

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;

Whereas scientists and physicians have uncovered changes in the BRCA genes that some women inherit from their parents, which may make those women 30 times more likely to develop ovarian cancer;

Whereas the family history of a woman has been found to play an important role in accurately assessing her risk of developing ovarian cancer, and medical experts believe that family history should be taken into consideration during the annual well-woman visit of any woman;

Whereas those women who have a family history of ovarian or breast cancer should consider genetic testing and counseling to determine whether their risk of developing a heritable cancer is elevated;

Whereas women who know that they are at high risk of ovarian cancer may undertake prophylactic measures like a salpingo-oophorectomy to help reduce the risk of developing this disease;

Whereas guidelines issued by the NCCN and the Society of Gynecologic Oncology recommend that all individuals diagnosed with ovarian cancer receive genetic counseling and genetic testing regardless of their family history;

Whereas studies continue to show that many individuals diagnosed with ovarian cancer do not receive recommended genetic counseling and testing;

Whereas, according to a consensus report by the National Academy of Medicine, “there remain surprising gaps in the fundamental knowledge about and understanding of ovarian cancer” across all aspects of the disease;

Whereas advances in precision medicine, genetic testing, targeted therapies, and maintenance treatments have improved outcomes for many patients with ovarian cancer, yet significant unmet needs remain, particularly in early detection;

Whereas ovarian cancer research remains underfunded relative to its mortality rate, making increased Federal investment critical to progress;

Whereas ongoing investments in ovarian cancer research and education and awareness efforts are critical to closing these gaps and improving survivorship for women with ovarian cancer;

Whereas, each year during the month of September, the Ovarian Cancer Research Alliance and community partner organizations hold a number of events to increase public awareness of ovarian cancer and its symptoms; and

Whereas September 2026 should be designated as “National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month” to increase public awareness of ovarian cancer: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of “National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month”; and

(2) supports the goals and ideals of “National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 908—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 21 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 25, 2026, AS “NATIONAL HAZING AWARENESS WEEK”

MS. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. CASSIDY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 908

Whereas hazing is any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person, whether individually or in concert with

other persons, against another person regardless of the willingness of that person to participate, that—

(1) is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and

(2) causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury;

Whereas 55 percent of college students involved in extracurricular clubs, athletic teams, and organizations reported experiencing hazing;

Whereas a hazing prevention policy is vital to help shape expectations for safe campus communities where healthy group behaviors, ethical leadership, and feelings of positive well-being and belonging are fostered;

Whereas the Stop Campus Hazing Act (Public Law 118-173; 138 Stat. 2597) was signed into law in December 2024, and amends section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)) to enhance hazing prevention efforts on college campuses by requiring institutions of higher education to include hazing incidents in their annual security reports, provide hazing prevention education, and report findings of responsibility for campus hazing policy violations in a Campus Hazing Transparency Report, thereby ensuring greater transparency and accountability in addressing hazing nationwide;

Whereas it is recommended that hazing prevention education is broad and includes students, campus staff, administrators, faculty, alumni, and beyond;

