

Health and Human Services to conduct a review to evaluate the status of research on lung cancer in women and underserved populations, and for other purposes.

S. 1574

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. ARMSTRONG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1574, a bill to amend the Stored Communications Act to include Tribal courts as courts of competent jurisdiction.

S. 1889

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1889, a bill to repeal the sunset provision of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996.

S. 2096

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2096, a bill to amend titles 10 and 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements in the Transition Assistance Program and Solid Start Program to address mental health issues, and for other purposes.

S. 2955

At the request of Mr. BANKS, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2955, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to establish Federal penalties for the knowing and intentional administration of any abortion-inducing drug to a woman without her informed consent, if the abortion-inducing drug has been shipped or transported in interstate commerce, and for other purposes.

S. 3041

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. ARMSTRONG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3041, a bill to allow the U.S. Marshals Service to assist in certain Tribal criminal matters, and for other purposes.

S. 3267

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGOS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3267, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of blood-based dementia screening tests.

S. 3332

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3332, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the exclusion of gain from the sale of a principal residence, and for other purposes.

S. 3400

At the request of Mr. CURTIS, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3400, a bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Serv-

ice Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to require coverage of hearing devices and systems in certain private health insurance plans, and for other purposes.

S. 3492

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGOS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3492, a bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to require skilled nursing facilities, nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities for the intellectually disabled, and inpatient rehabilitation facilities to permit essential caregivers access during any period in which regular visitation is restricted.

S. 3892

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. SCHIFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3892, a bill to prohibit retail food stores from price gouging and engaging in surveillance-based price setting practices, and for other purposes.

S. 3981

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3981, a bill to amend the Burma Unified through Rigorous Military Accountability Act of 2022 to extend the sunset, to require a determination with respect to the imposition of sanctions on certain persons of Burma, and for other purposes.

S. 4419

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4419, a bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to require only foreign entities to report beneficial ownership information, and for other purposes.

S. 4573

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4573, a bill to designate the Great Lakes Commission as a Regional Great Lakes Partnership, and for other purposes.

S. 4604

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4604, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify certain percentage depletion rules with respect to oil and gas wells.

S. 4666

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4666, a bill to require officers and employees of the Department of Homeland Security to receive training with respect to Indian tribes, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 260

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms.

DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 260, a resolution expressing support for the designation of June 6, 2025, as "National Gun Violence Awareness Day" and June 2025 as "National Gun Violence Awareness Month".

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 756—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JUNE 5, 2026, AS "NATIONAL GUN VIOLENCE AWARENESS DAY" AND JUNE 2026 AS "NATIONAL GUN VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH"

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KAINE, Mr. GALLEGOS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WELCH, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 756

Whereas each year in the United States—
(1) nearly 47,000 individuals are killed and nearly 97,000 individuals are wounded by gunfire;

(2) nearly 19,000 individuals are killed in homicides involving guns;

(3) nearly 27,000 individuals die by suicide using a gun; and

(4) more than 400 individuals are killed in unintentional shootings;

Whereas, since 1968, more individuals have died from guns in the United States than have died on the battlefields of all the wars in the history of the United States;

Whereas, in 2025, nearly 15,000 people were killed in gun homicides or non-suicide-related shootings;

Whereas, in 2025, more than 230 people were unintentionally shot by a child under 18;

Whereas, by one count, in 2025 in the United States, there were at least 406 mass shooting incidents in which at least 4 people were killed or wounded by gunfire;

Whereas, nationwide, more than 88,000 military veterans died by gun suicide from 2004 to 2023;

Whereas, every year in the United States, more than 4,400 children and teens are killed by gun violence, and more than 17,000 children and teens are shot and wounded;

Whereas more than 15,000 people in the United States under the age of 30 die because of gun violence annually, including Hadiya Pendleton, who, in 2013, was killed at 15 years of age in Chicago, Illinois, while standing in a park;

Whereas, on June 5, 2026, to recognize the 29th birthday of Hadiya Pendleton (born June 2, 1997), people across the United States will recognize National Gun Violence Awareness Day and wear orange in tribute to—

(1) Hadiya Pendleton and other victims of gun violence; and

(2) the loved ones of those victims; and
Whereas June 2026 is an appropriate month to designate as "National Gun Violence Awareness Month": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports—

(A) the designation of June 2026 as "National Gun Violence Awareness Month" and the goals and ideals of that month; and

(B) the designation of June 5, 2026, as "National Gun Violence Awareness Day", in remembrance of the victims of gun violence; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States to—

(A) promote greater awareness of gun violence and gun safety;

(B) wear orange, the color that hunters wear to show that they are not targets, on National Gun Violence Awareness Day;

(C) concentrate heightened attention on gun violence during the summer months, when gun violence typically increases; and

(D) bring community members and leaders together to discuss ways to make communities safer.

