

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;