treatment, sexual violence, or other abuses of the rights to life, liberty, and the security of person, including of political prisoners; or

(B) repression, harassment, political persecution, or restrictions on the freedoms of peaceful assembly, association, expression, and other rights and fundamental freedoms imposed on opposition leaders, civil society organizations, or independent journalists;

(2) all available information concerning alleged violations and abuses of internationally recognized human rights committed by all officials of the Government of Venezuela who are currently or were formerly indicted or subject to United States sanctions, including violations committed by the departments or agencies at their direction, including—

(A) Delcy Rodríguez, the Acting President and former Executive Vice President under Nicolás Maduro;

(B) Diosdado Cabello, the Minister of Interior, Justice and Peace;

(C) Gustavo Enrique González López, the current Minister of Defense and former Director of SEBIN under Nicolás Maduro; and

(D) Vladimir Padrino Lopez, the current Minister of Productive Agriculture and Lands and former Minister of Defense under Nicolás Maduro;

(3) a description of the steps the United States Government took between January 10, 2025, and January 2, 2026, and has taken since January 3, 2026—

(A) to promote respect for, and observance of, human rights as part of the Government of Venezuela's activities;

(B) to penalize individuals who wielded government power to suppress political opposition and deter free and fair elections;

(C) to discourage any practices that are inimical to internationally recognized human rights; and

(D) to publicly or privately call attention to, and disassociate the United States and any security assistance provided for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela from, any practices described in subparagraph (B) or (C); and

(4) other information, including—

(A) an assessment of the likelihood that United States security assistance (as defined in section 502B(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(d))) provided to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has been used in support of activities related to facilitating civil repression and arbitrary detentions;

(B) an assessment of the efficacy that United States security assistance has brought about change in Venezuela to promote democracy and protect human rights;

(C) an assessment of Acting President Delcy Rodríguez's facilitation of arbitrary detentions and civil repression, including denying opposition leaders, such as María Corina Machado, the ability to reenter Venezuela;

(D) an assessment of Venezuela's Amnesty Law for Democratic Coexistence, which was enacted by the National Assembly on February 19, 2026, and the extent to which such law restricts hundreds of political prisoners from receiving relief;

(E) an assessment of the conditions in prison centers holding political prisoners, including El Helicoide, Rodeo I, Rodeo II, and the Barinas Judicial Internment Center (INJUBA), and an evaluation of the allegations of torture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment, and other gross violations of human rights that have taken place in these prison centers;

(F) an assessment of the extent to which Venezuelan citizens were deprived of their political rights by the Government of Venezuela's noncompliance with its constitutional requirement to hold a presidential election within 30 days after the April 3, 2026, expiration of Delcy Rodríguez's 90-day temporary role as acting president; and

(G) a description of any actions being taken by the United States Government to ensure the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela addresses corruption and human rights violations and abuses tied to civil repression and arbitrary detentions.

SENATE RESOLUTION 933—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 2026 AS ''NATIONAL DYSLEXIA AWARENESS MONTH''

Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 933

Whereas dyslexia is—

(1) defined as an unexpected difficulty in reading for an individual who has the intelligence to be a much better reader; and

(2) most commonly caused by a difficulty in phonological processing (the appreciation of the individual sounds of spoken language), which affects the ability of an individual to speak, read, and spell;

Whereas the First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–391; 132 Stat. 5194) included a definition of dyslexia as part of the requirement of the Act to screen inmates for dyslexia upon intake in Federal prisons;

Whereas the definition of dyslexia in section 3635 of title 18, United States Code, as added by section 101(a) of the First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–391; 132 Stat. 5195), is the first and only definition of dyslexia in a Federal statute;

Whereas dyslexia is the most common learning disability and affects 80 to 90 percent of all individuals with a learning disability;

Whereas dyslexia is persistent and highly prevalent, affecting as many as 1 out of every 5 individuals;

Whereas dyslexia is a paradox, in that an individual with dyslexia may have both—

(1) weaknesses in decoding that result in difficulties in accurate or fluent word recognition; and

(2) strengths in higher level cognitive functions, such as reasoning, critical thinking, concept formation, and problem solving;

Whereas great progress has been made in understanding dyslexia on a scientific level, including the epidemiology and cognitive and neurobiological bases of dyslexia;

Whereas the achievement gap between typical readers and dyslexic readers occurs as early as first grade;

Whereas early screening for, and early diagnosis of, dyslexia is critical for ensuring that individuals with dyslexia receive focused, evidence-based intervention that leads to fluent reading, the promotion of self-awareness and self-empowerment, and the provision of necessary accommodations that ensure success in school and in life; and

Whereas October 2026 is an appropriate month to designate as ''National Dyslexia Awareness Month'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls on Congress, schools, and State and local educational agencies to recognize that dyslexia has significant educational implications that must be addressed; and

(2) supports the designation of October 2026 as ''National Dyslexia Awareness Month''.

