

Whereas AANHPIs have among the lowest rates of utilization of mental health services, and 65.3 percent of the estimated 2,900,000 AANHPIs who meet criteria for a mental health problem do not receive treatment;

Whereas, from 2018 to 2023, AANHPI youth ages 10 to 24 years old in the United States were the only racial or ethnic population in this age category whose leading cause of death was suicide;

Whereas it is imperative to disaggregate AANHPI population data to get an accurate representation of the depth and breadth of the mental health issues for each subpopulation, so that specific culturally and linguistically appropriate solutions can be developed;

Whereas language access continues to be a critical issue, whether due to the limited number of providers with the necessary language skills to provide in-language services or the significant language loss faced by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander communities due to colonization;

Whereas there is a need to significantly increase the number of providers, including paraprofessionals, representing AANHPI communities and provide them with necessary training and ongoing support;

Whereas historical discrimination and current racial violence toward AANHPIs increase trauma and stress, underlying precursors to mental health problems;

Whereas there is a critical need to raise awareness about, and improve mental health literacy among, the AANHPI community to reduce the stigma associated with mental health issues; and

Whereas May is both National Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Heritage Month, an opportunity to celebrate the vast contributions of this population to the society of the United States, and National Mental Health Awareness Month, recognizing the importance of mental health to the well-being and health of families and communities and connecting the importance of one's cultural heritage to good mental health: Now, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of May 10, 2025, as “National Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Mental Health Day”;

(2) recognizes the importance of mental health to the well-being and health of families and communities;

(3) acknowledges the importance of raising awareness about mental health and improving the quality of care for Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander communities;

(4) recognizes that celebrating one's cultural and linguistic heritage is beneficial to mental health; and

(5) encourages Federal, State, and local health agencies to adopt laws, policies, and guidance to improve help-seeking rates for mental health services for the Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander community and other communities of color.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 209—COMMENDING SOUTHEASTERN LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY ON THE OCCASION OF ITS CENTENNIAL AND ITS YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE STATE OF LOUISIANA AND THE UNITED STATES**

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

S. RES. 209

Whereas, on July 7, 1925, the voters of Tangipahoa Parish approved a bond issue that led to the creation of Hammond Junior College;

Whereas President Linus A. Sims opened the college to 40 students, taught by 5 faculty members, establishing the foundation for an institution committed to academic excellence and community service;

Whereas, in 1927, the voters of Tangipahoa Parish supported the purchase of the 15-acre Hunter Leake estate for the purpose of expanding the college's campus and allowing for future growth;

Whereas, in 1928, Hammond Junior College became Southeastern Louisiana College and was adopted into the Louisiana State educational system under the State Board of Education, solidifying its place as a vital institution for higher education in Louisiana;

Whereas, in 1934, a State bond issue provided for the construction of McGehee Hall, which became a historic centerpiece of the university and was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on January 18, 1985;

Whereas, in 1970, Southeastern Louisiana College became Southeastern Louisiana University, reflecting its growth in academic offerings, student population, and regional impact;

Whereas, as of the date of adoption of this resolution, Southeastern Louisiana University serves more than 15,000 students annually, offering a multitude of undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs through its 5 colleges and schools, fostering innovation, research, and career readiness;

Whereas Southeastern Louisiana University has academically distinguished itself in education, business, nursing and health sciences, the arts, sciences, and other fields while remaining dedicated to public service;

Whereas Southeastern Louisiana University has a strong tradition of intercollegiate athletics as a member of the Southland Conference, supporting student-athletes in their academic and athletic pursuits; and

Whereas Southeastern Louisiana University has produced notable alumni who have made significant contributions in business, public service, education, health care, and the arts, strengthening the economy and cultural heritage of Louisiana: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) commends Southeastern Louisiana University on the occasion of its Centennial and its years of service to the State of Louisiana and the United States;

(2) recognizes Southeastern Louisiana University for its dedication to higher education, research, and community service; and

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

(A) the President of Southeastern Louisiana University, the Honorable Dr. William S. Wainwright;

(B) the Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs of Southeastern Louisiana University, the Honorable Dr. Tena L. Golding; and

(C) the Vice President for University Advancement of Southeastern Louisiana University, the Honorable Ms. Wendy Lauderdale.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 210—HONORING AND COMMENDING THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BLINDED VETERANS ASSOCIATION**

Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. WARNOCK, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 210

Whereas the Blinded Veterans Association (in this preamble referred to as “BVA”) was founded in 1945 by World War II veterans who were blinded in service to the United States, with the goal of providing support and advocacy for veterans who had lost their sight;

