

S. 4497

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4497, a bill to temporarily suspend duties on imports of articles needed to combat the COVID-19 pandemic.

S. 4594

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4594, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve and to expand eligibility for dependency and indemnity compensation paid to certain survivors of certain veterans.

S. 4613

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4613, a bill to amend the Fairness to Contact Lens Consumers Act to prevent certain automated calls and to require notice of the availability of contact lens prescriptions to patients, and for other purposes.

S. 4657

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) were added as cosponsors of S. 4657, a bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to designate one week each year as "Buddy Check Week" for the purpose of outreach and education concerning peer wellness checks for veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 4663

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 4663, a bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to save Federal funds by authorizing changes to the composition of circulating coins, and for other purposes.

S. 4757

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) were added as cosponsors of S. 4757, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to establish additional requirements for dealers, and for other purposes.

S. 4840

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4840, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require the inclusion of certain audio-only diagnoses in the determination of risk adjustment for Medicare Advantage plans, and for other purposes.

S. 4858

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4858, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, and the Honoring Amer-

ica's Veterans and Caring for Camp Lejeune Families Act of 2012, to make certain enhancements to grants awarded by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and contracts between the Secretary and entities that provide services to homeless veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 4867

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) were added as cosponsors of S. 4867, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to support research on, and expanded access to, investigational drugs for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and for other purposes.

S. 4907

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) were added as cosponsors of S. 4907, a bill to nullify Executive Order 13957, entitled "Creating Schedule F In The Excepted Service".

S. 4918

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4918, a bill to transfer antitrust enforcement functions from the Federal Trade Commission to the Department of Justice, and for other purposes.

S. 4935

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 4935, a bill to provide continued assistance to unemployed workers.

S. CON. RES. 9

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 9, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that tax-exempt fraternal benefit societies have historically provided and continue to provide critical benefits to the people and communities of the United States.

S. RES. 778

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 778, a resolution recognizing Interscholastic Athletic Administrators' Day on December 15, 2020.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 788—RECOGNIZING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY FOR THE JED FOUNDATION

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted the following

resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 788

Whereas, 20 years ago, Donna and Phillip Satow set out to launch a blueprint for suicide prevention with the founding of the Jed Foundation;

Whereas Donna and Phillip tragically lost their son, Jed, 2 years earlier to suicide;

Whereas they recognized the need for a uniform model for suicide prevention on college and university campuses and the need to address the stigma and secrecy associated with mental health in these communities;

Whereas campus prevention programs at the time were limited in scope and priority, and the Satows are to be commended for their dedication to mental health and creating the Jed Foundation, a national non-profit organization, to surmount those hurdles;

Whereas, through their passion, vision, and dedication to the Jed Foundation, the Satows have worked tirelessly to transform the way teen and young adult mental health is understood and supported;

Whereas, due to the commitment and vision of the Satows, the Jed Foundation is a recognized leader in transforming policies, programs, and systems to protect the mental and emotional health of, and prevent suicide for, teens and young adults;

Whereas, through the efforts of the Satows, the Jed Foundation created JED Campus, a program which has helped implement a comprehensive approach to mental health for over 300 colleges and universities representing nearly 3,700,000 students, strengthening their mental health, substance use, and suicide prevention programs;

Whereas, in the past 20 years, the Jed Foundation has provided programs and resources that have helped more than 3,000 high schools, colleges, and universities strengthen their mental health safety nets for teens and young adults throughout the Nation;

Whereas the Jed Foundation has educated over 10,000 high school, college, university, and other mental health professionals in suicide prevention through various educational initiatives;

Whereas the Jed Foundation has partnered with over 1,600 college and universities to utilize the Foundation's ULifeline.org online resource center to provide students with information about mental health and how to seek help if they are struggling;

Whereas the Jed Foundation and the Satow's vision have continued to address the mental health needs of diverse communities by ensuring that mental health resources are culturally responsive and providing key resources in Spanish for Latinx teens, young adults, and their families;

Whereas the Jed Foundation and the Satow's dedication to mental health has led to in-depth research to help schools and communities more effectively understand and support the mental health of LGBTQ+ teens and young adults;

Whereas the Jed Foundation has created a national campaign, Seize the Awkward, to encourage teens and young adults to start a conversation with a friend who may be struggling with mental health issues;

Whereas the Jed Foundation's anonymous mental health self-evaluator has been used by students over 400,000 times to assess their symptoms and receive customized information about how to seek help for their mental health needs;

Whereas the Jed Foundation works toward a future where every high school, college, and university has a comprehensive mental health system that supports mental and

emotional health and reduces the risk of substance misuse and suicide for teens and young adults;

Whereas the Jed Foundation, through the Satow's vision and commitment, works to equip all teens and young adults with the ability to navigate mental health challenges, to seek and give help, and to emotionally prepare them to enter adulthood and fulfill their potential; and

Whereas the Jed Foundation works to have mental health recognized as part of general health and wellness, and to reduce the shame, secrecy, or prejudice often associated with mental health: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 20th anniversary of the Jed Foundation;

(2) commends Donna and Phillip Satow for their vision, continued commitment, and leadership; and

(3) applauds the Jed Foundation for being a leading organization promoting the well-being of students, families, and schools and paving the way for more young people to find the resources and the support they need.

