

Whereas protecting the history of the Holocaust and recognizing and confronting Holocaust denial and distortion is critical to preventing antisemitism;

Whereas Jewish houses of worship are increasingly targets of violent attacks in the United States, as evidenced by the deadly assaults on synagogues in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 2018 and Poway, California, in 2019;

Whereas, in October 2020, the Department of Homeland Security warned that “racially and ethnically motivated violent extremists—specifically white supremacist extremists—will remain the most persistent and lethal threat in the [United States] Homeland”;

Whereas the Nonprofit Security Grant Program of the Department of Homeland Security provides critical funding to support physical security enhancements to Jewish organizations and institutions, including synagogues, that are at high risk of a terrorist attack or targeted violence;

Whereas the United States has played a crucial leadership role in combating antisemitism internationally, including by working to promote Holocaust education, improve the safety and security of at-risk Jewish communities, combat online radicalization, ensure foreign public officials and faith leaders condemn antisemitic discourse, and strengthen foreign judicial systems in their prosecution of antisemitic incidents;

Whereas section 59 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2731) establishes the Office to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism of the Department of State, which is headed by an individual who has the rank of ambassador and reports directly to the Secretary of State, to develop and implement policies and projects to combat global antisemitism by working closely with foreign governments, intergovernmental organizations, and civil society; and

Whereas the Never Again Education Act (36 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 116-141), which was signed into law on May 29, 2020, expands United States Holocaust Memorial Museum education programming, requires the museum to develop and nationally disseminate accurate, relevant, and accessible resources to improve awareness and understanding of the Holocaust, and authorizes various Holocaust education program activities to engage prospective and current teachers and educational leaders: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) unequivocally condemns the recent rise in antisemitic violence and harassment targeting Jewish Americans, and stands in solidarity with those affected by antisemitism;

(2) recommits to combating antisemitism in all forms;

(3) calls on elected officials, faith leaders, and civil society leaders to denounce and combat all manifestations of antisemitism;

(4) urges the President to—

(A) continue the leadership role of the United States in combating antisemitism internationally, including by nominating a qualified Ambassador to Monitor and Combat Antisemitism and engaging intergovernmental organizations to ensure that the anti-discrimination efforts of the organizations include combating antisemitism;

(B) advance accurate Holocaust education and counter Holocaust denial and distortion, including by fully implementing the Never Again Education Act (36 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 116-141);

(C) ensure the physical security of Jewish institutions and organizations, including by requesting sufficient resources for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program of the Department of Homeland Security to keep at-risk houses of worship, schools, and commu-

nity centers safe from terrorist attacks and other forms of antisemitic violence; and

(D) produce an analysis that accounts for the level and scope of the threat that antisemitism poses to the people of the United States; and

(5) urges Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies to fully participate in the data collection process of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in order to improve antisemitic hate crime data collection.

SENATE RESOLUTION 253—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 2021 AS “NATIONAL CANCER RESEARCH MONTH”

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 253

Whereas, in 2021, in the United States—

(1) cancer remains one of the most pressing public health concerns;

(2) an estimated 1,898,160 individuals are expected to be diagnosed with cancer; and

(3) an estimated 608,570 individuals are expected to die from cancer;

Whereas 39 percent of men and women will be diagnosed with cancer during their lifetime;

Whereas cancer in the United States—

(1) as of the date of adoption of this resolution, is the second most common cause of disease-related death; and

(2) may become the primary cause of disease-related death;

Whereas the incidence of cancer is expected to grow significantly, reaching 2,300,000 cases per year by 2030;

Whereas racial and ethnic minorities, as well as low-income, rural, and elderly populations, continue to suffer disproportionately in cancer incidence, prevalence, and mortality;

Whereas the term “cancer” refers to more than 100 diseases that collectively represent, in the United States—

(1) the leading cause of death for individuals under the age of 85;

(2) the second leading cause of death for all individuals; and

(3) the leading cause of disease-related death among children ages 1 to 14;

Whereas the most recent projection indicates that the overall cancer-attributed costs to the United States would increase more than 30 percent between 2015 and 2030 to a cost of more than \$245,000,000,000;