SENATE RESOLUTION 934—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 10, 2026, AS ''AMERICAN GIRLS IN SPORTS DAY''

Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. JUSTICE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. LEE, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mrs. MOODY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. DAINES, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BUDD, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. MORENO, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. GRAHAM, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. SCHMITT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 934

Whereas athletic participation has an important, positive impact on young girls, improving their physical health, self-confidence, and discipline;

Whereas women have been responsible for some of the greatest athletic feats in American history, from the Olympic games to professional competition;

Whereas female athletes have served as inspirations for generations of women and girls;

Whereas the enactment of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) (referred to in this preamble as ''Title IX'') marked a pivotal moment in the Federal support of girls in sports;

Whereas there are fundamental biological differences between men and women that put women at a competitive disadvantage in sports and jeopardize their safety during competition;

Whereas, in recent years, there has been an increase in the number of biological men allowed to compete in women's sports;

Whereas, since the 1980s, biological men have displaced women and girls from over 2,000 medals they should have rightfully won;

Whereas, on February 5, 2025, President Donald J. Trump issued Executive Order 14201 (90 Fed. Reg. 9279), entitled ''Keeping Men Out of Women's Sports,'' establishing it as the policy of the United States to protect fair athletic opportunities for women and girls and to oppose male competitive participation in women's sports;

Whereas, on June 30, 2026, in West Virginia v. B.P.J., 146 S. Ct. 2356 (2026), and in Little v. Hecox, 146 S. Ct. 2356 (2026), the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed that Title IX permits schools to maintain separate athletic teams for men and women based on biological sex, and upheld State laws protecting female athletic competition for biological women and girls;

Whereas it is imperative that women's and girls' opportunities to compete athletically are protected; and

Whereas October 10th, as represented by the Roman numerals ''XX'', signifies the female XX chromosomes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes October 10, 2026, as ''American Girls in Sports Day'';

(2) celebrates the impact that American women and girls have had on sports culture throughout our history;

(3) recognizes the importance of Title IX in protecting biological women in sports; and

(4) calls on sports-governing bodies in the United States and abroad to protect biological women and girls in sports.

SENATE RESOLUTION 935—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 23, 2026, AS ''NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY DAY''

Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 935

Whereas, on October 23, 1972, the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.) became law and ushered in a new era of ocean conservation;

Whereas the National Marine Sanctuary System is a nationwide network that conserves spectacular oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes;

Whereas communities across the United States can nominate their most treasured marine and Great Lakes waters for consideration as national marine sanctuaries;

Whereas national marine sanctuaries protect biodiversity, safeguard extraordinary seascapes, historic shipwrecks, and sacred cultural places, and provide abundant recreational opportunities;

Whereas national marine sanctuaries seek opportunities to partner with indigenous governments and communities to achieve shared conservation goals and to support the care-taking of ecological resources and cultural sites of indigenous peoples;

Whereas national marine sanctuaries protect vital habitats for countless species of fish and wildlife, including many species that are listed as threatened or endangered;

Whereas the conservation of marine ecosystems is vital for healthy oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes, for addressing climate change, and for sustaining productive coastal economies;

Whereas the National Marine Sanctuary Foundation and its partners work to protect and nurture the growth of the National Marine Sanctuary System;

Whereas national marine sanctuaries increase access to nature for all, support coastal communities, and generate billions of dollars annually in local communities by providing jobs in the United States, supporting commercial, Tribal, and recreational fisheries, bolstering tourism and recreation, engaging businesses in stewardship, and driving the growth of the blue economy;

Whereas national marine sanctuaries connect people and communities through science, education, United States history, recreation, and stewardship and inspire community-based solutions that help individuals understand and protect the spectacular underwater habitats, wildlife, archaeological resources, and cultural seascapes of the United States;

Whereas national marine sanctuaries are living laboratories that enable cooperative science and research that improves resource management and advances innovative public-private partnerships;

Whereas national marine sanctuaries can help make oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes more resilient by protecting ecosystems that sequester carbon, by safeguarding coastal communities from flooding and storms, and by protecting biodiversity;

Whereas the United States is a historic maritime Nation, and oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes are central to the way of life of the people of the United States;

Whereas engaging communities as stewards of these protected waters makes national marine sanctuaries unique and provides a comprehensive, ecosystem-based, highly participatory approach to managing and conserving marine and Great Lakes environments for current and future generations; and

