

ranging between 120 to 265 residents from the 1970s to the present;

Whereas the Home is operated by the State of Indiana to care for honorably discharged Indiana veterans and their spouses and Gold Star parents;

Whereas there is no wartime service requirement in order to be eligible to apply for admission to the Home, and the Home accepts all periods of service;

Whereas the Home is a full-service care facility, offering a complete array of on-site services for its residents;

Whereas the Home currently boasts a small museum of historical artifacts related to various wars, as well as artifacts from the Home's history;

Whereas the Home provides quality care for veterans, their spouses, and Gold Star parents;

Whereas there are currently 3,000 graves in the Home's cemetery, which serves as the final resting place for its residents and their spouses who chose internment there; and

Whereas the Home has played a vital role in assisting Hoosier Veterans and their families in their time of need: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Indiana Veterans' Home has been, and continues to be, an example of Hoosiers' dedication to their veterans, especially those who served in the Civil War;

(2) the Indiana Veterans' Home, along with the other State-owned and managed war memorials throughout Indianapolis and Indiana, including the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, highlights Hoosiers' appreciation for the service of its veterans;

(3) the Indiana Veterans' Home continues a strong tradition of providing care to Hoosier veterans at the beautiful property located in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and offering a historical glimpse into the past with its museum and the notable nearby physical locations; and

(4) the Indiana Veterans' Home should be recognized for its 125 years of care to the veterans of Indiana and their families at this beautiful and historically significant property in the State.

SENATE RESOLUTION 285—HONORING THE LIVES AND LEGACIES OF THE "RADIUM GIRLS"

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. DURBIN, and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 285

Whereas Marie and Pierre Curie discovered radium in 1898, sparking a craze for radium-infused consumer goods in the early 20th century;

Whereas many entrepreneurs touted radium's supposedly limitless curative properties, even as some scientists began to report serious health hazards associated with the element;

Whereas the "Radium Girls" were teen-aged girls and young women who, starting in 1917, worked in United States factories painting watch dials and airplane instruments using glow-in-the-dark, radium-infused paint;

Whereas the early Radium Girls painted watches and instruments that United States troops relied on during World War I;

Whereas the majority of the Radium Girls worked for corporations located in Orange, New Jersey, Ottawa, Illinois, and Waterbury, Connecticut;

Whereas the Radium Girls primarily came from working-class backgrounds and some were first- and second-generation Americans;

Whereas, in several instances, the radium corporations' leadership knew that the element could be harmful to human health, but they did not inform the Radium Girls of the risks or implement basic safety standards;

Whereas, in many cases, the radium corporations' management encouraged the Radium Girls to keep their paintbrush tips moist and as fine as possible by putting the paint-covered brushes between their lips, a technique known as "lip-pointing";

Whereas, due to lip-pointing, many of the early Radium Girls ingested extremely harmful quantities of radium;

Whereas the Radium Girls breathed in radium-infused dust and touched radium-infused paint, and they often glowed by the end of the workday due to the radioactive paint on their clothes and skin;

Whereas many of the Radium Girls began to experience mysterious health problems, including necrosis (rotting) of the jaw, cancer, anemia, bone fractures, and infertility;

Whereas many of the Radium Girls were eventually plagued by debilitating physical pain and severe disabilities;

Whereas an unknown number of the approximately 4,000 Radium Girls died prematurely or experienced the devastating health effects of radium poisoning;

Whereas some physicians and dentists initially dismissed the Radium Girls' hypothesis that their illnesses were linked to their occupations;

Whereas, in some cases, the radium corporations conspired with members of the medical community to conceal the origins of the Radium Girls' illnesses and smear their reputations;

Whereas a number of the Radium Girls, in different States, fought to secure justice for themselves, their families, and their colleagues by suing the radium corporations;

Whereas the Radium Girls' difficult and prolonged legal battles and often horrific medical conditions drew national attention;

Whereas some of the Radium Girls who challenged the radium corporations were shunned by their communities for harming the reputation of a prominent local employer;

Whereas many of the surviving Radium Girls volunteered to participate in scientific studies on the effects of radium on the human body;

Whereas investigations of the Radium Girls' illnesses led to the creation of the new scientific field of human radiobiology;

Whereas the Federal Government relied on data from the Radium Girls' cases to develop safety standards for radium and other radioactive materials for factory workers, medical personnel, and scientists, including the workers and scientists of the Manhattan Project;