Whereas the investment the United States has made in cancer research has—

(1) yielded substantial advances in cancer research and cancer treatment; and

(2) has saved and improved millions of lives;

Whereas advancements in understanding the causes, mechanisms, diagnoses, treatment, and prevention of cancer have—

(1) led to cures for many types of cancer; and

(2) converted other, non-curable types of cancer into manageable chronic conditions;

Whereas the 5-year survival rate for all types of cancer was more than 67 percent between 2011 and 2017;

Whereas more than 16,900,000 survivors of cancer were living in the United States in 2019;

Whereas therapies and effective screening tools for some types of cancer remain elu-

sive, and some cancers, including pancreatic, liver, lung, ovarian, and brain cancer, continue to have—

(1) extraordinarily high mortality rates; and

(2) 5-year survival rates, for all stages of cancer combined, that are typically less than 50 percent;

Whereas partnerships among research scientists, the general public, survivors of cancer, patient advocates, philanthropic organizations, industry, and Federal, State, and local governments have led to advanced breakthroughs for patients with cancer, including early detection tools that have increased survival rates and a better quality of life for survivors of cancer;

Whereas precision medicine holds great promise in treating many forms of cancer;

Whereas researchers have learned a substantial amount about cancer diagnoses, treatment, and prevention from the 8 percent of patients who enroll in clinical trials;

Whereas clinical trials are a key part of medical research, and inclusive clinical trials with diverse participation among gender, racial, and ethnic populations—

(1) are important in achieving a comprehensive analysis of cancer; and

(2) lead to more effective treatments that improve health outcomes and reduce health disparities;

Whereas advances in cancer research have had significant implications for the development of COVID-19 vaccines and the treatment of other costly diseases, such as arthritis, heart disease, Alzheimer’s disease, and HIV/AIDS;

Whereas 2021 marks the 50th anniversary of the National Cancer Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-218; 85 Stat. 778), which created the National Cancer Program and strengthened the National Cancer Institute (referred to in this preamble as the “NCI”) in leading the mission of the United States to conquer cancer; and

Whereas the NCI—

(1) serves as an incubator for preeminent cancer researchers;

(2) has created 71 NCI-designated cancer centers; and

(3) awards research grants for projects that will lead to innovative treatments and groundbreaking cures: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of May 2021 as “National Cancer Research Month”;

(2) recognizes the importance of cancer research and the invaluable contributions of cancer researchers in the United States and around the world who are dedicated to the conquest of eliminating cancer; and

(3) continues to support cancer research as a national and international priority to eventually eliminate the more than 100 diseases that are referred to as cancer.

SENATE RESOLUTION 254—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 2021 AS “MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS MONTH”

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

S. RES. 254

Whereas the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (“COVID-19”) public health emergency has taken a toll on the mental well-being of the people of the United States and may be stressful for many people of the United States;

Whereas the people of the United States have witnessed how fear and anxiety about a disease can be overwhelming and contribute to strong emotions in both adults and children;

Whereas the Joint Economic Committee of Congress released a report in October of 2020 on COVID-19 and how it has worsened the mental health crisis in the United States;

Whereas the September 2020 Census Bureau survey found that 37 percent of adults in the United States reported symptoms of anxiety or depression disorder, triple the percentage reported in 2019;

Whereas the August 14, 2020, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (referred to in this preamble “CDC”) Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report stated that—

(1) symptoms of anxiety disorder and depressive disorder increased considerably in the United States during the period of April to June of 2020 compared with the same period in 2019; and

(2) during late-June 2020—

(A) 40 percent of adults in the United States reported struggling with mental health or substance use;

(B) nearly 31 percent experienced symptoms of anxiety or depression;

(C) 26 percent experienced symptoms of trauma- and stressor-related disorders (“TSRD”);

(D) 13 percent started or increased substance use; and

(E) nearly 11 percent seriously considered suicide;

(3) 25 percent of young adults aged 18 to 24 years old reported they started or had increased substance use during the pandemic, compared to 13 percent of all adults;

(4) 26 percent of young adults aged 18 to 24 years old reported thoughts of suicide, compared to 11 percent of all adults;