SENATE RESOLUTION 789—URGING THE GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND TO PROTECT AND UPHOLD DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, THE RULE OF LAW, AND RIGHTS TO FREEDOM OF PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. COONS, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 789

Whereas the Kingdom of Thailand and the United States of America first established relations in 1818 and entered into the Treaty of Amity and Commerce in 1833, formalizing diplomatic relations;

Whereas Thailand was the first treaty ally of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region and remains a steadfast friend of the United States with shared values of democracy, rule of law, universal human rights, and a free market;

Whereas the United States and Thailand in 1954 signed the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty (Manila Pact), pledging to “strengthen the fabric of peace and freedom and to uphold the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law”;

Whereas, through the Treaty of Amity and Economic Relations of 1966, along with a diverse and growing trading relationship, the United States and Thailand have developed strong economic ties;

Whereas the United States recognizes Thailand as a founding member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and host of the 35th ASEAN Summit in 2019, which reaffirmed that body's commitment to “a region of lasting peace, security and stability, sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and social progress”;

Whereas Thailand was designated a major non-NATO ally in 2003, and is one of the strongest security partners of the United States, a relationship that was recognized and expanded upon in the United States-Thailand Joint Vision Statement for the Thai-United States Defense Alliance in 2012;

Whereas the Governments of Thailand and the United States hold numerous joint military exercises, including Cobra Gold, the

largest annual multinational military exercise in the Indo-Pacific region, which is hosted by Thailand;

Whereas the Government of Thailand continues to be a partner on humanitarian and refugee assistance, including support from U-Tapao Royal Thai Navy Air Field for multinational relief efforts following the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami and 2015 Nepal earthquake;

Whereas Thailand ended absolute monarchy and transitioned to a constitutional monarchy in 1932, and since then has revised its constitution seventeen times, including a 1997 constitution that enshrined democratically elected representatives in a bicameral national assembly and the prime minister as head of government, and a 2007 constitution that largely retained that structure;

Whereas cycles of coups and military rule have been a recurring feature of governance in Thailand for almost a century;

Whereas the Royal Thai military conducted a coup in 2014, abolished the 2007 constitution, declared martial law, and replaced the civilian government with a junta under the leadership of Army Commander Prayuth Chan-ocha;

Whereas the junta's National Council for Peace and Order drafted a new constitution which was promulgated in 2017, and served to erode Thailand's democracy and constitutional protection of rights;

Whereas, in March 2019, Thailand held elections that several independent monitoring groups declared as deeply flawed and heavily tilted to favor the military junta, whose party, headed by Prayuth, formed a new government with the support of the military-appointed and unelected Senate;

Whereas, in January 2020, the opposition political party Future Forward was dissolved and banned on order of the Constitutional Court following a flawed legal process premised on spurious charges;

Whereas the Government of Thailand has failed to properly investigate issues with respect to violent assaults against democracy activists and government critics within Thailand, as well as enforced disappearances and killings of exiled Thai political dissidents across Asia;

Whereas, since February 2020, tens of thousands of protesters across Thailand, largely students and youth, have peacefully called for democratically elected government, constitutional reform, and respect for human rights;

Whereas the Government of Thailand has responded to these peaceful protests with repressive measures, including intimidation tactics, surveillance, harassment, arrests, violence and imprisonment;

Whereas Prayuth declared a state of emergency on October 15, 2020, and characterized the growing pro-democracy protests as threats to national security and public safety;

Whereas more than 170 peaceful protesters have been arrested since February 2020, many of them charged with serious crimes, including sedition, that carry potentially long prison sentences; and

Whereas UNICEF has expressed concern about the potential harm that children face amidst the ongoing protests in Thailand and called on all parties to uphold children and young people's right to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, and to protect them from all forms of violence and intimidation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms the strong relationship between the United States and Thailand based on shared democratic values and strategic interests;

(2) stands in solidarity with the people of Thailand in their quest for a democratically

elected government, political reforms, long-term peace, and respect for established international human rights standards;

(3) urges the Government of Thailand to protect and uphold democracy, human rights, the rule of law, and rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of expression, as well as immediately and unconditionally release political activists and refrain from harassing, intimidating, or persecuting those engaged in peaceful protests, with particular care for the rights and well-being of children and students;

(4) calls on the United States Government to support the right of the people of Thailand to peacefully and democratically determine their future; and

(5) unequivocally states that a military coup to resolve the current political crisis would be counterproductive and risk further undermining bilateral relations between the United States and Thailand.

SENATE RESOLUTION 790—SUPPORTING EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN PROTECTION, ASSISTANCE, AND SOLUTIONS FOR VENEZUELAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 790

Whereas over 5,400,000 Venezuelans have been displaced across Latin America and the Caribbean—the world's second largest displacement crisis—and at least 7,000,000 people inside Venezuela are in need of humanitarian assistance as a result of the country's ongoing political and economic crisis;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic is exacerbating the humanitarian crisis in Venezuela, given the country's weak health infrastructure, and posing particular risks for Venezuelan refugees and migrants such as eviction, loss of livelihoods, border closures and other travel restrictions, lack of access to health care for those without documentation, and gender-based violence;

Whereas it is well-recognized that displacement crises—

(1) exacerbate pre-existing violence against women and girls;

(2) interrupt children's education and increase their exposure to violence and exploitation;

(3) cause major stress and trauma on individuals and families that can have profound effects on mental health and result in significant needs for psychological and social support; and

(4) disrupt family and community connections that mitigate against such violence and trauma;

Whereas, between 2015 and 2016, maternal mortality rates in Venezuela increased by 65 percent and infant mortality within the first week of life increased by 53 percent, and the dire state of Venezuela's public health system has compelled women to flee the country in order to give birth;

Whereas one-third of Venezuelan households are food insecure, with the greatest risk of adverse nutritional impacts on children, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly, according to the World Food Program;

Whereas the growing prevalence of criminal violence, especially intimate partner violence, and human trafficking, endemic corruption, and impunity in Venezuela has contributed to a significant increase in femicides;