

bill would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure military recruits who are ineligible for enlistment be made aware of opportunities to enroll in the Job Corps and registered apprenticeship programs to prepare them for enlistment or learn skills that are in high demand in the defense industrial Use. It would also streamline Job Corps' enrollment for interested servicemembers in pre-separation counseling.

The Job Corps Shipbuilding-Defense Industrial Base Pipeline Act is a win-win-win piece of legislation. Our national security will be strengthened by providing more skilled workers to address critical defense sector needs; young people will get life-changing career opportunities that will put them on a path to economic security and personal success; and the taxpayer will benefit from greater government efficiency in leveraging existing programs to address national priorities. I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting this legislation.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 741—DESIGNATING MAY 2026 AS “NATIONAL WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS MONTH”

Ms. HIRONO submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 741

Whereas wildfires across the contiguous United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and the United States territories have increased in scale, complexity, and severity, fire seasons have lengthened in many parts of the United States to encompass the entire year, and wildfire has become a threat in regions of the United States that have little or no history of wildfire;

Whereas, in the United States from 2016 to 2025, 634,052 wildfires burned, consuming a total of 70,543,367 acres;

Whereas, in the United States from January 1 to May 1, 2026, 1,848,210 acres have burned, which is 94 percent higher than the previous 10-year average, and 24,066 wildfires have been reported, which is 50 percent higher than the previous 10-year average;

Whereas, from May 2026 to August 2026, over 40 percent of States in the United States are expected to face above normal risk for significant wildfire events;

Whereas nearly 85 percent of wildland fires in the United States are caused by humans;

Whereas Federal wildfire suppression efforts cost more than \$3,000,000,000 per year, and the total cost of wildfire damage across the United States is estimated to be tens to hundreds of billions of dollars per year;

Whereas significant investments in proactive planning, mitigation, and risk reduction are necessary for the United States to counteract increasingly severe wildfire risk, damage, and loss;

Whereas firefighters are on the front lines and are at an increased risk of developing cancer and respiratory diseases because they are exposed to smoke and hazardous chemicals in the line of duty;

Whereas the effects of long-term exposure to wildfire smoke will harm more people, as particulate pollution can cause asthma attacks, heart attacks, strokes, and even death;

Whereas preventative measures exist to help individuals and communities increase their fire resilience through—

(1) reducing the risk of home ignition by using fire-resistant construction materials and maintaining yard vegetation;

(2) community planning that reduces home wildfire exposure and increases access for firefighters;

(3) evacuation planning and assistance for people and their animals;

(4) vegetation and forest management; and

(5) limited use of combustibles during high heat or drier seasons, including fireworks, exhaust, and open flames; and

Whereas a nationally designated Wildfire Preparedness Month—

(1) increases awareness of the threat of wildfires and the knowledge of lifesaving and fire-mitigation practices; and

(2) promotes educational initiatives, encourages community programming, and increases overall knowledge and preparedness; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2026 as “National Wildfire Preparedness Month”;

(2) encourages increased awareness of, and preparedness for, the threat of wildfires and subsequent suppression efforts at the Federal, State, local, and Tribal levels of government, including Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian communities, and by non-governmental organizations and communities; and

(3) supports resources and educational initiatives that communicate how communities at risk of exposure to wildfire hazards can take preventative measures, including home hardening, land management practices that reduce or remove highly flammable grasses and shrubs, instituting or enhancing early warning systems, reducing unplanned human ignitions, reducing adverse health impacts from smoke and fire exposure, and safely and efficiently evacuating people and their animals.

SENATE RESOLUTION 742—COMMEMORATING THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC ISLANDS FORESTRY

Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. SCHATZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:

S. RES. 742

Whereas the Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry (referred to in this preamble as the “IPIF”) operates under a geographically based research portfolio and the Pacific Southwest Research Station Charter;

Whereas the IPIF has been serving the Pacific region, which is equal to the size of the continental United States, since 1956, following the orders of the Secretary of Agriculture;

Whereas the IPIF was congressionally authorized and established as an Institute in the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (commonly known as the “1990 Farm Bill”) (Public Law 101-624; 104 Stat. 3359);

Whereas the mission of the IPIF has been to serve the research, development, demonstration, and technical assistance needs of Hawaii and United States-affiliated Pacific islands in addressing the frontiers of tropical ecology, natural resources, and management;

Whereas the IPIF provides the scientific information needed to advise officials re-

garding the restoration, conservation, and sustainability of tropical forests, grasslands, and wetlands of the Pacific;

