

(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.

SENATE RESOLUTION 310—DESIGNATING DECEMBER 3, 2013, AS “NATIONAL PHENYLKETONURIA AWARENESS DAY”

Mr. ISAKSON (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 310

Whereas phenylketonuria is a rare, inherited metabolic disorder that is characterized by the inability of the body to process the essential amino acid phenylalanine and causes mental retardation and other neurological problems, such as memory loss and mood disorders, when treatment is not started within the first few weeks of life;

Whereas newborn screening for phenylketonuria was initiated in the United States in 1963 and recommended for inclusion in State newborn screening programs under the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-204; 122 Stat. 705);

Whereas approximately 1 out of every 15,000 infants in the United States is born with phenylketonuria;

Whereas the Phenylketonuria Scientific Review Conference in 2012 affirmed the recommendation of lifelong dietary treatment for phenylketonuria made by the National Institutes of Health Consensus Development Conference Statement 2000;

Whereas women with phenylketonuria must maintain strict metabolic control before and during pregnancy to prevent fetal damage;

Whereas a child born from an untreated mother with phenylketonuria may have a condition known as “maternal phenylketonuria syndrome”, which can cause a small brain, an intellectual disability, birth defects of the heart, and a low birth weight;

Whereas phenylketonuria is treated with medical food;

Whereas although there is no cure for phenylketonuria, treatment involving medical food and restricting phenylalanine in-

take can prevent progressive, irreversible brain damage;

Whereas maintaining a strict medical diet for phenylketonuria can be difficult to achieve, and poor metabolic control can result in a significant decline in mental and behavioral performance;

Whereas access to health insurance coverage for medical food varies across the United States;

Whereas the long-term costs associated with caring for untreated children and adults exceed the cost of providing medical food treatment;

Whereas scientists and researchers are hopeful that breakthroughs in phenylketonuria research will be forthcoming;

Whereas researchers across the United States are conducting important research projects involving phenylketonuria; and

Whereas the Senate is an institution that can raise awareness of phenylketonuria among the general public and the medical community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates December 3, 2013, as “National Phenylketonuria Awareness Day”;

(2) encourages all people in the United States to become more informed about phenylketonuria; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the National PKU Alliance, a non-profit organization dedicated to improving the lives of individuals with phenylketonuria.

SENATE RESOLUTION 311—CALLING ON THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE (IOC) TO STRONGLY OPPOSE RUSSIA'S DISCRIMINATORY LAW AGAINST THE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION FOR LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, AND TRANSGENDER (LGBT) PERSONS AND TO OBTAIN WRITTEN ASSURANCE THAT HOST COUNTRIES OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES WILL UPHOLD ALL INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND CIVIL RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PERSONS OBSERVING OR PARTICIPATING IN THE GAMES REGARDLESS OF RACE, SEX, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, OR GENDER IDENTITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 311

Whereas the goal of the Olympic movement is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport practiced in accordance with Olympism and its values;

Whereas the role of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), according to the Olympic Charter, is to cooperate with the competent public or private organizations and authorities in the endeavor to place sport at the service of humanity and thereby promote peace;

Whereas, under the Olympic Charter, any form of discrimination against a person is deemed incompatible with belonging to the Olympic movement and the IOC is to act explicitly against any form of discrimination affecting the Olympic movement;

Whereas, in February 2014, the city of Sochi in the Krasnodar region of the Russian Federation will host the 22nd Winter Olympic Games;

Whereas, on June 30, 2013, President Vladimir Putin of Russian signed into law a bill that allows the Government of the Russian Federation to arrest gay or “pro-gay” foreigners prior to being deported from the country;

Whereas the Krasnodar region of Russia, where the city of Sochi is located, and 10 other regions have adopted similar laws banning “homosexual propaganda”;

Whereas several media outlets recently reported of homophobic violence occurring in Russia resulting in the deaths of Russian citizens;

Whereas authorities in Russia have refused to register the nongovernmental organization that would set up a Pride House in Sochi, which would work to combat homophobia in sport and promote lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered (LGBT) individuals' rights during the Olympic Games in Russia, as the Pride House did during the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver;

Whereas the presence of a Pride House would be the expression of human rights and have the mission of celebrating diversity and inclusiveness through sport and raising awareness of LGBT discrimination and criminalization;

Whereas the IOC has said that they have received assurances from the highest levels of the Government of the Russian Federation that Olympic athletes and visitors will not be affected by Russia's discriminatory law, but the Minister of Sports in Russia has suggested that athletes will not be exempt;

Whereas the Department of State has a clear and consistent policy of championing the protection of human rights of LGBT individuals worldwide, including by opposing any legislation that singles out people for discriminatory treatment due to their sexual orientation and by encouraging countries to repeal or reform laws that punish or criminalize LGBT status;

Whereas Russia has obligated itself to respect and enforce the right to be free from discrimination and the right to freedom of assembly, association, and expression under the European Convention of Human Rights, the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the human dimension commitments of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe; and

Whereas the IOC recently stated, “The International Olympic Committee is clear that sport is a human right and should be available to all regardless of race, sex or sexual orientation. The Games themselves should be open to all, free of discrimination, and that applies to spectators, officials, media and of course athletes. We oppose in the strongest terms any move that would jeopardize this principle.”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls on the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to strongly oppose Russia's discriminatory law as inconsistent with Russia's international obligations and with the value of the Olympic movement;

(2) calls on the IOC to insist, as a condition of holding the planned Olympic Games in Sochi, that the Government of the Russian Federation provide unconditional assurance that no athlete, coach, official, spectator, or anyone otherwise involved or affiliated with the Olympic Games will be harassed, fined, detained, or otherwise have their human rights, including their right to free expression, violated due to their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity or expression of support for LGBT human rights;