Whereas October 23, 2026, is recognized as ''National Marine Sanctuary Day'' to increase awareness about the importance of the National Marine Sanctuary System and healthy oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes and to celebrate the many recreational opportunities available for the enjoyment of this network of protected waters: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 23, 2026, as ''National Marine Sanctuary Day'';

(2) encourages the people of the United States and the world to responsibly visit, experience, recreate in, and support the treasured national marine sanctuaries of the United States;

(3) acknowledges the importance of national marine sanctuaries in supporting community resilience, protecting biodiversity, and increasing access to nature;

(4) recognizes the importance of national marine sanctuaries for their recreational opportunities and contributions to local and national economies across the United States;

(5) celebrates the ability of the National Marine Sanctuary System to protect nationally significant places in oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes;

(6) calls on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to partner with communities and to complete designations of new national marine sanctuaries; and

(7) encourages Federal agencies to balance priorities and work together to support the priorities of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.).

SENATE RESOLUTION 936—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 8, 2026, AS ''NATIONAL HYDROGEN AND FUEL CELL DAY''

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. COONS, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 936

Whereas hydrogen, which has an atomic mass of 1.008, is the most abundant element in the universe;

Whereas the United States is a world leader in the development and deployment of fuel cell and hydrogen technologies;

Whereas hydrogen fuel cells played an instrumental role in the United States space program, helping the United States achieve the mission of landing a man on the Moon;

Whereas private industry, Federal and State governments, national laboratories, and institutions of higher education continue to improve fuel cell and hydrogen technologies to address the most pressing energy, environmental, and economic issues of the United States;

Whereas fuel cells utilizing hydrogen and hydrogen-rich fuels to generate electricity are clean, efficient, safe, and resilient technologies being used for—

(1) stationary and backup power generation; and

(2) zero-emission transportation for light-duty vehicles, industrial vehicles, delivery vans, buses, trucks, trains, military vehicles, marine applications, and aerial vehicles;

Whereas stationary fuel cells are being placed in service for continuous and backup power to provide businesses and other energy consumers with reliable power in the event of grid outages;

Whereas stationary fuel cells can help reduce water use, as compared to traditional power generation technologies;

Whereas fuel cell electric vehicles that utilize hydrogen can mimic the experience of internal combustion vehicles, including comparable range and refueling times;

Whereas hydrogen fuel cell industrial vehicles are deployed at logistical hubs and warehouses across the United States and exported to facilities in Europe and Asia;

Whereas hydrogen is a nontoxic gas that can be derived from a variety of domestically available traditional and renewable resources, including solar, wind, bio-gas, and the abundant supply of natural gas in the United States;

Whereas hydrogen and fuel cells can store energy to help enhance the grid and maximize opportunities to deploy renewable energy;

Whereas the United States produces and uses approximately 10,000,000 metric tons of hydrogen per year;

Whereas engineers and safety code and standard professionals have developed consensus-based protocols for safe delivery, handling, and use of hydrogen; and

Whereas the ingenuity of the people of the United States is essential to paving the way for the future use of hydrogen technologies: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates October 8, 2026, as ''National Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Day''.

SENATE RESOLUTION 937—RECOGNIZING THE SERIOUSNESS OF POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (PCOS) AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 2026 AS ''PCOS AWARENESS MONTH''

Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mrs. FISCHER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 937

Whereas polycystic ovary syndrome (referred to in this preamble as ''PCOS'') is a common health problem among women and girls involving multiple systems of the body, including hormones, metabolism, and mental and reproductive health;

Whereas there is no universal definition of PCOS, but researchers estimate that 10 percent of women in the United States are affected by the condition;

Whereas, according to a 2023 study, the annual burden of PCOS in the United States is estimated to be in excess of $15,000,000,000, and this estimate does not include—

(1) the cost of all comorbidities in postmenopause or adolescence; or

(2) indirect and intangible costs related to the disorder;

Whereas PCOS can affect girls at the onset of puberty and throughout the remainder of their lives;

Whereas the symptoms of PCOS include infertility, irregular or absent menstrual periods, acne, weight gain, thinning of scalp hair, excessive facial and body hair growth, numerous small ovarian follicles, pelvic pain, and mental health problems;

Whereas research has found that women with PCOS have higher rates of mental health disorders, including depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder, and eating disorders, and are potentially at greater risk for suicide;

Whereas up to 70 percent of women with PCOS are undiagnosed;

Whereas PCOS is one of the most common causes of female infertility;

Whereas PCOS in pregnancy is associated with increased risk of gestational diabetes,