Whereas wildfire threats escalate in island environments, and the IPIF’s ongoing wildfire mapping, risk analysis, and science-driven fire-mitigation strategies, developed in collaboration with the Forest Service’s Fire and Aviation Management, has transformed fire response capacity across the Pacific while reducing long-term risk and costs;

Whereas the IPIF conducts cutting edge tropical research in investigating invasive species and their impacts, developing conservation tools, including biocontrol agents, to support endemic wildlife and plants, and managing environmental stressors in the Pacific’s ecosystems;

Whereas recent IPIF studies include findings on the pathogenicity and colonization of Rapid Ohia Death on Ohia trees and the changing population patterns of invasive strawberry guava trees in the Hawaiian rainforest;

Whereas the IPIF’s Biocontrol Program has been a national leader in researching and administering safe, targeted, long-term weed and insect pest suppression to reduce the costs of large-scale land restoration;

Whereas the IPIF serves as a bridge between science and community, presenting indigenous perspectives through conservation partnerships and cultural stewardship to reach its conservation goals, increases the number of rural jobs, and empowers local decision making;

Whereas the IPIF’s location on Hawaii Island makes it the premier Forest Service institute and hub for scientific research in the Pacific region and is vital to ensuring that the institute is able to carry out the research goals set forth by Congress in a fiscally responsible manner;

Whereas the IPIF is home to a dedicated workforce committed to their mission of serving the people and ecosystems of the Pacific;

Whereas the IPIF has been home to various research programs related to a diverse range of categories with national universities and government organizations;

Whereas healthy forests and watersheds are vital in providing important ecosystem services, including nutrient cycling, carbon storage, erosion prevention, increased biodiversity, wildlife movement corridors, water storage, flood control, and more; and

Whereas scientific research on our forests and watersheds is important for maintaining the landscape and biodiversity of the United States, and fighting against climate change; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 70th anniversary of the United States Forest Service Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry (referred to in this resolution as the “IPIF”);

(2) recognizes the vital contributions that the research conducted and data produced by the IPIF have provided to the United States in understanding the ecosystems of the Pacific region;

(3) acknowledges the importance of having the IPIF located on Hawaii Island; and

(4) reaffirms the Senate’s strong support for the critical ongoing operations of the IPIF and its staff.

SENATE RESOLUTION 743—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 3 THROUGH MAY 9, 2026, AS “CHILDREN’S MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS WEEK”

Mr. HUSTED (for himself and Mr. FETTERMAN) submitted the following

resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 743

Whereas millions of youth in the United States struggle with mental health challenges, many of which suffer undiagnosed and untreated;

Whereas adults who struggle with mental health often show symptoms in their youth that go unaddressed and can continue later in life;

Whereas childhood and adolescence can be challenging times in life, leaving our youth especially vulnerable to anxiety, depression, and self-harm;

Whereas stigma surrounding mental health often prevents youth from seeking the help and support they need, which can exacerbate the effects of mental health conditions;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, mental health conditions are chronic conditions, and untreated mental health conditions can harm the development and well-being of children, impacting their academic, social, and home environments;

Whereas youth suicide continues to be a significant public health crisis, affecting families, individuals, and communities, and there is a need for extensive suicide awareness and prevention programs; and

Whereas May 3 through May 9, 2026, is an opportunity to strengthen public awareness of youth mental health conditions and advocate for meaningful action to improve mental health care for children in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of May 3 through May 9, 2026, as “Children’s Mental Health Awareness Week” to raise awareness of the mental health conditions facing our children and the importance of early detection, treatment, intervention, and prevention strategies;

(2) recognizes the relationship between children’s mental well-being and plenty of outdoor recreation, a healthy diet, regular socialization with peers, and adequate sleep;

(3) urges youth mental health be categorized as a national priority and calls for the continued promotion of mental health in schools and communities;

(4) applauds the collaboration of local, State, and Federal organizations in promoting awareness of youth mental health and providing support for those in need;

(5) advocates for individuals, families, and communities to participate in activities during “Children’s Mental Health Awareness Week” to promote mental health initiatives, reduce stigma, and facilitate access to essential services and resources; and

(6) reaffirms the importance of mental health as a necessary aspect of overall well-being and urges continued efforts to facilitate access to mental health care for the children of the United States.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 744—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR DESIGNATION OF THE MONTH OF MAY 2026 AS “OSTEOPOROSIS PREVENTION AND AWARENESS MONTH”**

Ms. COLLINS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 744

Whereas osteoporosis is a highly prevalent and costly chronic disease that causes bones to weaken and fractures to be more likely;

Whereas an estimated 54,000,000 people of the United States have osteoporosis or low

bone mass that increases their risk for osteoporosis;

Whereas approximately 1 in 2 women and up to 1 in 4 men age 50 and older will break a bone due to osteoporosis;

Whereas these fractures lead to more than 500,000 hospital admissions, 800,000 emergency room visits, 2,500,000 office visits, and nearly 180,000 nursing home admissions in the United States each year;

Whereas osteoporosis has significant consequences on older adults, with approximately 1,800,000 Medicare beneficiaries suffering approximately 2,100,000 osteoporotic fractures every year;

Whereas osteoporosis is one of the costliest chronic diseases with the total national annual cost of osteoporotic fractures among Medicare beneficiaries estimated at \$57,000,000,000 and projected to rise over \$95,000,000,000 in 2040 as the population ages;

Whereas osteoporotic fractures have been cited as a significant factor in opioid addiction rates among seniors as 23 percent of hip fracture patients became chronic opioid users after surgery;

Whereas osteoporosis is a “silent” disease because many people do not have symptoms and may not even know they have the disease until they break a bone;

Whereas only 8 percent of people are screened for osteoporosis within 6 months of a fracture, only about 20 percent of hip fracture patients receive medication proven to greatly reduce the risk of a second fracture, and few who suffer fractures receive model post-fracture care proven to reduce subsequent fracture risk; and

Whereas it is crucial to raise awareness about osteoporosis and bone health among the public of the United States and health professionals: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2026 as “Osteoporosis Prevention and Awareness Month”;

(2) affirms the dedication of the Senate to—

(A) raising awareness among the public and health professionals about the importance of bone health throughout a person’s lifespan and steps that can be taken to reduce the risk of osteoporotic fractures; and

(B) reducing the toll that osteoporosis and osteoporotic fractures take on individuals, the United States, and taxpayers; and

(3) commends the dedication of the States, localities, family members, friends, organizations, volunteers, researchers, and caregivers across the United States who are working to raise awareness about bone health and osteoporosis, provide optimal care for those with osteoporosis, and reduce the toll osteoporosis takes on the United States.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 745—TO AUTHORIZE PRODUCTION OF RECORDS TO THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY**

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

S. RES. 745

Whereas the Office of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia has requested the production of records from the office of Senator Mark Warner for use in a pending criminal investigation of a constituent;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative proc-

ess, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the office of Senator Mark Warner is authorized to produce documents to the United States Attorney, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 746—DESIGNATING MAY 2026 AS “NATIONAL BRAIN TUMOR AWARENESS MONTH”**

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

S. RES. 746

Whereas it is estimated that more than 108,000 individuals in the United States will be diagnosed with a primary brain tumor this year;

Whereas it is estimated that more than 1,000,000 individuals in the United States are living with a brain tumor;

Whereas, in the United States, brain tumors are—

(1) the leading cause of death from cancer in children who are under 14 years of age and teens who are under 19 years of age; and

(2) the second-leading cause of death from cancer in young adults who are between 15 and 39 years of age;

Whereas the average 5-year survival rate for an individual in the United States following the diagnosis of a primary malignant brain tumor is only 34.8 percent;

Whereas it is estimated that 18,350 individuals in the United States will die as a result of a malignant brain tumor in 2026;

Whereas brain tumors may be malignant or benign, but can be life-threatening in either case;

Whereas treatment of brain tumors is complicated by the fact that more than 100 types of brain tumors exist;

Whereas the treatment and removal of brain tumors present significant challenges due to the uniquely complex and fragile nature of the brain;

Whereas brain tumors affect the primary organ in the human body that controls not only cognitive ability, but the actions of every other organ and limb in the body, leading to brain tumors being described as a disease that affects the whole individual;

Whereas brain tumor research is supported by several private, nonprofit research foundations and by Federal medical research institutions;

Whereas basic research may fuel advancements and the development of new treatments for brain tumors;

Whereas obstacles to the development of new treatments for brain tumors remain and there are limited strategies for the screening or early detection of brain tumors;

Whereas, despite the high number of individuals diagnosed with a brain tumor every year and the devastating prognosis for those individuals, only a few treatments have been approved for malignant brain tumors since the 1980s;

Whereas none of the treatments for malignant brain tumors extend survival by more than 2 years on average or are considered to be curative;

Whereas the mortality rates associated with brain tumors have changed little during