

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, David (David) Malo, Zepherin (Kepelino) Kuhōpū 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

Hawaiian culture through her prolific musical compositions, writings, and philanthropic efforts that support children and families;

Whereas the Kingdom of Hawai'i was unlawfully overthrown by businessmen of the United States and Europe with support from the United States military forces in 1893;

Whereas, in 1993, Congress enacted Public Law 103-150 to acknowledge the 100th anniversary of the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, expressed regret for the role of the United States in the overthrow, and affirmed the inherent sovereignty of the Native Hawaiian people;

Whereas, by 1919, the Native Hawaiian population had significantly declined since Western contact due to disease and loss of culture, language, land, and political leadership;

Whereas Native Hawaiians have led efforts to revitalize their culture, language, and traditions across generations, including—

(1) George Jarrett Helm, Jr., a musician and activist who, as a founding member of the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana (which celebrates the 50th anniversary of the Protect Kaho'olawe movement in 2026), protested the United States military bombing of Kaho'olawe Island and advocated for aloha 'āina, which translates to "love of the land";

(2) Edith Kenao Kanaka'ole, a revered kumu hula (hula teacher), composer, and educator who preserved Hawaiian traditions through chant, dance, and academic instruction, and whose legacy was honored with a United States mint quarter in 2023; and

(3) Mary Abigail Kawena'ulaokalanihi'iakaikapoli opelekawa hine'aihon uainālelehuapele Wiggin Pukui, co-author of the Hawaiian Dictionary and a leading scholar of Hawaiian language, customs, and oral traditions;

Whereas Native Hawaiians have made contributions to the United States at all levels of the Federal Government and in the Armed Forces, including—

(1) Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole, elected as a delegate to the United States House of Representatives from the Territory of Hawai'i and the only royal-born member of the United States Congress, who led the passage of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108);

(2) Senator Daniel Kahikina Akaka, elected to the United States House of Representatives for 7 consecutive terms until he was appointed to the United States Senate, becoming the first Native Hawaiian to serve as a United States Senator; and

(3) Private First Class Herbert Kailieha Pilila'au and Private First Class Anthony T. Kaho'ohanohano, Native Hawaiians who received the Medal of Honor;

Whereas Native Hawaiians have achieved success in their fields, including—

(1) Dr. Isabella Kauakea Yau Yung Aiona Abbott, the first woman on the biological sciences faculty at Stanford University, who in 1997 was awarded the Gilbert Morgan Smith medal, the highest award in marine botany from the National Academy of Sciences; and

(2) Duke Paoa Kahinu Mokoe Hulikohola Kahanamoku, a swimming champion who won 3 gold medals and 2 silver medals over 3 Olympic games and whose passion for surfing led him to be globally recognized as the "father of modern surfing" and also remembered for his achievements as a lifeguard, sheriff, and ambassador of aloha;

Whereas the State of Hawai'i has enacted legislation recognizing September as Hawaiian History Month to promote public awareness for Native Hawaiian history and culture;

Whereas today, there are over 680,000 Native Hawaiians living across the country,

with the highest concentration living in Hawai'i, followed by California, Washington State, Nevada, Texas, and Oregon;

Whereas Congress, over many decades, enacted hundreds of statutes to promote health, education, housing, history, the arts, and cultural preservation, recognizing and implementing the special political and trust relationship with the Native Hawaiian Community;

Whereas, in furtherance of the political and trust relationship with the Native Hawaiian Community, Congress has enacted annual appropriations bills to fund health, education, housing, history, the arts, cultural preservation, museums, libraries, and other programs;

Whereas, pursuant to the political and trust relationship, Federal law recognizes the continued importance of ancestral homelands for Native Hawaiians and sets aside such lands for them; and

Whereas Hawaiian History Month provides an opportunity to educate all people of the United States about Native Hawaiian history, celebrate their enduring contributions to the United States, and advance reconciliation: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates September 2026 as "Hawaiian History Month"—

(1) to honor the history, culture, and contributions of Native Hawaiians to the State of Hawai'i, the United States, and worldwide;

(2) to recognize the importance of Public Law 103-150 and the ongoing efforts to achieve reconciliation, including through consultation;

(3) to commend the revitalization of Native Hawaiian language, culture, and traditions as essential to the well-being and identity of Native Hawaiian communities;

(4) to encourage Federal agencies, educational institutions, and civil society to observe Hawaiian History Month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and educational activities; and

(5) to call on Federal agencies to promote programs established by Congress to recognize and implement the special political and trust relationship with the Native Hawaiian Community.

SENATE RESOLUTION 910—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 2026 AS "LEWY BODY DEMENTIA AWARENESS MONTH"

Mr. BOOKER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 910

Whereas Lewy body dementia—

(1) affects an estimated 1,400,000 individuals in the United States;

(2) is the second most common degenerative dementia;

(3) includes dementia with Lewy bodies and Parkinson's disease dementia; and

(4) is the most expensive form of dementia;

Whereas the symptoms of Lewy body dementia can include cognitive decline, movement difficulties, visual hallucinations, fluctuations in alertness, REM-sleep behavior disorder (RBD), and autonomic dysfunction;

Whereas many people living with Lewy body dementia wait years for a correct diagnosis which can lead to serious patient harm and avoidable health care spending;

Whereas there are millions of family members, caregivers, and friends who provide around-the-clock care and support and whose lives are greatly affected by Lewy body dementia; and

Whereas more research, education, and support services are needed for the entire

Lewy body dementia community now and in the future—

(1) to find better treatments and a cure for Lewy body dementia;

(2) to train healthcare providers and emergency personnel to recognize Lewy body dementia; and

(3) to facilitate early and accurate diagnosis of Lewy body dementia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for the designation of the month of October 2026 as "Lewy Body Dementia Awareness Month";

(2) seeks to increase—

(A) awareness and understanding of Lewy body dementia;

(B) advocates for individuals and families affected by the disease; and

(C) compassion, dignity, and hope for all those living with Lewy body dementia;

(3) continues to support research to diagnose Lewy body dementia and find better treatments and a cure for Lewy body dementia;

(4) recognizes the individuals living with Lewy body dementia and their care partners who participate in vital clinical trials to advance the knowledge of the disease; and

(5) commends the dedication of organizations, volunteers, researchers, healthcare professionals, and millions of individuals across the United States working to improve the quality of life of people living with Lewy body dementia and their families.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 6830. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 6776 proposed by Mr. THUNE (for Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. SCHMITT, and Mr. COONS)) to the bill S. 4668, to protect the name, image, and likeness rights of, and provide protections for, student athletes and to promote fair competition among intercollegiate athletics, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6831. Mrs. MOODY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 6776 proposed by Mr. THUNE (for Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. SCHMITT, and Mr. COONS)) to the bill S. 4668, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6832. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4128, to prohibit Cabinet Members and senior executive political appointees from using taxpayer funds to hire political consulting, advertising, and marketing firms, from expediting competitive open bidding processes to contract for official advertisements, and from using official advertisements for self-promotion; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SA 6833. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Ms. ROSEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4624, to amend the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 to establish requirements for unified boxing organizations, to further enhance the well-being of professional boxers, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SA 6834. Mr. HUSTED (for Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3257, to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to revise regulations for certain individuals carrying out aviation activities who disclose a mental health diagnosis or condition, and for other purposes.

SA 6835. Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended