

Whereas September 30, 2020, is an appropriate day to designate as “National Veterans Suicide Prevention Day”: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate supports the designation of September 30, 2020, as “National Veterans Suicide Prevention Day”.

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**SENATE RESOLUTION 738—RECOGNIZING SUICIDE AS A SERIOUS PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER AS “NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION MONTH”**

Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 738

Whereas suicide is the 10th leading cause of death in the United States and the second leading cause of death among individuals between 10 and 34 years of age;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (referred to in this preamble as the “CDC”), 1 individual in the United States dies by suicide every 11 minutes, resulting in around 48,000 deaths each year in the United States;

Whereas, according to the Department of Veterans Affairs, 20 members of the Armed Forces on active duty, members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who are not on active duty, or veterans die by suicide each day, resulting in more than 7,000 deaths each year;

Whereas, between 1999 and 2018, the suicide rate in the United States increased by 35 percent from 10.5 suicides for every 100,000 individuals to 14.2 suicides for every 100,000 individuals;

Whereas it is estimated that there are approximately 1,400,000 suicide attempts each year in the United States;

Whereas more than half of individuals who die by suicide did not have a known mental health condition;

Whereas, according to the CDC, many factors contribute to suicide among individuals with and without known mental health conditions, including challenges related to relationships, substance use, physical health, and stress regarding work, money, legal problems, or housing;

Whereas, according to the CDC, suicide results in an estimated \$70,000,000,000 each year in combined medical and work-loss costs in the United States;

Whereas the stigma associated with mental health conditions and suicidality hinders suicide prevention by discouraging at-risk individuals from seeking life-saving help and can further traumatize survivors of suicide loss and individuals with lived experience of suicide;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic has caused many individuals to experience emotional distress and anxiety;

Whereas, according to the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report of the CDC, risk factors for suicide, such as anxiety and depression, have increased considerably since the onset of restrictions to help slow the spread of COVID-19; and

Whereas September is an appropriate month to designate as “National Suicide Prevention Month” because September 10th is World Suicide Prevention Day, a day recognized internationally and supported by the World Health Organization: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes suicide as a serious and preventable public health problem of the United States and each State;

(2) supports the designation of September as “National Suicide Prevention Month”;

(3) declares suicide prevention as a priority;

(4) acknowledges that no single suicide prevention program or effort will be appropriate for all populations or communities;

(5) promotes awareness that there is no single cause of suicide; and

(6) supports strategies to increase access to high-quality mental health and suicide prevention services and substance-use disorder treatments.

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**SENATE RESOLUTION 739—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 21 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 25, 2020, AS ‘NATIONAL FAMILY SERVICE LEARNING WEEK’**

Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. REED, Mr. RUBIO, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 739

Whereas family service learning is a method under which children and families learn and solve problems together in a multi-generational approach with active participation in thoughtfully organized service that—

(1) is conducted in, and meets the needs of, their communities;

(2) is focused on children and families solving community issues together;

(3) requires the application of college and career readiness skills by children and relevant workforce training skills by adults; and

(4) is coordinated between the community and an elementary school, a secondary school, an institution of higher education, or a family community service program;

Whereas family service learning—

(1) is multi-generational learning that involves parents, children, caregivers, and extended family members in shared learning experiences in physical and digital environments;

(2) is integrated into and enhances the academic achievement of children or the educational components of a family service program in which families may be enrolled; and

(3) promotes skills (such as investigation, planning, and preparation), action, reflection, the demonstration of results, and sustainability;

Whereas family service learning has been shown to have positive 2-generational effects and encourages families to invest in their communities to improve economic and societal well-being;

Whereas, through family service learning, children and families have the opportunity to solve community issues and learn together, thereby enabling the development of life and career skills, such as flexibility and adaptability, initiative and self-direction, social and cross-cultural skills, productivity and accountability, and leadership and responsibility;

Whereas family service learning activities provide opportunities for families to improve essential skills, such as organization, research, planning, reading and writing, technological literacy, teamwork, and sharing;

Whereas families participating together in service are afforded quality time learning about their communities;

Whereas adults engaged in family service learning serve as positive role models for their children;

Whereas family service learning projects enable families to build substantive connections with their communities, develop a stronger sense of self-worth, experience a reduction in social isolation, and improve parenting skills;

Whereas family service learning has added benefits for English language learners by helping individuals and families to—

(1) feel more connected with their communities; and

(2) practice language skills;

Whereas family service learning is particularly important for at-risk families because family service learning—

(1) provides opportunities for leadership and civic engagement; and

(2) helps build the capacity to advocate for the needs of children and families;

Whereas family service learning programs are equipped to face the unique challenges brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic through community engagement via video teleconferencing or in a socially distanced manner;

Whereas family service learning will remain relevant throughout the pandemic as communities face new challenges such as navigating remote learning, technological literacy, and building and maintaining new relationships within communities; and

Whereas the value that parents place on civic engagement and relationships within the community has been shown to transfer to children who, in turn, replicate important values, such as responsibility, empathy, and caring for others: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of the week of September 21 through September 25, 2020, as “National Family Service Learning Week” to raise public awareness about the importance of family service learning, family literacy, community service, and 2-generational learning experiences;

(2) encourages people across the United States to support family service learning and community development programs;

(3) recognizes the importance that family service learning plays in cultivating family literacy, civic engagement, and community investment; and

(4) calls upon public, private, and nonprofit entities to support family service learning opportunities to aid in the advancement of families.

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**SENATE RESOLUTION 740—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 7, 2020, AS “ENERGY EFFICIENCY DAY” IN CELEBRATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS THAT HAVE BEEN DRIVEN BY PRIVATE SECTOR INNOVATION AND FEDERAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES**

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. SMITH, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COONS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. REED, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. HEINRICH, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 740

Whereas October has been designated as “National Energy Awareness Month”;

Whereas improvements in energy efficiency technologies and practices, along with policies of the United States enacted since the 1970s, have resulted in energy savings of more than 60,000,000,000,000 British thermal units and energy cost avoidance of more than \$800,000,000,000 annually;

Whereas energy efficiency has enjoyed bipartisan support in Congress and in administrations of both parties for more than 40 years;

Whereas bipartisan legislation enacted since the 1970s to advance Federal energy efficiency policies includes—

(1) the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.);

(2) the National Appliance Energy Conservation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-12; 101 Stat. 103);

(3) the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13201 et seq.);

(4) the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801 et seq.);

(5) the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17001 et seq.); and

(6) the Energy Efficiency Improvement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-11; 129 Stat. 182);

Whereas energy efficiency has long been supported by a diverse coalition of businesses (including manufacturers, utilities, energy service companies, and technology firms), public-interest organizations, environmental and conservation groups, and State and local governments;

Whereas, since 1980, the United States has more than doubled its energy productivity, realizing twice the economic output per unit of energy consumed;

Whereas more than 2,000,000 individuals in the United States are currently employed across the energy efficiency sector, as the United States has doubled its energy productivity, and business and industry have become more innovative and competitive in global markets;

Whereas the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy of the Department of Energy is the principal Federal agency responsible for renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency efforts;

Whereas cutting energy waste saves the consumers of the United States billions of dollars on utility bills annually; and

Whereas energy efficiency policies, financing innovations, and public-private partnerships have contributed to a reduction in energy intensity in Federal facilities by nearly 50 percent since the mid-1970s, which results in direct savings to United States taxpayers; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 7, 2020, as “Energy Efficiency Day”; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States to observe Energy Efficiency Day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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**SENATE RESOLUTION 741—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 30, 2020, AS A NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR THE WORKERS OF THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES**

Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. ROBERTS, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, and Ms. ROSEN)) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

**S. RES. 741**

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

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

Whereas a time capsule for a national day of remembrance has been crossing the United States, collecting stories and artifacts of workers of the nuclear weapons program that relate to the nuclear defense era of the United States, and a remembrance quilt has been constructed to memorialize the contribution of those workers;

Whereas the stories and artifacts reflected in the time capsule and the remembrance quilt reinforce the importance of recognizing the workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States; 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, 2020, 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; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to support and participate in appropriate ceremonies, programs, and other activities to commemorate October 30, 2020, as a national day of remembrance for past and present workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States.

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**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 48—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 28, 2020, AS “HONORING THE NATION’S FIRST RESPONDERS DAY”**

Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. PETERS, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

**S. CON. RES. 48**

Whereas, in the United States, first responders include professional and volunteer

firefighters, police officers, emergency medical technicians, and paramedics;

Whereas, according to a 2017 compilation of data on the Emergency Services Sector in the United States by the Department of Homeland Security, “The first responder community comprises an estimated 4.6 million career and volunteer professionals within five primary disciplines: Law Enforcement, Fire and Rescue Services, Emergency Medical Services, Emergency Management, and Public Works.”;

Whereas first responders deserve to be recognized for their commitment to safety, defense, and honor;

Whereas the people of the United States have depended on the service and sacrifices of first responders during the national emergency relating to the Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic; and

Whereas October 28, 2020, would be an appropriate day to establish as “Honoring the Nation’s First Responders Day”: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That Congress—

(1) supports the designation of October 28, 2020, as “Honoring the Nation’s First Responders Day”;

(2) honors and recognizes the contributions of first responders; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe Honoring the Nation’s First Responders Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities that promote awareness of the contributions of first responders in the United States.

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**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED**

**SA 2673.** Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. TILLIS) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2652 proposed by Mr. McCONNELL to the bill S. 178, to condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China.

**SA 2674.** Mr. PORTMAN (for Mr. WICKER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 910, to reauthorize and amend the National Sea Grant College Program Act, and for other purposes.

**SA 2675.** Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

**SA 2676.** Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

**SA 2677.** Mr. PORTMAN (for Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3681, to require a joint task force on air travel during and after the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency, and for other purposes.

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**TEXT OF AMENDMENTS**

**SA 2673.** Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. TILLIS) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2652 proposed by Mr. McCONNELL to the bill S. 178, to condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following: