

reason, our bill also proposes a \$20 million increase per program. This would be the first increase for this program in 20 years.

The two programs in this reauthorization bill have had transformative effects on diabetes care. The first program is the Special Statutory Funding Program for Type 1 Diabetes Research, which provides funds to NIH's National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, NIDDK, for life-changing preventive diabetes research. For example, SDP-funded research laid early groundwork for artificial pancreas, AP, systems—or closed-loop “all-in-one” diabetes management systems—that have shown great promise in improving glucose monitoring and insulin delivery. Advances in technology have helped reduce costly and burdensome complications and improved the quality of life for those with the disease. There are now multiple FDA-approved artificial pancreas systems, enabling individuals with type 1 diabetes and their doctors to choose the system that works best for them. According to one study, the use of AP systems in adults could save Medicare roughly \$1 billion over 25 years.

SDP research has also helped researchers identify genes and environmental factors linked with type 1 diabetes, led to changes in clinical practice guidelines for diabetic eye care, and supported clinical trials on therapeutics to prevent and treat the disease. For example, landmark research conducted by SDP-funded TrialNet demonstrated for the first time ever that early preventive treatment with a drug targeting the immune system delayed onset of clinical-type 1 diabetes for 2 years. This drug has since been approved by the FDA and is the first ever disease modifying therapy for type 1 diabetes.

Continued investment in this program is essential to continue large-scale trials, plan next steps for research programs, conduct outreach and education, and allocate research resources effectively. As Dr. Griffin Rodgers, Director of the NIDDK, said when testifying at a Senate Aging Committee hearing I chaired in 2019, “with continued research, it is possible to imagine that people could lead a life free of the burden of Type 1 diabetes and its complications.”

Our bill would also provide \$170 million per year to sustain a second program, the Special Diabetes Program for Indians, SDPI. SDPI supports type 2 diabetes treatment and prevention strategies for Native American and Alaska Native populations who are disproportionately burdened with type 2 diabetes at a rate of nearly three times the national average. In Maine this program benefits five Tribal communities across the state, providing approximately 5 million dollars in support for diabetes prevention activities in those Tribal populations. This Federal support is critical to reducing disparities. As Chief William Nicholas of

the Passamaquoddy Tribe in Maine recently explained, “Special Diabetes Program funding is instrumental and necessary to educate and address high rates of diabetes in Indian Country. Native Americans are high risk for diabetes, and the funding will continue the much-needed support, education, and treatment in our communities.”

Tremendous improvements are occurring in diabetes outcomes for Alaska Natives and Native Americans, and the SDPI has played a key role, just as Congress envisioned when the program was created. Although diabetes rates among the IHS service population remain high, with the help of this program, diabetes rates in youth in these communities have not increased in more than 10 years, and diabetes rates in Alaska Native and Native American adults have not increased since 2011. Communities with SDPI-funded programs have actually seen the diabetes incidence rate decrease consistently since 2013.

The program is effective by other measures as well. Since SDPI began, there has been a 50-percent reduction in diabetic eye disease rates among Alaska Natives and Native Americans; hospitalizations for uncontrolled diabetes among Alaska Native and Native American adults have dropped by 84 percent; and the rate of end-stage renal disease has fallen by more than 50 percent. These positive clinical outcomes have reduced the risk for blindness, amputations, and kidney failure, in addition to preventing the onset of type 2 diabetes.

The Special Diabetes Program is funding research that is leading directly to the development of new insights and therapies that are improving the lives of those with diabetes and accelerating progress toward curing and preventing the disease. Ruby Anderson, a young Mainer with type 1 diabetes who testified before the 2019 JDRF Children's Congress, put an even finer point on the need to reauthorize the SDP. Ruby she said she doesn't want her brother or sister to have to go through what she has experienced. As she told Senators, “We need more research to find a cure. We need even better devices. And we need to figure out what causes T1D so we can stop it.”

I couldn't agree more with Ruby, and I am confident the Special Diabetes Program will make these objectives possible. I urge my colleagues to support a multi-year extension of this important program so that one day we will find a cure to this debilitating disease.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 239—DESIGNATING MAY 2023 AS “ALS AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. COONS, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. KLO-

BUCHAR, Mr. COTTON, Mr. MERKLEY, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 239

Whereas amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (referred to in this preamble as “ALS”) is a progressive neurodegenerative disease that affects nerve cells in the brain and the spinal cord;

Whereas the life expectancy for an individual with ALS is between 2 and 5 years after the date on which the individual receives an ALS diagnosis;

Whereas ALS occurs throughout the world with no racial, ethnic, gender, or socioeconomic boundaries;

Whereas ALS may affect any individual in any location;

Whereas the cause of ALS is unknown in up to 90 percent of cases;

Whereas approximately 10 percent of ALS cases have a strong known genetic driver;

Whereas, on average, the period between the date on which an individual first experiences symptoms of ALS and the date on which the individual is diagnosed with ALS is more than 1 year;

Whereas the onset of ALS often involves muscle weakness or stiffness, and the progression of ALS results in the further weakening, wasting, and paralysis of—

(1) the muscles of the limbs and trunk; and
(2) the muscles that control vital functions, such as speech, swallowing, and breathing;

Whereas ALS can strike individuals of any age, but it predominantly strikes adults;

Whereas it is estimated that tens of thousands of individuals in the United States have ALS at any given time;

Whereas, based on studies of the population of the United States, more than 5,000 individuals in the United States are diagnosed with ALS each year, and 15 individuals in the United States are diagnosed with ALS each day;

Whereas, every 90 minutes, someone dies from ALS in the United States;

Whereas the majority of individuals with ALS die of respiratory failure;

Whereas, in the United States, military veterans are more likely to be diagnosed with ALS than individuals with no history of military service;

Whereas, as of the date of introduction of this resolution, there is no cure for ALS;

Whereas the spouses, children, and family members of individuals living with ALS provide support to those individuals with love, day-to-day care, and more; and

Whereas an individual with ALS, and the caregivers of such an individual, can be required to bear significant costs for medical care, equipment, and home care services for the individual as the disease progresses: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2023 as “ALS Awareness Month”;

(2) affirms the dedication of the Senate to—

(A) ensuring individuals with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (referred to in this resolving clause as “ALS”) have access to effective treatments and high quality services and supports as early as possible after diagnosis;

(B) identifying risk factors and causes of ALS to prevent new cases;

(C) empowering individuals with ALS to engage with the world in the way they want; and

(D) reducing the physical and emotional burdens of living with ALS; and

(3) commends the dedication of the family members, friends, organizations, volunteers, researchers, and caregivers across the United

States who are working to improve the quality and length of life of ALS patients and the development of treatments and cures that reach patients as soon as possible.

SENATE RESOLUTION 240—DESIGNATING JUNE 8, 2023, AS “NATIONAL SEERSUCKER DAY”, DESIGNATING EVERY THURSDAY AFTER NATIONAL SEERSUCKER DAY THROUGH THE LAST THURSDAY IN AUGUST 2023 AS “SEERSUCKER THURSDAY”, AND DESIGNATING JUNE 2023 AS “SEERSUCKER APPRECIATION MONTH”

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

S. RES. 240

Whereas seersucker was introduced to the United States in the South in the middle of the 19th century;

Whereas seersucker suits were popularized in the United States in the early 1900s by New Orleans businessman Joseph Haspel at his Broad Street facility in New Orleans, Louisiana;

Whereas, as a lightweight, hard-wearing fabric, seersucker is mostly worn and enjoyed by the people of the United States during hot summer months;

Whereas former Senator Trent Lott of Mississippi brought Seersucker Thursday to Congress in 1996, and after the day went unobserved in 2012 and 2013, then-Representative Bill Cassidy revived the tradition in the House of Representatives in 2014 and, with the help of Senator Dianne Feinstein, has continued the tradition ever since;

Whereas the name “seersucker” originates from the Persian phrase “shir-o-shakar”, meaning “milk and sugar”, alluding to the alternating textures of the fabric;

Whereas the seersucker textile is made of cotton, linen, or silk (or combinations thereof), woven on a loom with threads at different tensions, creating alternating stripes of smooth and puckered textures that do not lay flat on one’s skin, which is what makes the fabric so breathable; and

Whereas one of the two alternating stripes in seersucker is frequently in a color, typically blue, but sometimes gray, green, tan, red, pink, or another color, which, in combination with the white stripes, creates the iconic pattern so well known today: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 8, 2023, as National Seersucker Day;

(2) designates every Thursday after National Seersucker Day through the last Thursday in August 2023 as “Seersucker Thursday”;

(3) designates June 2023 as “Seersucker Appreciation Month”;

(4) recognizes the contributions of the hard-working people of the United States through the wearing of seersucker, the unique warm weather clothing known as the working person’s uniform;

(5) encourages Senators to support the objective of National Seersucker Day and Seersucker Thursday;

(6) encourages local governments in the United States to build partnerships with local organizations and other members of the clothing industries and enthusiasts to promote the wearing of seersucker; and

(7) invites the people of the United States to don their warm weather finest on National Seersucker Day and every Seersucker Thursday.