(5) nearly 41 percent of Hispanic respondents reported symptoms consistent with an anxiety or depressive disorder, nearly 35 percent experienced COVID-19 related TSRD, and nearly 22 percent increased substance use to cope with pandemic stress and emotions;

(6) nearly 30 percent of Black, non-Hispanic respondents reported symptoms consistent with an anxiety or depressive disorder, more than 30 percent experienced COVID-19 related TSRD, and more than 18 percent increased substance use to cope with pandemic stress and emotions; and

(7) 18 percent of Asian, non-Hispanic respondents reported symptoms consistent with an anxiety or depressive disorder, 22 percent experienced COVID-19 related TSRD, and more than 6 percent increased substance use to cope with pandemic stress and emotions;

Whereas according to the American Psychological Association, in 2020—

(1) nearly 1 in 5 adults saw their mental health worsen in the last year; and

(2) 61 percent of adults stated they could have used more emotional support than they received over the prior 12 months;

Whereas there was a 1,000-percent increase in text messages in April 2020 on a Federal text emergency hotline for people in emotional distress;

Whereas according to the Pew Research Center, more than one-third of people in the United States have experienced high levels of psychological distress at some point during the extended period of social distancing;

Whereas the Census Bureau 2020 Household Pulse Survey found that—

(1) in December 2020, 47 percent of women reported symptoms of anxiety or depressive disorder compared to 38 percent of men; and

(2) as of December 2020, 56 percent of young adults have reported symptoms of anxiety or depressive disorder;

Whereas the November 13, 2020, CDC Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report found that between March 2020 and October 2020 there was a 24 percent increase nationwide in mental health related emergency room visits among children between the ages of 5 and 11 and a 31 percent increase among those between 12 and 17, compared with the same period in 2019;

Whereas 74 percent of LGBT people stated that worry and stress from the pandemic has had a negative impact on their mental health, compared to 49 percent of those who are not LGBT;

Whereas the February 5, 2021, CDC Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report found that current symptoms of depression were reported 59 percent more frequently by Hispanic adults than by White, non-Hispanic adults;

Whereas a survey found that in May 2020, 20 percent of Latinos surveyed were experiencing anxiety and 15.7 percent of Latinos were experiencing increased stress due to the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown;

Whereas, from June 2020 to September 2020, 93 percent of health care workers were experiencing stress, 86 percent were experiencing anxiety, 76 percent reported exhaustion and burnout, 75 percent said they were overwhelmed, and 39 percent said they did not feel like they had adequate emotional support;

Whereas, in 2020, a Kaiser Family Foundation analysis found that 42 percent of essential workers surveyed reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety or depressive disorder, 25 percent started or increased substance use to cope with stress or emotions related to COVID-19, and 22 percent considered suicide in the past 30 days; and

Whereas it would be appropriate to observe May 2021 as “Mental Health Awareness Month”; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of “Mental Health Awareness Month” to remove the stigma associated with mental illness and place emphasis on scientific findings regarding mental health recovery;

(2) declares mental health a national priority;

(3) recognizes mental well-being is equally as important as physical well-being for citizens, communities, schools, businesses, and the economy in the United States;

(4) applauds the coalescing of national, State, local, medical, and faith-based organizations in working to promote public awareness of mental health and providing critical information and support during this pandemic to individuals and families affected by mental illness; and

(5) encourages all to draw on “Mental Health Awareness Month” as an opportunity to promote mental well-being and awareness, ensure access to appropriate services and care, and support overall quality of life for those living with mental illness.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2091. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1527 proposed by Ms. CANTWELL to the amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain

resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2092. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1527 proposed by Ms. CANTWELL to the amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2093. Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2094. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1525 submitted by Mr. BARRASSO and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2095. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3233, to establish the National Commission to Investigate the January 6 Attack on the United States Capitol Complex, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2096. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2097. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. ROMNEY, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2098. Mr. KING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2099. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1861 submitted by Mr. HOEVEN and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2100. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1861 submitted by Mr. HOEVEN and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2101. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2102. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2103. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. ROMNEY, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2104. Ms. WARREN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2105. Mr. OSSOFF submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment