

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