Whereas some of the Radium Girls and their families received either no compensation or only meager compensation related to their harmful exposure to radium and their contributions to science;

Whereas the Radium Girls' highly publicized case was among the first in which the courts held an employer responsible for the safety and health of its workers;

Whereas the Radium Girls' struggle for justice was a turning point in the movement to protect workers' safety and ultimately spurred Congress to enact critical occupational health reforms; and

Whereas many workers in the United States today are still fighting for a safe and equitable workplace: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the Radium Girls and their determination to seek justice in the face of overwhelming obstacles;

(2) recognizes the invaluable contributions of the Radium Girls to developing modern workplace safety laws and standards; and

(3) reaffirms the commitment of the Federal Government to protecting the health and safety of all workers in the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 286—URGING THE BIDEN ADMINISTRATION TO WORK WITH CONGRESS TO ENSURE THAT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY HAS SUFFICIENT RESOURCES

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 286

Whereas the United States faces numerous national security threats from around the world, including from the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic Republic of Korea, and international terrorist and crime networks aided by United States enemies, such as the Republic of Cuba and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela;

Whereas the United States is engaged in a new Cold War with the People's Republic of China, which is—

(1) building up its military to defeat the United States;

(2) stealing United States intellectual property and jobs;

(3) harassing neighboring Asian countries and United States allies and partners;

(4) committing genocide against the Uyghurs; and

(5) denying basic rights to the people of Hong Kong;

Whereas the People's Republic of China is focused on world domination through oppression and communist rule;

Whereas, according to prominent research institutions, including the Center for Strategic and International Studies and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, the Chinese Communist Party has increased its defense spending more than 700 percent during the last decade, with an additional 6.8 percent increase anticipated in the current fiscal year;

Whereas security and foreign policy experts widely acknowledge that—

(1) the People's Republic of China is not forthcoming or transparent with information related to military spending; and

(2) China's military spending may be considerably higher than its reported figures;

Whereas the National Defense Strategy Commission, in its report, *Providing for the Common Defense: The Assessment and Recommendation of the States*, recommended, in accordance with the testimony of Secretary Mattis and Chairman Dunford in 2017, that "Congress increase the base defense budget at an average rate of three to five percent above inflation through the Future Years Defense Program and perhaps beyond";

Whereas, when considering the inflation crisis he has created, President Biden's proposed defense budget would be insufficient to address—

(1) new and mounting threats to United States national security and to our allies; and

(2) the need for sufficient military support to deter our enemies and maintain the most lethal fighting force in the world;

Whereas President Biden's proposed budget request includes \$715,000,000,000 for the Department of Defense, which is well below the funding needed to keep pace with inflation, while the President's nondefense discretionary spending request represents an increase of almost 20 percent compared to the current fiscal year;

Whereas, in the Department of Defense's fiscal year 2021 Future Years Defense Program, the projected request for the Department of Defense in fiscal year 2022 was targeted at \$722,000,000,000, which is \$7,000,000,000 higher than President Biden's actual defense budget request for fiscal year 2022;

Whereas President Biden's defense budget—

(1) does not provide adequate resources to deter or defeat United States enemies;

(2) does not even keep up with inflation; and

(3) does not restore our military readiness that was diminished by budget cuts and the sequester under President Barack Obama, which arbitrarily reduced defense spending across the board;

Whereas the lack of sufficient funding will require the Department of Defense to choose between—

(1) providing for United States servicemembers' compensation and benefits;

(2) providing for United States forces' modernization and readiness needs; and

(3) any other priorities that the Biden Administration chooses to pursue; and

Whereas President Biden's level of defense spending—

(1) harms the United States' long-term strategic competition against the People's Republic of China and other adversaries; and

(2) weakens our standing on the global stage: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate urges the Biden Administration to work with Congress to ensure that the United States military has all the necessary resources to build and sustain the overwhelming military might that the United States expects and deserves.

SENATE RESOLUTION 287—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE UNITED STATES MUST CONTINUE TO DEMONSTRATE LEADERSHIP TO ACHIEVE SIGNIFICANT REFORMS TO THE RULES OF THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION IN ORDER TO PROMOTE THE ADVANCEMENT OF TRULY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. KING) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 287

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) although the United States finds value and usefulness in the World Trade Organization in fulfilling the needs of the United States and other free and open economies in the 21st century, significant reforms at the World Trade Organization are needed; and

(2) the United States must continue to demonstrate leadership to achieve reforms that restore the effectiveness of the rules of the World Trade Organization for special and differential treatment to ensure those rules promote advancement for truly developing countries, rather than becoming tools for globally competitive countries, such as the People's Republic of China, to engage in protectionism and market distortions.

