

Whereas recycling plays an integral role in the sustainable management of materials throughout the life-cycle of a product;

Whereas 46 States have laws promoting the recycling of materials that would otherwise be incinerated or sent to a landfill;

Whereas more than 10,000 communities in the United States have residential recycling and drop-off programs that collect a wide variety of recyclable materials, including paper, steel, aluminum, plastic, glass, and electronics;

Whereas, in addition to residential recycling, the scrap recycling industry in the United States manufactures recyclable materials collected from businesses into commodity-grade materials;

Whereas those commodity-grade materials are used as feedstock to produce new basic materials and finished products in the United States and throughout the world;

Whereas recycling stimulates the economy and plays an integral role in sustaining manufacturing in the United States;

Whereas, in 2010, the United States recycling industry collected, processed, and consumed over 130,000,000 metric tons of recyclable material, valued at \$77,000,000,000;

Whereas many manufacturers use recycled commodities to make products, saving energy and reducing the need for raw materials, which are generally higher-priced;

Whereas the recycling industry in the United States helps balance the trade deficit and provides emerging economies with the raw materials needed to build countries and participate in the global economy;

Whereas, in 2010, the scrap recycling industry in the United States sold over 44,000,000 metric tons of commodity-grade materials, valued at almost \$30,000,000,000, to over 154 countries;

Whereas recycling saves energy by decreasing the amount of energy needed to manufacture the products that people build, buy, and use;

Whereas using recycled materials in place of raw materials can result in energy savings of 92 percent for aluminum cans, 87 percent for mixed plastics, 63 percent for steel cans, 45 percent for recycled newspaper, and 34 percent for recycled glass; and

Whereas a bipartisan Senate Recycling Caucus and a bipartisan House Recycling Caucus were established in 2006 to provide a permanent and long-term way for members of Congress to obtain in-depth knowledge about the recycling industry and to help promote the many benefits of recycling: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for improvement in the collection, processing, and consumption of recyclable material throughout the United States in order to create well-paying jobs, foster innovation and investment in the United States recycling infrastructure, and stimulate the economy of the United States;

(2) expresses support for strengthening the manufacturing base in the United States in order to rebuild the domestic economy, which will increase the supply, demand, and consumption of recyclable and recycled materials in the United States;

(3) expresses support for a competitive marketplace for recyclable materials;

(4) expresses support for the trade of recyclable commodities, which is an integral part of the domestic and global economy;

(5) expresses support for policies in the United States that promote recycling of materials, including paper, which is commonly recycled rather than thermally combusted or sent to a landfill;

(6) expresses support for policies in the United States that recognize and promote recyclable materials as essential economic commodities, rather than wastes;

(7) expresses support for policies in the United States that promote using recyclable materials as feedstock to produce new basic materials and finished products throughout the world;

(8) expresses support for research and development of new technologies to more efficiently and effectively recycle materials such as automobile shredder residue and cathode ray tubes;

(9) expresses support for research and development of new technologies to remove materials that are impediments to recycling, such as radioactive material, polychlorinated biphenyls, mercury-containing devices, and chlorofluorocarbons;

(10) expresses support for Design for Recycling, to improve the design and manufacture of goods to ensure that, at the end of a useful life, a good can, to the maximum extent practicable, be recycled safely and economically;

(11) recognizes that the scrap recycling industry in the United States is a manufacturing industry that is critical to the future of the United States;

(12) expresses support for policies in the United States that establish the equitable treatment of recycled materials; and

(13) expresses support for the participation of households, businesses, and governmental entities in the United States in recycling programs, where available.

#### HONORING THE LIFE, SERVICE, AND SACRIFICE OF CAPTAIN COLIN P. KELLY, JR., UNITED STATES ARMY

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Armed Services Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 303 and that the Senate proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 303) honoring the life, service, and sacrifice of Captain Colin P. Kelly, Jr., United States Army.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to; the Nelson amendment to the preamble, which is at the desk, be agreed to; the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; and that any statements related to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 303) was agreed to.

