senate Parliamentarian, have been named as defendants in the case of Common Cause, et al. v. Joseph R. Biden, et al., No. 1:12cv00775, now pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. 288b(a) and 288c(a)(1), the Senate may direct its counsel to defend officers and employees of the Senate in civil actions relating to their official responsibilities: Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Joseph R. Biden, Jr., the Vice President of the United States; Nancy Erickson, Secretary of the Senate; Terrance W. Gainer, Senate Sergeant at Arms; and Elizabeth MacDonough, Senate Parliamentarian, in the case of Common Cause, et al. v. Joseph R. Biden, et al.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 46—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT AN APPROPRIATE SITE AT THE FORMER NAVY DIVE SCHOOL AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD SHOULD BE PROVIDED FOR THE MAN IN THE SEA MEMORIAL MONUMENT TO HONOR THE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO HAVE SERVED AS DIVERS AND WHOSE SERVICE IN DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT BENEATH THE WATERS OF THE WORLD

Mr. WEBB submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. CON. RES. 46

Whereas United States Navy divers have received 7 Medals of Honor for multiple acts of heroism dating back to 1915;

Whereas United States Navy divers received the only Medals of Honor ever awarded for actions during peacetime;

Whereas United States Navy divers have addressed critical beach and harbor clearances and recoveries in World War I and all subsequent wars fought by the United States;

Whereas United States Navy divers significantly contributed to the salvage and restoration of Pearl Harbor after the attack by Japan in 1941;

Whereas United States Navy divers significantly contributed to the United States victory in the Cold War by diving on communications cables of the Soviet Union at extreme depths;

Whereas United States Navy divers made critical recoveries of Space Shuttles Challenger and Columbia;

Whereas United States Army divers were instrumental in the clearance of underwater munitions at ports and harbors during World War II;

Whereas United States Army divers were crucial to the maintenance and repair of vessels and the recovery of aircraft during the Vietnam War;

Whereas United States Army divers salvaged vessels during the Persian Gulf War, vessels of the Soviet Union during Operation Restore Hope in Somalia, and numerous vessels during the humanitarian operation in Haiti;

Whereas United States Army divers deployed to the Persian Gulf region in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom;

Whereas United States Army divers have participated in humanitarian relief efforts to clear international ports and harbors after natural disasters;

Whereas United States Army divers have performed hundreds of missions for the Corps of Engineers to maintain the dams, locks, and waterways of the United States;

Whereas United States Army divers have performed lifesaving recompression treatments on injured military and civilian personnel;

Whereas United States Marine Corps divers were essential to the development of the buoyant ascent technique, which allows forces to deploy from submarines at depth and return to a submerged submarine, thus enabling the completion of a range of covert missions;

Whereas United States Marine Corps divers were essential to the testing and development of the Fulton Skyhook, intended for the sophisticated snatch pickup of troops from remote areas;

Whereas United States Air Force divers, specifically Pararescuemen and Combat Controllers, have supported crucial missions of the Department of Defense in Iraq and Afghanistan and crucial missions of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

Whereas United States Coast Guard divers undertook clandestine infiltration missions in the European and Pacific theaters of World War II;

Whereas United States Coast Guard divers provided critical underwater ship husbandry support during the historic exploration of the Northwest Passage by the Coast Guard in 1957;

Whereas United States Coast Guard divers assisted in the recoveries of Air Florida Flight 90, the Space Shuttle Challenger, and numerous other aircraft and vehicles;

Whereas United States Coast Guard divers have enhanced scientific achievements through the collection of marine samples in the Arctic and Antarctic regions;

Whereas United States Coast Guard divers have ensured the safety of shipping in the Pacific Islands; and

Whereas United States Coast Guard divers have established a security posture throughout the United States during inspections of

ports, waterways, and coastal security facilities since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Navy should provide an appropriate site at the former Navy Dive School at the Washington Navy Yard for the Man in the Sea Memorial Monument, to be paid for with private funds, to honor the members of the Armed Forces who have served as divers and whose service in defense of the United States has been carried out beneath the waters of the world, so long as the Secretary of the Navy has exclusive authority to approve the design and site of the monument.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 47—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS OVER ALL OF THE TERRITORY OF THE ISLAND OF CYPRESS

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Ms. SNOWE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 47

Whereas the Republic of Cyprus is an independent, sovereign nation-state;

Whereas the Republic of Cyprus, as the only sovereign state on the island of Cyprus, is a member of the United Nations, the European Union, and other key international and multilateral organizations;

Whereas Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has stated that the Republic of Cyprus is “strategically important”;

Whereas the Government of Cyprus is a close friend and partner of the United States Government in the volatile eastern Mediterranean region;

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 939 (1994) reaffirms that a solution to the Cypriot issue must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality, and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities as described in the relevant Security Council resolutions, in a bicomunal and bizonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession;

Whereas the Government of Turkey illegally occupies the northern area of Cyprus with an armed force of 43,000 troops;

Whereas Article 49 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva August 12, 1949, states, “The Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies.”;