Whereas BVA is congressionally chartered as the official advocate and representative for all blinded veterans before the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government;

Whereas, since its inception, BVA has been at the forefront of efforts to ensure that blind and low-vision veterans receive the services, recognition, and respect they deserve, advocating for improved access to health care, rehabilitation, and employment opportunities;

Whereas, over the past 80 years, BVA has continuously worked to advance the rights and welfare of blind and low-vision veterans by working alongside Congress, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and other governmental agencies, advocating for critical legislative and policy changes and providing a strong voice for those who have served in uniform;

Whereas the first comprehensive residential Blind Rehabilitation Center program opened on July 4, 1948, in Hines, Illinois, and operates still at the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Administration Hospital as one of 13 comprehensive residential Blind Rehabilitation Centers across the Department of Veterans Affairs health care system;

Whereas the Blind Rehabilitation Centers offer a variety of skill courses designed to help blind and low-vision veterans achieve greater levels of independence through skill areas including orientation and mobility, computer access training, communication skills, manual skills, and visual skills, as well as social and recreational activities;

Whereas BVA has played a key role in fostering a better understanding of the challenges faced by blind and low-vision veterans, while also contributing to the development and implementation of programs designed to improve the quality of life of blind and low-vision veterans, including the Visual Impairment Service Team Program, which is responsible for the coordination of services for severely disabled visually impaired veterans;

Whereas, through BVA's tireless advocacy efforts, major strides have been made in improving the care and services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs for blind and low-vision veterans, such as enhanced access to outpatient blind rehabilitation services that allow those veterans to live independently and with dignity;

Whereas the Blind Rehabilitation Services of the Department of Veterans Affairs work to rehabilitate veterans by focusing on five core areas of living skills, orientation and mobility, visual skills, manual skills, and technology access;

Whereas BVA has championed efforts to expand benefits and services available to blind and low-vision veterans, including improving the disability rating schedule as it relates to visual impairment and blindness,

the specially adapted housing grant, provision of guide dog benefits, and cutting-edge adaptive vision technology;

Whereas BVA has played a crucial role in advocating for policies that ensure safe and accessible environments for veterans who use guide dogs, promoting the safe access of guide dogs in public spaces, facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and other areas inherent to the well-being and independence of veterans with visual impairments;

Whereas the Department of Veterans Affairs has made significant improvements to its care for blind and low-vision veterans, ensuring that programs such as the Blind Rehabilitation Centers continue to evolve to meet the needs of an aging veteran population, offering specialized training and services to help those veterans adapt to their vision loss;

Whereas there is still work to be done in ensuring that blind and low-vision veterans have consistent and equitable access to health care and benefits, mobility services, and job training opportunities, as well as the safety and accessibility of guide dogs in public spaces;

Whereas the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence and telehealth technologies presents both opportunities and challenges for the rehabilitation and accessibility of blind and low-vision veterans, requiring ongoing evaluation and adaptation of programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs;

Whereas rural veterans often face unique challenges in accessing specialized rehabilitation and support services for visual impairments, necessitating targeted outreach and telehealth solutions;

Whereas the increasing prevalence of age-related macular degeneration and other vision-related conditions among veterans requires the Department of Veterans Affairs to prioritize research and development of innovative treatments and rehabilitative strategies;

Whereas the growing number of aging veterans with multiple comorbidities necessitates integrated care models that address both visual impairments and other health conditions; and

Whereas the needs of female blinded veterans are unique and require specific attention, including specialized prosthetics and mental health support: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) honors and commends the Blinded Veterans Association for its 80 years of dedicated service, advocacy, and support for blind and low-vision veterans;

(2) acknowledges the successes of the Blinded Veterans Association in improving the lives of veterans with visual impairments and expresses gratitude for its advocacy efforts on behalf of the entire veterans community;

(3) urges the Department of Veterans Affairs to guarantee safe access for guide dogs and guide dog users at Department facilities, and calls upon the Department to ensure that each medical center of the Department has a trained and capable Service Dog Champion on site;

(4) commends the Blinded Veterans Association for its continued charitable, educational, patriotic, and civic work to make certain that blind and low-vision veterans can live and thrive;

(5) wishes members of the Blinded Veterans Association continued success in their ongoing efforts to live out their motto, “Blinded veterans helping blinded veterans”, by preserving and strengthening a spirit of fellowship among blinded veterans so that they may give mutual aid and assistance to one another; and

(6) reaffirms the commitment of the Senate to supporting and improving the services and opportunities available to all veterans, including those with disabilities, ensuring they receive the respect and care they deserve.