The amendment (No. 1057) was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: To amend the preamble by modifying a date)

In the preamble, amend the fourth and tenth clauses by striking “December 10, 1941” and inserting “December 9, 1941”.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 303

Whereas Captain Colin P. Kelly, Jr., was born in Madison, Florida, in 1915 and graduated from that community's high school in 1932;

Whereas Captain Kelly attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, graduating in 1937 and was assigned to a B-17 bomber group;

Whereas Captain Kelly was stationed in the Philippines as a B-17 pilot in the Army Air Corps when the United States came under Japanese attack on December 7, 1941;

Whereas, on December 9, 1941, when Clark Field in the Philippines was attacked by Japanese forces, Captain Kelly and his 7 crew members, Lieutenant Joe M. Bean, Second Lieutenant Donald Robins, Staff Sergeant James E. Halkyard, Technical Sergeant William J. Delehanty, Sergeant Meyer S. Levin, Private First Class Willard L. Money, and Private First Class Robert E. Altman, were sent to locate and sink a Japanese Aircraft Carrier, one of the first bombing missions of World War II;

Whereas the crew, commanded by Captain Kelly, located Japanese warships operating off the Luzon Coast, and during the mission successfully hit a large Japanese warship;

Whereas on the return flight to Clark Field, the B-17 came under attack by 2 enemy aircraft and was critically damaged;

Whereas Captain Kelly ordered his crew to bail out while he remained at the controls;

Whereas Captain Kelly continued to operate the controls as the 6 surviving crew members bailed out and parachuted safely to the ground, despite remaining under fire during the descent;

Whereas the B-17 crashed near Clark Field, killing Captain Kelly, who had remained at the controls so his crew had time to evacuate the aircraft;

Whereas Captain Kelly was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his heroic actions on December 9, 1941; and

Whereas the Four Freedoms Monument in Madison, Florida was commissioned by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and dedicated in Captain Kelly's memory in 1943: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes Captain Colin P. Kelly, Jr., as an Army officer and pilot of the highest caliber, upholding the Army's core values of loyalty, duty, respect, selfless service, honor, integrity, and personal courage;

(2) commends Captain Kelly for his service to the United States during the first days of World War II; and

(3) honors the sacrifice made by Captain Kelly, giving his own life to save the lives of his crew.

DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 17, 2011,  
AS FEED AMERICA DAY

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND  
IDEALS OF AMERICAN DIABETES  
MONTH

DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF NO-  
VEMBER 14 THROUGH 20, 2011, AS  
GLOBAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP  
WEEK/USA

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL NATIVE  
AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH  
AND CELEBRATING HERITAGES  
AND CULTURES OF NATIVE  
AMERICANS AND CONTRIBU-  
TIONS OF NATIVE AMERICANS  
TO THE UNITED STATES

DESIGNATING JANUARY 27, 2012,  
AS NATIONAL DAY OF REMEM-  
BRANCE FOR AMERICANS WHO  
WORKED AND LIVED DOWNWIND  
FROM NUCLEAR TESTING SITES  
DURING THE COLD WAR

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration en bloc of the following resolutions which were submitted earlier today: S. Res. 326, S. Res. 327, S. Res. 328, S. Res. 329, and S. Res. 330.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. AKAKA. Madam President, as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, I am sponsoring a resolution, cosponsored by Majority Leader REID, Vice Chairman BARRASSO, and several members of the committee, designating November as Native American Heritage Month and November 25 of this year as Native American Heritage Day.

This resolution recognizes the contributions of Native Americans. We see the influence of the Iroquois Confederacy on the Founding Fathers of our country as they drafted the Constitution. And today, Native American contributions in modern agriculture, medicine, music, language, and art are undeniable. In that tradition of service, Native Americans have had the highest representation, per capita, in our Armed Forces in every war since World War II.

As a veteran of World War II and as a Native Hawaiian, I celebrate the heroic work of the Code Talkers, and the countless American military victories that were achieved in both World Wars with the unbreakable military code founded on indigenous languages and cultures.

As we reflect on Native American Heritage Month, it is important to remember our history and the promises we made. It is time to account for those promises, kept and unkept.

As a nation, we were built on the highest principles. Our Founding Fa-

thers embraced equality, liberty, and justice and incorporated them into the very fabric of our Constitution. They contemplated the unique role of indigenous peoples in our country, and acknowledge their sovereignty in article I, section 8 of the Constitution.