SENATE RESOLUTION 757—DESIGNATING JUNE 11, 2026, AS “NATIONAL SEERSUCKER DAY”, DESIGNATING EVERY SUBSEQUENT THURSDAY THROUGH THE LAST THURSDAY IN AUGUST 2026 AS “SEERSUCKER THURSDAY”, AND DESIGNATING JUNE 2026 AS “SEERSUCKER APPRECIATION MONTH”

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

S. RES. 757

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, with the help of the late Senator Dianne Feinstein, revived the tradition in 2014;

Whereas the Senate will remember the historic service of the late Senator Dianne Feinstein, who shall forever remain a part of this tradition, which Senator Raphael Warnock will continue in her stead;

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;

Whereas cotton is an important crop that producers in the United States, including 3,500 family farms in Georgia, strive to cultivate in the highest quality; and

Whereas one of the 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 11, 2026, as “National Seersucker Day”;

(2) designates every subsequent Thursday through the last Thursday in August 2026 as “Seersucker Thursday”;

(3) designates June 2026 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 objectives 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 758—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE MONTH OF JUNE 2026 AS “NATIONAL POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS AWARENESS MONTH” AND JUNE 27, 2026, AS “NATIONAL POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS AWARENESS DAY”

Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. JUSTICE, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SHEEHY, Mr. BANKS, Mr. COLLINS, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 758

Whereas the brave men and women of the Armed Forces, who proudly serve the United States, risk their lives to protect the freedom, health, and welfare of the people of the United States, and deserve the investment of every possible resource to ensure their lasting physical, mental, and emotional well-being;

Whereas nearly 3,500,000 members of the Armed Forces have deployed overseas since the events of September 11, 2001, and have served in places such as Afghanistan and Iraq;

Whereas the current generation of men and women in the Armed Forces has sustained a high rate of operational deployments, with many members of the Armed Forces serving overseas multiple times, placing those members at high risk of enduring traumatic combat stress;

Whereas, when left untreated, exposure to traumatic combat stress can lead to severe and chronic post-traumatic stress responses, commonly referred to as post-traumatic stress, post-traumatic stress disorder, or post-traumatic stress injury;

Whereas the Secretary of Veterans Affairs reports that approximately—

(1) 11 to 20 percent of veterans who served in Operation Iraqi Freedom or Operation Enduring Freedom suffer from severe or chronic post-traumatic stress responses;

(2) 12 percent of veterans who served in the Persian Gulf war have post-traumatic stress in a given year; and

(3) 30 percent of veterans who served in the Vietnam era have had post-traumatic stress in their lifetimes;

Whereas the diagnosis known as post-traumatic stress disorder was initially formulated in 1980 by the American Psychiatric Association to describe and categorize the symptoms and behavioral complications of severe traumatic stress;

Whereas the symptoms and behavioral complications of severe traumatic stress have historically been unjustly portrayed in the media, stigmatizing individuals living with post-traumatic stress;

Whereas electro-magnetic imaging has shown that severe traumatic stress causes physical changes in the brain;

Whereas many post-traumatic stress responses remain unreported, undiagnosed, and untreated due to—

(1) a lack of awareness about post-traumatic stress and the persistent stigma associated with mental health conditions; and

(2) a lack of access to mental health treatment;

Whereas, without timely redress, traumatic stress responses can worsen over time and lead to severe consequences, including self-harm;

Whereas exposure to trauma during service in the Armed Forces can lead to post-traumatic stress;

Whereas post-traumatic stress significantly increases the risk of anxiety, depression, homelessness, substance abuse, and suicide, especially if left untreated;

Whereas public perceptions of post-traumatic stress have created challenges for veterans seeking employment;

Whereas the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and veterans service organizations, as well as the larger medical community, both private and public, have made significant advances in the identification, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of post-traumatic stress and the symptoms of post-traumatic stress, but many challenges remain;

Whereas increased understanding of post-traumatic stress can help to eliminate the stigma attached to the mental health issues of post-traumatic stress;

Whereas additional efforts are needed to find further ways to eliminate the stigma associated with post-traumatic stress, including the recognition that post-traumatic stress is often a repairable injury, and an examination of how post-traumatic stress is portrayed by the media;

Whereas timely and appropriate treatment of post-traumatic stress responses can diminish complications and prevent suicides; and

Whereas the designation of a National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Month and a National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Day raises public awareness about issues related to post-traumatic stress, reduces the associated stigma, supports resilience, and helps ensure that those individuals suffering from the invisible wounds of war receive proper treatment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates—

(A) June 2026 as “National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Month”; and

(B) June 27, 2026, as “National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Day”;

(2) supports the efforts of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense, as well as the entire medical community, to educate members of the Armed Forces, veterans, the families of members of the Armed Forces and veterans, and the public about the causes, symptoms, and treatment of post-traumatic stress;

(3) supports efforts by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense to foster cultural change around the issue of post-traumatic stress, understanding that personal interactions can save lives and advance treatment;

(4) encourages the leadership of the Armed Forces to support appropriate treatment of men and women of the Armed Forces who suffer from post-traumatic stress; and

(5) recognizes the impact of post-traumatic stress on the spouses and families of members of the Armed Forces and veterans.