SENATE RESOLUTION 211—DESIGNATING MAY 10, 2025, AS “WORLD MIGRATORY BIRD DAY”

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

S. RES. 211

Whereas migratory birds are an essential part of ecosystems, providing ecological services such as pest control, pollination, and seed dispersal;

Whereas over 350 species of birds migrate each spring through North America, connecting ecosystems, cultures, and economies;

Whereas migratory birds face increasing threats from habitat loss, drought, invasive species, light pollution, collisions, and urban expansion;

Whereas North America has seen a net loss of 3,000,000,000 birds in the past 50 years;

Whereas World Migratory Bird Day is an annual global campaign dedicated to raising awareness for migratory birds and the need for international cooperation to conserve them;

Whereas birdwatching and bird-related recreation contribute significantly to the United States economy, with nearly 100,000,000 Americans participating and generating \$279,000,000,000 in total economic output;

Whereas the 2025 theme of World Migratory Bird Day, “Shared Spaces: Creating Bird-Friendly Cities and Communities”, highlights the importance of thoughtful city planning and adopting bird-friendly practices for the well-being of migratory birds;

Whereas public education and community engagement are central to bird conservation efforts, with wildlife refuges, parks, zoos, aquariums, and community organizations hosting World Migratory Bird Day events across the United States each year;

Whereas the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4401 et seq.) has promoted significant investments in wetland habitat conservation and restoration, which serve migratory birds; and

Whereas the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.) remains a cornerstone of United States bird conservation policy, reflecting a century-long commitment to protecting migratory bird species: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 10, 2025, as “World Migratory Bird Day”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to celebrate and support the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats through education, stewardship, community engagement, and bird watching.

SENATE RESOLUTION 212—AFFIRMING THE ACCEPTABLE OUTCOME OF ANY NUCLEAR DEAL BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. COTTON, and Mrs. BRITT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 212

Whereas the acceptable outcome of any negotiations between the United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran related to Iran’s nuclear program is—

(1) the complete dismantlement and destruction of its entire nuclear program; and then

(2) an Agreement for Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation (commonly known as a “123 Agreement”) between the United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran, pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153) that also requires the Islamic Republic of Iran to adopt the International Atomic Energy Agency’s (referred to in this preamble as the “IAEA”) additional protocols for the verification of nuclear safeguards and forgo domestic uranium enrichment, the reprocessing of spent fuel, and the development or possession of any enrichment or reprocessing infrastructure or capacity;

Whereas the complete dismantlement and destruction of the Islamic Republic of Iran’s nuclear program should include, at a minimum—

(1) disclosing and dismantling all of the Islamic Republic of Iran’s nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons programs, including the removal of any previously enriched uranium;

(2) allowing international inspectors unconditional access to monitor and verify compliance, including allowing short-notice inspections of all buildings in all of its nuclear sites by the IAEA;

(3) providing information to the IAEA about all parts of its nuclear fuel-cycle;

(4) allowing the IAEA to freely collect environmental samples at locations beyond the stated sites whenever the IAEA deems such collection is necessary;

(5) providing the IAEA the right to monitor communications by receiving unimpeded access to all satellite systems and other forms of telecommunications;

(6) providing designated IAEA inspectors of all nationalities valid visas and unimpeded entry into the Islamic Republic of Iran;

(7) providing information on any research and development activities relating to the Islamic Republic of Iran’s nuclear program;

(8) providing the IAEA with information about the manufacturing and export of sensitive nuclear-related technologies;

(9) permitting the establishment of IAEA verification mechanisms at manufacturing and export-import locations; and

(10) signing and ratifying an Additional Protocol as part of its Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement;

Whereas more than 20 countries have a peaceful nuclear power capability without the ability to domestically enrich uranium or reprocess spent fuel;

Whereas in August 2002, the Islamic Republic of Iran’s secret nuclear program was revealed, including the existence of a fuel enrichment plant in Natanz, Iran and the heavy-water plant in Arak, Iran;

Whereas on April 11, 2006, the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that it had enriched uranium for the first time to a level close to 3.5 percent at the Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant in Natanz, Iran;

Whereas on May 31, 2021, it was reported that the Islamic Republic of Iran failed to provide any explanation for the uranium remnants found at undeclared sites in Iran, and such an explanation had not been provided as of the date of the enactment of this Resolution;

Whereas on May 30, 2022, the IAEA reported that the Islamic Republic of Iran had achieved a stockpile of 43.3 kilograms (95.5 pounds) of 60 percent highly enriched uranium, which is roughly enough material to construct a nuclear weapon;