Whereas, in 1954, the Government of Turkey ratified the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva August 12, 1949;

Whereas the Government of Turkey is attempting to colonize the part of Cyprus it occupies by sending hundreds of thousands of citizens of Turkey to live permanently in Cyprus;

Whereas the demographic composition of the Republic of Cyprus in 1974 was estimated to be 506,000 Greek-Cypriots and 118,000 Turkish-Cypriots;

Whereas the current demographic composition of the Republic of Cyprus is estimated

to be 672,000 Greek-Cypriots, 89,000 Turkish-Cypriots, and 200,000-500,000 citizens of Turkey transferred by the Government of Turkey to live permanently in Cyprus;

Whereas the Turkish-Cypriot community’s leadership rejected the Council of Europe’s request to conduct an island-wide census to accurately determine the current demographic composition of the island’s population;

Whereas the Government of Turkey’s colonization plan was publicly exposed when Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan told Turkish-Cypriots protesting against the transfer of colonists from Turkey in the summer of 2011, “If you don’t want us to send people, you need to have more babies.”;

Whereas the demographic composition of Cyprus is being dramatically and illegally altered by the influx of non-Cypriot colonists sent from Turkey;

Whereas 40,000 Turkish-Cypriots protested against Turkish austerity measures during demonstrations in 2011, with hundreds shouting and holding signs reading, “Ankara, get your hand off our shores.”;

Whereas, on March 4, 2012, Turkey’s European Union Minister, Egemen Bagis, called for “annexing northern Cyprus to Turkey,” an action that would be in direct violation of the United Nations Charter, United Nations Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, and United States Government policy toward Cyprus;

Whereas, in recent years, the Republic of Cyprus, along with other countries in the eastern Mediterranean, including Israel, have discovered vast reserves of natural gas within their territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs);

Whereas Cyprus and Israel recently signed an agreement defining the boundaries of their respective EEZs, and, on that basis, are proceeding with the exploration of natural gas reserves;

Whereas a United States company is currently developing hydrocarbon deposits in the offshore EEZs of Cyprus and Israel;

Whereas these developments are significant for the energy security and independence of Europe;

Whereas the United States Government supports the sovereign rights of Cyprus and Israel to explore hydrocarbon deposits in their respective EEZs;

Whereas the Government of Turkey is seeking to expand its illegal occupation to control portions of the EEZ of Cyprus and illegally seize and exploit the energy resources of Cyprus;

Whereas the Government of Turkey has engaged in a variety of provocative and bellicose actions, including sending warships off the southern coast of Cyprus to escort a Turkish research vessel looking for hydrocarbon deposits, conducting air and naval military exercises south of Cyprus in the area of exploration, declaring invalid the agreement between Israel and Cyprus demarcating their maritime borders, and threatening the use of military action against Cyprus;

Whereas the highest levels of the United States Government have privately urged the Government of Turkey not to follow through with its threats against Cyprus for exercising its sovereign right to explore its natural resources; and

Whereas, on April 26, 2012, the Government of Turkey began illegally drilling for oil and natural gas on the island of Cyprus, within the sovereign territory of the Republic of Cyprus: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) respects and accepts the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus over all of the territory of the island of Cyprus;

(2) urges the Government of Turkey to respect, accept, and formally recognize the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus over all of the territory of the island of Cyprus, end its illegal military occupation of Cyprus, and accept and fully implement all United Nations Security Council Resolutions on Cyprus;

(3) supports the Republic of Cyprus in its plans to explore and exploit energy reserves within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and praises the Governments of the Republic of Cyprus and Israel for working cooperatively to develop the energy holdings in the region;

(4) urges the Government of Turkey to cease all activities and plans to further develop energy resources illegally within the territory and EEZ of the Republic of Cyprus;

(5) opposes the Government of Turkey’s threatening statements and naval movements designed to prevent the Republic of Cyprus from exploiting its energy resources;

(6) expresses serious concern about the effort by the Government of Turkey to colonize the area of northern Cyprus by sending hundreds of thousands of non-Cypriot Turkish citizens to live in Cyprus;

(7) considers the Government of Turkey in grave violation of Article 49 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva August 12, 1949, by transferring parts of its civilian population into occupied northern Cyprus; and

(8) urges the President to call on the Government of Turkey to end its illegal colonization of Cyprus with non-Cypriot populations, terminate its occupation of northern Cyprus, and cease its illegal interference with the exploitation by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus of its energy resources.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 17

At the request of Mr. JOHANNIS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 17, a bill to repeal the job-killing tax on medical devices to ensure continued access to life-saving medical devices for patients and maintain the standing of United States as the world leader in medical device innovation.

S. 67

At the request of Mr. INOUE, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 67, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit former members of the Armed Forces who have a service-connected disability rated as total to travel on military aircraft in the same manner and to the same extent as retired members of the Armed Forces are entitled to travel on such aircraft.

S. 210

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 210, a bill to amend title 44, United States Code, to eliminate the mandatory printing of bills and resolutions for the use of offices of Members of Congress.

S. 262

At the request of Mr. JOHANNIS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S.