Whereas hundreds of students have died as a result of collegiate hazing, including Kristin High on September 9, 2002, Kenitha Saafir on September 9, 2002, Clay Warren on September 21, 2002, Lynn Gordon “Gordie” Bailey, Jr., on September 17, 2004, Matthew Carrington on February 2, 2005, Gary Louis DeVerelly, Jr. on March 30, 2007, Brett Griffin on November 8, 2008, Harrison Kowiak on November 18, 2008, Michael Anthony Smallwood Starks on November 21, 2008, Carson Leonard Starkey on December 2, 2008, George Desdunes on February 25, 2011, Robert Darnell Champion on November 19, 2011, Robert Eugene Tipton, Jr., on March 26, 2012, David R. Bogenberger on November 2, 2012, Marvell Edmonson on April 20, 2013, Jauwan M. Holmes on April 20, 2013, Marquise Braham on March 14, 2014, Dalton Debrick on August 24, 2014, Tucker W. Hipps on September 22, 2014, Nolan Michael Burch on November 14, 2014, Timothy J. Piazza on February 4, 2017, Maxwell “Max” Raymond Gruver on September 14, 2017, Andrew Coffey on November 3, 2017, Alexander Levi Rainey Beletsis on June 20, 2018, Nicholas “Nicky” Antonio Cumberland on October 30, 2018, Collin Wiant on November 12, 2018, Noah Caleb Domingo on January 12, 2019, Bea Castro on March 17, 2019, Justin King on September 14, 2019, Antonio “Anthony” Tsialas on October 24, 2019, Samuel “Sam” Martinez on November 12, 2019, Adam Jeffrey Oakes on February 27, 2021, Stone Justin Foltz on March 7, 2021, Lofton Hazelwood on October 18, 2021, Phat Anh Nguyen on November 20, 2021, Luke Tyler on January 22, 2023, Joshua Daniel Mardis on February 3, 2023, Sawyer Lee Updike on January 16, 2024, Caleb Wilson on February 27, 2025, Colin Daniel Martinez on January 31, 2026, and Savanna Marie Jones on April 30, 2026;

Whereas students have suffered severe, life-altering injuries as a result of collegiate hazing, including Danny Santulli on October 19, 2021; and

Whereas hazing has a lasting, harmful, and deadly impact, and preventing hazing must be prioritized: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of “National Hazing Awareness Week”; and

(2) acknowledges hazing prevention is not limited to a single week of awareness but is an ongoing commitment; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Hazing Awareness Week through promoting hazing awareness and prevention.

SENATE RESOLUTION 909—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2026 AS “HAWAIIAN HISTORY MONTH” TO RECOGNIZE THE HISTORY, CULTURE, AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF NATIVE HAWAIIANS AND REAFFIRM THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL TRUST RESPONSIBILITY TO THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN COMMUNITY TO SUPPORT THEIR WELL-BEING

MR. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. HIRONO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

S. RES. 909

Whereas Native Hawaiians are the indigenous people of Hawai‘i with a rich history and cultural legacy rooted in centuries of self-sufficiency, land stewardship, innovation, and community-building across the Hawaiian archipelago;

Whereas 19th century Native Hawaiian historians and scholars, including Samuel Mānaiakalani Kamakau, Davida (David) Malo, Zepherin (Kepelino) Kūhōpū Kahō‘āli‘i Keauokalani, and Ioane (John) Papa ‘Īi, documented Hawaiian history and literature on Native Hawaiian genealogies, practices, and stories that contemporary historians and cultural practitioners draw upon today;

Whereas the Kingdom of Hawai‘i was an internationally recognized sovereign nation, maintaining diplomatic and economic relations with the United States and other nations;

Whereas individual members of the royal families of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i demonstrated commitment to the welfare of the people of Hawai‘i and the advancement of the Native Hawaiian Community, including—

(1) Bernice Pauahi Pākī Bishop, a princess of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i whose will instructed the establishment of an institution to support the education and cultural stewardship of Native Hawaiian students;

(2) Queen Emma, born Emma Kalanikaumaka‘amano Kaleleonālani Na‘ea Rooke, who together with her husband, King Kamehameha IV, committed to provide quality health care services to improve the well-being of Native Hawaiians and all the people of Hawai‘i after epidemics decimated the population;

(3) King Kalākaua, born David La‘amea Kamanakapu‘u Māhinulani Nāla‘ia‘ehuokalani Lumialani Kalākaua, the first elected king of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i, who commissioned the construction of ‘Iolani Palace as a symbol of Hawaiian innovation and sovereignty and championed Hawaiian traditional arts and culture; and

(4) Queen Lili‘uokalani, born Lydia Lili‘u Loloku Walania Kamaka‘eha, the last sovereign monarch of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i, who promoted Hawaiian sovereignty through constitutional reform and preserved Native