

was low, accounting for approximately 0.1 percent of visits of patients receiving healthcare services under Medicare part B in 2019;

Whereas 23 percent of Medicare beneficiaries received at least 1 telehealth service in 2025;

Whereas, in its 2025 survey of Medicare beneficiaries ages 65 and over, the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission found that more than 90 percent of Medicare beneficiaries who received a telehealth service were satisfied with their experience;

Whereas, in 2025, telehealth was a routine healthcare modality with nearly 11 percent of all Medicare beneficiaries and more than 20 percent of dually eligible Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries using telehealth in the last quarter of the calendar year;

Whereas telehealth is a common care modality for Medicare beneficiaries to receive behavioral health services, with as of June 2024, 1 study finding that 44 percent of behavioral health visits among traditional Medicare beneficiaries are delivered by telehealth;

Whereas federally qualified health centers and rural health clinics use telehealth to deliver services to rural and underserved populations;

Whereas telehealth now represents a critical component of healthcare delivery;

Whereas any lapse in Medicare coverage for telehealth services could adversely impact patient access to care;

Whereas legislative efforts to increase telehealth access have received bipartisan support in the Senate and the House of Representatives;

Whereas the United States has an opportunity to help improve access to health services for all individuals, including members of rural and underserved communities; and

Whereas “Telehealth Awareness Week” unites the efforts of patients, caregivers, healthcare providers, policymakers, and other stakeholders to advance the role of telehealth in healthcare: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of September 20 through September 26, 2026, as “Telehealth Awareness Week”;

(2) recognizes the impact of telehealth in delivering healthcare services for patients across the United States; and

(3) urges that steps should be taken to—

(A) raise awareness about the benefits of telehealth;

(B) highlight resources for healthcare providers and patients regarding telehealth;

(C) collect and analyze data on the impacts of telehealth; and

(D) promote continuous access to telehealth for all communities and across settings.

SENATE RESOLUTION 903—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 30, 2026, AS A NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR THE WORKERS OF THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 903

Whereas, since World War II, hundreds of thousands of patriotic men and women, including uranium miners, millers, and haul-

ers, plutonium processors, and onsite participants at atmospheric nuclear weapons tests, have served the United States by building nuclear weapons for the defense of the United States;

Whereas dedicated workers paid a high price for advancing a nuclear weapons program at the service and for the benefit of the United States, including by developing disabling or fatal illnesses;

Whereas the Senate recognized the contributions, services, and sacrifices that those patriotic men and women made for the defense of the United States in—

(1) Senate Resolution 151, 111th Congress, agreed to May 20, 2009;

(2) Senate Resolution 653, 111th Congress, agreed to September 28, 2010;

(3) Senate Resolution 275, 112th Congress, agreed to September 26, 2011;

(4) Senate Resolution 519, 112th Congress, agreed to August 1, 2012;

(5) Senate Resolution 164, 113th Congress, agreed to September 18, 2013;

(6) Senate Resolution 417, 113th Congress, agreed to July 9, 2014;

(7) Senate Resolution 213, 114th Congress, agreed to September 25, 2015;

(8) Senate Resolution 560, 114th Congress, agreed to November 16, 2016;

(9) Senate Resolution 314, 115th Congress, agreed to October 30, 2017;

(10) Senate Resolution 682, 115th Congress, agreed to October 11, 2018;

(11) Senate Resolution 377, 116th Congress, agreed to October 30, 2019;

(12) Senate Resolution 741, 116th Congress, agreed to September 30, 2020;

(13) Senate Resolution 438, 117th Congress, agreed to February 25, 2022;

(14) Senate Resolution 785, 117th Congress, agreed to December 22, 2022;

(15) Senate Resolution 452, 118th Congress, agreed to November 6, 2023;

(16) Senate Resolution 889, 118th Congress, agreed to November 14, 2024; and

(17) Senate Resolution 467, 119th Congress, agreed to October 27, 2025; and

Whereas those patriotic men and women deserve to be recognized for the contributions, services, and sacrifices they made for the defense of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 30, 2026, as a national day of remembrance for the workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States, including the uranium miners, millers, and haulers, plutonium processors, and onsite participants at atmospheric nuclear weapons tests; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to support and participate in appropriate ceremonies, programs, and other activities to commemorate October 30, 2026, as a national day of remembrance for past and present workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 904—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 20 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 27, 2026, AS “GOLD STAR FAMILIES REMEMBRANCE WEEK”

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself and Mr. WARNOCK) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 904