SENATE RESOLUTION 288—COMMEMORATING THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOURIS RIVER FLOOD IN MINOT, NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Mr. CRAMER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 288

Whereas, in late June 2011, the city of Minot, North Dakota, and surrounding communities were inundated by widespread flooding;

Whereas high soil moisture content, above-average snow pack, and persistent spring and summer precipitation produced record-level flooding throughout the Souris River Basin;

Whereas, in June 2011, the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority informed communities downstream that "reservoirs [had] no capacity to store further inflows";

Whereas, on June 22, 2011, following continued releases from upstream reservoirs, water began to overtop levees in the city of Minot, resulting in a mandatory evacuation and the displacement of 11,000 Minot residents;

Whereas nearly 11,500 acres in Ward County were covered in 2 to 15 feet of water, impacting nearly 4,800 structures;

Whereas the river's flow peaked at 27,000 cubic feet per second, resulting in almost as much water moving through Minot in June 2011 as in the entire year of 1976, which was the previous all-time annual flow record;

Whereas, on June 26, 2011, the river crested at 1,561.72 feet above sea level, a Minot record;

Whereas the floodwater destroyed 4,100 homes, 250 businesses, and numerous schools, parks, churches, and other public infrastructure at a cost of as much as \$1,000,000,000;

Whereas floodwater created national security concerns by temporarily blocking access to some intercontinental ballistic missile facilities operated by personnel at Minot Air Force Base;

Whereas the Federal Emergency Management Agency provided more than 1,500 temporary housing units to address the agency's third largest housing mission in its history to date;

Whereas the people of Minot and surrounding communities demonstrated resilience and worked together to help their fellow neighbors in a time of need;

Whereas Federal, State, and local officials and agencies coordinated to provide immediate recovery assistance;

Whereas Congress provided hundreds of millions of dollars in disaster relief and recovery funding to assist the city of Minot and the surrounding region;

Whereas the people of Minot and surrounding communities continue to deal with the effects of the flood, including efforts to construct permanent flood protection in the Minot area; and

Whereas 2021 marks the tenth anniversary of the Souris River flood in Minot, North Dakota: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the tenth anniversary of the Souris River flood in Minot, North Dakota;

(2) expresses sympathy to people in the Souris River Basin and condolences to the families who lost their homes or businesses;

(3) commends the resilience of the people in the Souris River Basin and their commitment to recovery and rebuilding; and

(4) expresses gratitude and appreciation to State and local leaders, first responders, and the North Dakota National Guard for protecting the people of the Souris River Basin.

SENATE RESOLUTION 289—DESIGNATING JUNE 2021 AS "NATIONAL POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS AWARENESS MONTH" AND JUNE 27, 2021, AS "NATIONAL POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS AWARENESS DAY"

Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 289

Whereas the brave men and women of the Armed Forces, who proudly serve the United States—

(1) risk their lives to protect the freedom, health, and welfare of the people of the United States; and

(2) deserve the investment of every possible resource to ensure their lasting physical, mental, and emotional well-being;

Whereas, since the events of September 11, 2001, nearly 2,800,000 members of the Armed Forces have deployed overseas and 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, which are commonly referred to as post-traumatic stress disorder (referred to in this preamble as "PTSD") or post-traumatic stress injury;

Whereas many men and women of the Armed Forces and veterans who served before September 11, 2001, live with mental health needs from post-traumatic stress and remain at risk for responses to that stress;

Whereas many post-traumatic stress responses remain unreported, undiagnosed, and untreated due to a lack of awareness about post-traumatic stress and the persistent stigma associated with mental health conditions;

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

Whereas the Secretary of Veterans Affairs reports that—

(1) between 11 and 20 percent of veterans who served in Operation Iraqi Freedom or Operation Enduring Freedom have post-traumatic stress in a given year;

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

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

Whereas public perceptions of post-traumatic stress as a mental health disorder create unique challenges for veterans seeking employment;

Whereas the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, veterans service organizations, and the private and public medical community 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;