The Founding Fathers set a high standard. As Americans and as Members of this body, it is our duty to continue to legislate policies in keeping with our founding principles. For this reason, I applaud President Obama's recent commitment of U.S. support for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples—an international standard that I have been championing for more than a decade.

In the Committee on Indian Affairs, I held an oversight hearing on domestic policy implications of the declaration. We found that while the United States is a world leader in recognizing and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples, there is more work to do. The rights of self-determination and self-governance contained in the declaration are American ideas, ones we have embraced as official Federal policy for more than 45 years. I am committed to working with my colleagues to enact legislation that gives real meaning to the high principles expressed in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

In the United States, November—Native American Heritage Month—is a time when we reflect and give thanks. I encourage my fellow Americans to learn more about the Native peoples of this land and celebrate Native American Heritage Day on the day after Thanksgiving.

As we honor the contributions of Native Americans, let us recommit ourselves to the high principles of self-determination and self-governance and strive for what is “pono,” just and right, for all, including our first Americans.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements related to the resolutions be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

The resolutions, with their preambles, read as follows:

S. RES. 326

Whereas Thanksgiving Day celebrates the spirit of selfless giving and an appreciation for family and friends;

Whereas the spirit of Thanksgiving Day is a virtue upon which the United States was founded;

Whereas, according to the Department of Agriculture, roughly 48,000,000 people in the United States, including 16,200,000 children, continue to live in households that do not have an adequate supply of food; and

Whereas selfless sacrifice breeds a genuine spirit of thanksgiving, both affirming and restoring fundamental principles in our society: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates Thursday, November 17, 2011, as “Feed America Day”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to sacrifice 2 meals on Thursday, November 17, 2011, and to donate the money that would have been spent on that food to the religious or charitable organization of their choice for the purpose of feeding the hungry.

S. RES. 327

Whereas according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (referred to in this preamble as “CDC”), nearly 26,000,000 people of the United States have diabetes and 79,000,000 people of the United States have pre-diabetes

Whereas diabetes is a serious chronic condition that affects people of every age, race, ethnicity, and income level;

Whereas the CDC reports that Hispanic, African, Asian, and Native Americans are disproportionately affected by diabetes and suffer from diabetes at rates that are much higher than the general population;

Whereas according to the CDC, someone is diagnosed with diabetes every 17 seconds;

Whereas each day, approximately 5,082 people are diagnosed with diabetes;

Whereas in 2010, the CDC estimated that approximately 1,900,000 individuals aged 20 and older were newly diagnosed with diabetes;

Whereas a joint National Institutes of Health and CDC study found that approximately 15,000 youth in the United States are diagnosed with type 1 diabetes annually and approximately 3,600 youth are diagnosed with type 2 diabetes annually;

Whereas according to the CDC, between 1980 and 2007, diabetes prevalence in the United States increased by more than 300 percent;

Whereas the CDC reports that over 27 percent of individuals with diabetes are undiagnosed;

Whereas the National Diabetes Fact Sheet issued by the CDC states that more than 11 percent of adults of the United States and 26.9 percent of people of the United States age 60 and older have diabetes;

Whereas the CDC estimates as many as 1 in 3 American adults will have diabetes in 2050 if present trends continue;

Whereas the CDC estimates that as many as 1 in 2 Hispanic, African, Asian, and Native American adults will have diabetes in 2050 if present trends continue;

Whereas according to the American Diabetes Association, in 2007, the total cost of diagnosed diabetes in the United States was \$174,000,000,000, and 1 in 10 dollars spent on health care was attributed to diabetes and its complications;

Whereas according to a Lewin Group study, in 2007, the total cost of diabetes (including both diagnosed and undiagnosed diabetes, pre-diabetes, and gestational diabetes) was \$218,000,000,000;

Whereas a Mathematica Policy Research study in 2007 found that, for each fiscal year, total expenditures for Medicare beneficiaries with diabetes comprise 32.7 percent of the Medicare budget;

Whereas according to the CDC, diabetes was the seventh leading cause of death in 2007 and contributed to the deaths of over 230,000 Americans in 2007;

Whereas there is not yet a cure for diabetes;

Whereas there are proven means to reduce the incidence of, and delay the onset of, type 2 diabetes;

Whereas with the proper management and treatment, people with diabetes live healthy, productive lives; and