Whereas the last Sunday in September—

(1) is designated as “Gold Star Mother’s Day” under section 111 of title 36, United States Code; and

(2) was first designated as “Gold Star Mother’s Day” under the Joint Resolution entitled “Joint Resolution designating the last Sunday in September as ‘Gold Star Mother’s Day’, and for other purposes”, approved June 23, 1936 (49 Stat. 1895);

Whereas there is no date dedicated to families affected by the loss of a loved one who died in service to the United States;

Whereas a gold star symbolizes a family member who died in the line of duty while serving in the Armed Forces;

Whereas the members and veterans of the Armed Forces, through their service, bear the burden of protecting the freedom of the people of the United States;

Whereas the selfless example of the service of the members and veterans of the Armed Forces, as well as the sacrifices made by the families of those individuals, inspires all individuals in the United States to sacrifice and work diligently for the good of the United States; and

Whereas the sacrifices of the families of the fallen members of the Armed Forces and the families of veterans of the Armed Forces should never be forgotten: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of September 20 through September 27, 2026, as “Gold Star Families Remembrance Week”;

(2) honors and recognizes the sacrifices made by—

(A) the families of members of the Armed Forces who made the ultimate sacrifice in order to defend freedom and protect the United States; and

(B) the families of veterans of the Armed Forces; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe Gold Star Families Remembrance Week by—

(A) performing acts of service and good will in their communities; and

(B) celebrating families in which loved ones made the ultimate sacrifice so that others could continue to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

SENATE RESOLUTION 905—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 25, 2026, AS “NATIONAL LOBSTER DAY”

Mr. KING (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 905

Whereas lobstering has served as an economic engine and family tradition in the United States for centuries;

Whereas thousands of families in the United States make their livelihoods from catching, processing, or serving lobsters;

Whereas lobster is a prized and versatile seafood delicacy, celebrated for its unique flavor, tender texture, and ability to enhance a diverse range of culinary creations from classic dishes to innovative new recipes;

Whereas the lobster industry employs people of all ages year-round, and many harvesters begin fishing as children and stay in the industry for their entire working lives;

Whereas the lobster industry has spearheaded sustainability measures for more than 150 years, ensuring the health of the lobster stock and the marine environment;

Whereas consumers are looking to add more sustainable seafood to their diets, and more people are enjoying lobster at home;

Whereas historical lore notes that lobster likely joined turkey on the table at the very

first Thanksgiving feast in 1621, and lobster continues to be a mainstay during many other holiday traditions;

Whereas lobster harvesters are evolving and diversifying their businesses to help maintain the health of the ocean, including through kelp farming, which absorbs carbon dioxide from seawater;

Whereas throughout history, Presidents of the United States have served lobster at their inaugural celebrations and state dinners with international leaders;

Whereas lobster is a versatile source of lean protein that is low in saturated fat and high in vitamin B12;

Whereas lobster is rich in omega-3 fatty acids, which are essential for heart health and preventing heart disease, lowering blood pressure, and improving the overall function of blood vessels;

Whereas the peak of the lobstering season in the United States occurs in late summer;

Whereas the Unicode Consortium added a lobster to its emoji set in 2018 in recognition of the popularity of the species around the world;

Whereas lobsters have inspired artists in the United States and throughout the world for hundreds of years;

Whereas lobsters have been, and continue to be, used as mascots for sports teams;

Whereas lobster inspires innovation of all kinds beyond the culinary realm, including skincare, fertilizer, robotics, and biodegradable golf balls;

Whereas countless people in the United States enjoy lobster rolls, grilled lobster tails, and lobster bakes to celebrate summer, from beaches to backyards and from fine-dining restaurants to lobster shacks;

Whereas lobster is a cornerstone of the cultural identity of New England, serving as a major tourist attraction and boost to the regional economy; and

Whereas lobster is a staple on the menus of beloved restaurants across the United States, and in kitchens across the United States, bringing families and friends together: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 25, 2026, as “National Lobster Day”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 906—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF AUGUST 24 THROUGH AUGUST 28, 2026, AS THE FOURTH ANNUAL “NATIONAL COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER AWARENESS WEEK”

Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 906

Whereas a community health worker is a frontline public health worker who is a trusted member, or has an unusually close understanding, of the community served;

Whereas this trusting relationship enables the worker to serve as a liaison, link, or intermediary between health and social services and the community, facilitate access to services, improve the quality of service delivery, build individual and community capacity, and increase health knowledge and self-sufficiency through a range of activities

such as outreach, community education, informal counseling, social support, and advocacy;

Whereas community health workers are a unique workforce, recognized in 33 States with a professional certification;

Whereas community health workers are a community-based workforce that builds relationships and capacity for health and well-being in rural and underserved areas;

Whereas community health workers are a historic workforce that goes back hundreds of years in the United States;

Whereas community health workers are known by more than 250 valued and respected titles, including community health representatives, promotores de salud, and outreach workers;

Whereas community health workers are a cross-sector workforce that connects community members to health care and other social services, reducing barriers to health and well-being;

Whereas community health workers are a proven workforce with decades of research documenting effectiveness in maternal and child health, chronic disease interventions, immunization, oral health, HIV, primary care, and many other disciplines, and have a documented return on investment for many programs;

Whereas sustainable funding of community health workers supports enhanced recruitment and retention of the workforce;

Whereas community health workers fulfill a wide range of roles, including—

(1) providing links between individuals, communities, and health and social service systems;

(2) offering health education and information;

(3) offering care coordination, case management, and system navigation;

(4) providing coaching and social support;

(5) advocating for individuals and communities;

(6) building individual and community capacity;

(7) providing direct service, including basic screening tests, such as weight and blood pressure screening, basic services, such as diabetic foot checks, and meeting basic needs;

(8) implementing individual and community assessments;

(9) conducting outreach; and

(10) participating in evaluation and research; and

Whereas community health worker networks are statewide, regional, or local community-based organizations, including community health worker associations and coalitions with leadership or membership that is comprised of 50 percent or more of community health workers, promotores de salud, or community health representatives, and whose mission and activities focus on workforce development, mentoring, member mobilization, and advocacy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of the fourth annual National Community Health Worker Awareness Week;

(2) recognizes the significant contributions of community health workers to health and social care systems and communities across the United States;

(3) encourages collaboration at the local, State, and Federal levels to raise awareness of the important role of community health workers; and

(4) supports the work of community health workers to improve the health of communities across the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 907—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 2026 AS “NATIONAL OVARIAN CANCER AWARENESS MONTH”

Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself and Mrs. BRITT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 907

Whereas ovarian cancer is the fifth-leading cause of cancer deaths of women in the United States and causes more deaths than any other gynecologic cancer;

Whereas, in the United States, a woman's lifetime risk of being diagnosed with ovarian cancer is about 1 in 91;

Whereas the American Cancer Society estimates 20,010 cases of ovarian cancer will be newly diagnosed in 2026, and 12,450 individuals will die from the disease nationwide;

Whereas the 5-year survival rate for ovarian cancer is 51.6 percent, and survival rates vary greatly depending on the stage of diagnosis;

Whereas the 5-year survival rate for ovarian cancer exceeds 90 percent for individuals diagnosed in early stages;

Whereas, while the mammogram can detect breast cancer and the Pap smear can detect cervical cancer, there is no reliable early detection test for ovarian cancer;

Whereas, in June 2007, the first national consensus statement on ovarian cancer symptoms was established to provide consistency in recognizing symptoms, making them easier to identify and report;

Whereas Black women with ovarian cancer are more likely to receive late-stage diagnoses, experience delayed or lower quality clinical care, and face lower 5-year survival rates compared to non-Black women;

Whereas disparities in care persist, with Black women experiencing lower survival rates than White women;

Whereas women of color, low-income women, and women living in rural areas face systemic barriers to high-quality care and are less likely to receive treatment adhering to National Comprehensive Cancer Network (referred to in this preamble as the “NCCN”) treatment guidelines;

Whereas the proportion of ovarian cancer cases in women serving on active duty in the Armed Forces who are less than 45 years of age is substantially greater than in the general population;

Whereas the symptoms of ovarian cancer, which include bloating, pelvic or abdominal pain, difficulty eating or feeling full quickly, urinary symptoms, and several other symptoms, are often vague and are often easily misattributed to other diseases;

Whereas improved public and clinical awareness of ovarian cancer symptoms can lead to earlier presentation, faster diagnostic evaluation, and expanded treatment options;

Whereas the absence of an early detection test for ovarian cancer combined with its vague symptoms mean that approximately 80 percent of cases of ovarian cancer are detected at an advanced stage;

Whereas gaps in collecting and reporting data on treatment and outcomes related to ovarian cancer risk, especially for underserved communities and marginalized populations, can impede the development of effective health policies;

Whereas all women are at risk for ovarian cancer, but approximately 20 percent of women who are diagnosed with ovarian cancer have a hereditary predisposition to ovarian cancer, which places them at even higher risk;