SENATE RESOLUTION 241—COMMENDING AND CONGRATULATING THE NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2022 HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES NATIONAL FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP IN THE 2022 CELEBRATION BOWL

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

S. RES. 241

Whereas the Celebration Bowl is the event in which the National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I’s 2 most prestigious Historically Black Colleges and Universities (referred to in this preamble as “HBCUs”) conferences compete for the National Championship;

Whereas the North Carolina Central University Eagles claimed the 2022 Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference Championship, and the Jackson State University Tigers won the Southwestern Athletic Conference Championship;

Whereas, on Saturday, December 17th, 2022, the North Carolina Central University Eagles defeated Jackson State University by a 41 to 34 overtime victory at Mercedes-Benz Stadium in Atlanta, Georgia;

Whereas this is the fourth HBCU Football Championship won by North Carolina Central University, following titles won in 1954, 2005, and 2006;

Whereas North Carolina Central University Head Coach and alumnus Trei Oliver has achieved 5 conference championships and 3 Black College Football National Titles in his 20 years of coaching;

Whereas North Carolina Central University quarterback Darius Richard and defensive back Khalil Baker were named the Most Valuable Players of the 2022 Celebration Bowl;

Whereas quarterback Darius Richard sealed victory for the Eagles with a rushing touchdown and a successful extra point attempt by placekicker Adrian Olivo in overtime; and

Whereas the 2022 Eagles are the third roster in North Carolina Central University football history to reach double-figure victories with 10 wins and 2 losses in a season: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the North Carolina Central University football team for winning the 2022 Celebration Bowl;

(2) congratulates the fans, students, and faculty of North Carolina Central University; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the Chancellor of North Carolina Central University, Dr. Johnson O. Akinleye;

(B) the Provost of North Carolina Central University, Dr. David H. Jackson; and

(C) the Head Coach of the North Carolina Central University football team, Trei Oliver.

SENATE RESOLUTION 242—COMMENDING THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY ON THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY ACT OF 1933

Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Mr. WARNOCK) sub-

mitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

S. RES. 242

Whereas the Tennessee Valley Authority (referred to in this preamble as the “TVA”) was created by Congress in 1933 to improve navigation along the Tennessee River, reduce the risk of floods and flood damage, provide low-cost electricity, and promote environmental stewardship and economic development in the region;

Whereas the long-standing mission of the TVA, born during the Great Depression, is to improve the quality of life across a 7-State region, including Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia;

Whereas the integrated management of the Tennessee River system by the TVA provides a wide range of benefits that include reliable, affordable, and resilient electrical power, flood control, improving water quality and supply, enhancing recreation, and protecting public land;

Whereas the TVA has improved navigation of the Tennessee River system and facilitated river freight transportation;

Whereas the TVA has reduced the risk of flood damage through the construction of locks, dams, and reservoirs throughout the Tennessee Valley;

Whereas the TVA provides reliable, affordable, resilient, and clean electricity and has stimulated economic growth;

Whereas the TVA continues to promote economic development by helping companies and communities attract investments that bring good jobs to the Tennessee Valley; and

Whereas the TVA continues to pursue new ideas and innovate through the service of a committed and skilled workforce: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Tennessee Valley Authority on the 90th anniversary of the signing of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 (16 U.S.C. 831 et seq.);

(2) honors the accomplishments of the Tennessee Valley Authority in improving the quality of life for the citizens throughout the Valley by improving navigation, controlling floods, promoting environmental stewardship, and providing reliable, affordable, resilient, and clean electricity throughout the Tennessee Valley;

(3) recognizes the Tennessee Valley Authority, and all its employees and retirees, for its long and proud history of service in the areas of energy, the environment, and economic development throughout Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia; and

(4) respectfully requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution for appropriate display to—

(A) the Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority, William Kilbride; and

(B) the Chief Executive Officer of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Jeffrey Lyash.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Ms. DUCKWORTH, Madam President, I have 10 requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate: