

Whereas kinship care enables a child to maintain family relationships and cultural heritage and remain in the community of the child;

Whereas the wisdom and compassion of kinship caregivers is a source of self-reliance and strength for countless children and for the entire United States;

Whereas children in kinship care experience improved placement stability, higher levels of permanency, and decreased behavioral problems;

Whereas kinship caregivers face daunting challenges to keep children from entering foster care;

Whereas, because of parental substance use disorders and other adverse childhood experiences, children in kinship care frequently have trauma-related conditions;

Whereas many kinship caregivers give up their retirement years to assume parenting duties for children;

Whereas the Senate wishes to honor the many kinship caregivers who throughout the history of the United States have provided loving homes for children;

Whereas the first President of the United States, George Washington, and his wife Martha were themselves kinship caregivers, as were many other great people of the United States;

Whereas the Senate is proud to recognize the many kinship care families in which a child is raised by grandparents, other relatives, or fictive kin;

Whereas National Kinship Care Month provides an opportunity to urge people in every State to join in recognizing and celebrating kinship caregiving families and the tradition of families in the United States to help kin;

Whereas, in 2018, Congress provided for kinship navigator programs and services in the Family First Prevention Services Act enacted under title VII of division E of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018;

Whereas, in 2018, Congress provided for the formation of the Advisory Council to Support Grandparents Raising Grandchildren to examine supports for grandparents and other kinship caregivers in the Supporting Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Act;

Whereas, since 2018, Congress has continued to support kinship families by renewing funding for kinship navigators in the Consolidated Appropriations Acts, enacted for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2021, providing flexibility for how such funds may be used in the COVID-19 response provisions of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, and implementing the National Technical Assistance Center on Kinship and Grandfamilies in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021;

Whereas more remains to be done to support kinship caregiving and to ensure that all children have a safe, loving, nurturing, and permanent family, regardless of age or special needs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2021 as “National Kinship Care Month”;

(2) encourages Congress, States, local governments, and community organizations to continue to work to improve the lives of vulnerable children and families and to support the communities working together to lift them up;

(3) urges all States to expand their support of kinship care and their use of kinship foster care; and

(4) honors the commitment and dedication of kinship caregivers and the advocates and allies who work tirelessly to provide assistance and services to kinship caregiving families.

SENATE RESOLUTION 399—HONORING NORTH CAROLINIANS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO MADE THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE IN THE ATTACK ON HAMID KARZAI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT ON AUGUST 26, 2021

Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. BARR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.:

S. RES. 399

Whereas Marine Corps Sergeant Nicole L. Gee, born in Roseville, a suburb of Sacramento, California, and assigned to Combat Logistics Battalion 24, 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, made the ultimate sacrifice during the attack on Hamid Karzai International Airport on August 26, 2021;

Whereas Army Staff Sergeant Ryan C. Knauss, assigned to 9th PSYOP Battalion, 8th PSYOP Group, Ft. Bragg, North Carolina, made the ultimate sacrifice during the attack on Hamid Karzai International Airport on August 26, 2021;

Whereas members of the Marine Corps, including Staff Sergeant Darin T. Hoover of Salt Lake City, Utah, Sergeant Johnny Rosario Pichardo of Lawrence, Massachusetts, Corporal Hunter Lopez of Indio, California, Corporal Daegan W. Page of Omaha, Nebraska, Corporal Humberto A. Sanchez of Logansport, Indiana, Lance Corporal David L. Espinoza of Rio Bravo, Texas, Lance Corporal Rylee J. McCollum of Jackson, Wyoming, Lance Corporal Dylan R. Merola of Rancho Cucamonga, California, Lance Corporal Kareem M. Nikoui of Norco, California, and Lance Corporal Jared M. Schmitz of St. Charles, Missouri, all made the ultimate sacrifice during the attack on Hamid Karzai International Airport on August 26, 2021;

Whereas Navy Hospital Corpsman Third Class Maxton W. Soviak of Berlin Heights, Ohio, made the ultimate sacrifice during the attack on Hamid Karzai International Airport on August 26, 2021; and

Whereas all those who served, fought, or perished in the overall Global War On Terror have served valiantly in defense of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) Marine Corps Sergeant Nicole L. Gee, Army Staff Sergeant Ryan C. Knauss, and their fellow members of the Armed Forces—

(A) served the United States with honor and distinction; and

(B) represent the very best of the United States; and

(2) the United States—

(A) honors those brave members of the Armed Forces and their families; and

(B) shall never forget the services they rendered and sacrifices they made in the defense of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 400—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2021 AS “NATIONAL CHILDHOOD CANCER AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. REED, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. HAWLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 400

Whereas each year more than 15,500 children under the age of 19 in the United States are diagnosed with cancer;

Whereas every year more than 1,700 children in the United States lose their lives to cancer;

Whereas childhood cancer is the leading cause of death from disease and the second overall leading cause of death for children in the United States;

Whereas the 5-year survival rate for children with cancer has increased from 58 percent in the mid-1970s to 84 percent in 2020, representing significant improvement from previous decades;

Whereas more than 2/3 of children who survive cancer will develop at least 1 chronic health condition, and many survivors will face a late-effect from treatment that could be considered severe or life-threatening;

Whereas cancer patients face a higher risk of contracting the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) due to weakened immune systems; and

Whereas cancer occurs regularly and randomly and spares no racial or ethnic group, socioeconomic class, or geographic region: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2021 as “National Childhood Cancer Awareness Month”;

(2) requests that the Federal Government, States, localities, and nonprofit organizations observe the month with appropriate programs and activities, with the goal of increasing public knowledge of the risks of cancer;

(3) encourages survivors of childhood cancer to continue to receive ongoing monitoring and physical and psychosocial care throughout their adult lives;

(4) recognizes the human toll of cancer and pledges to make the prevention and cure of cancer a public health priority; and

(5) reminds the people of the United States that these children are the definition of bravery, and commends and honors their courage.

SENATE RESOLUTION 401—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2021 AS “NATIONAL VOTING RIGHTS MONTH”

Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. REED, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BROWN, Mr. KING, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BENNET, Mr. WARNER, Mr. CARPER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 401

Whereas voting is one of the single most important rights that can be exercised in a democracy;

Whereas, over the course of history, various voter suppression laws in the United States have hindered, and even prohibited, certain individuals and groups from exercising the right to vote;

Whereas, during the 19th and early 20th centuries, Native Americans and people who were born to United States citizens abroad, people who spoke a language other than English, and people who were formerly subjected to slavery were denied full citizenship and prevented from voting by English literacy tests;

Whereas, since the 1870s, minority groups such as Black Americans in the South have suffered from the oppressive effects of Jim Crow laws that were designed to prevent political, economic, and social mobility;

Whereas Black Americans, Latinos, Asian Americans, Native Americans, and other underrepresented voters were subject to violence, poll taxes, literacy tests, all-White primaries, property ownership tests, and grandfather clauses that were designed to suppress the right of those individuals to vote;

Whereas 5,200,000 people in the United States are currently banned from voting because of a felony conviction, including 1 in 16 Black adults, due to the shameful entanglement of racial injustice in the criminal legal system and voting access in the United States;

Whereas members of the aforementioned groups and others are currently, in some cases, subject to intimidation, voter roll purges, and financial barriers that act effectively as modern-day poll taxes;

Whereas, in 1965, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.) to protect the right of Black Americans and other traditionally disenfranchised groups to vote, among other reasons;

Whereas, in 2013, in the landmark case of *Shelby County v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529 (2013), the Supreme Court of the United States invalidated section 4 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, dismantling the preclearance formula provision in that Act that protected voters in States and localities that historically have suppressed the right of minorities to vote;

Whereas, since the invalidation of the preclearance formula provision of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, gerrymandered districts in many States have gone unchallenged and have become less likely to be invalidated by the courts;

Whereas these gerrymandered districts have been found to have discriminatory impacts on traditionally disenfranchised minorities through tactics that include “cracking”, diluting the voting power of minorities across many districts, and “packing” or concentrating minority voters’ power in one district to reduce their voting power in other districts;

Whereas the courts have found the congressional and, in some cases, State legislative district maps, in Texas, North Carolina, Florida, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Wisconsin to be gerrymandered districts that were created to favor some groups over others;

Whereas the decision of the Supreme Court in *Shelby County v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529 (2013), calls on Congress to update the formula in the Voting Rights Act of 1965;

Whereas these restrictive voting laws encompass cutbacks in early voting, voter roll purges, placement of faulty equipment in minority communities, requirement of photo identification, and the elimination of same-day registration;

Whereas these policies could outright disenfranchise or make voting much more difficult for more than 80,000,000 minority, elderly, poor, and disabled voters, among other groups;

Whereas, in 2016, discriminatory laws in North Carolina, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Texas were ruled to violate voters’ rights and overturned by the courts;

Whereas the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (referred to in this preamble as “COVID-19”) public health emergency has only exacerbated the state of elections and the difficulties voters face in obtaining access to the ballot;

Whereas a lack of fair and safe election policies threatens minority communities, which have been disproportionately im-

pacted and disenfranchised due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and their access to the ballot;

Whereas addressing the challenges of administering future elections requires increasing the accessibility of vote-by-mail and other limited-contact options to ensure the protection of voters’ health and safety amid a global pandemic;

Whereas, as voting by mail becomes a safer and more accessible option for voters to exercise their constitutional right to vote during the unprecedented times caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the work of the United States Postal Service will be of paramount importance in successfully conducting elections;

Whereas Congress must work to combat any attempts to dismantle or underfund the United States Postal Service or obstruct the passage of the mail as blatant tactics of voter suppression and election interference;

Whereas following the 2020 elections there has been a relentless attack on the right to vote with more than 400 bills having been introduced to roll back the right to vote, including such bills being introduced in almost every State and at least 31 of such bills having been signed into law in 18 States;

Whereas there is much more work to be done to ensure all citizens of the United States have the right to vote through free, fair, and accessible elections, and Congress must exercise its Constitutional authority to protect the right to vote;

Whereas National Voter Registration Day is September 22; and

Whereas September 2021 would be an appropriate month to designate as “National Voting Rights Month” and to ensure that, through the registration of voters and awareness of elections, the democracy of the United States includes all citizens of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2021 as “National Voting Rights Month”;

(2) encourages all people in the United States to uphold the right of every citizen to exercise the sacred and fundamental right to vote;

(3) encourages Congress to pass—

(A) the For the People Act of 2021 (S. 2093 and H.R. 1 of the 117th Congress), to increase voters’ access to the ballot, prohibit the use of deceptive practices to intimidate voters, end gerrymandering, create automatic voter registration, limit the power of restrictive voter identification laws, make critical investments in election infrastructure and technology, and address corruption in campaign finance and ethics;

(B) the Freedom to Vote Act (S. 2747 of the 117th Congress), to set basic national standards to make sure all people in the United States can cast their ballots in the way that works best for them, regardless of what ZIP code they live in, improve access to the ballot for people in the United States, advance commonsense election integrity reforms, and protect the democracy of the United States from relentless attacks;

(C) the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act of 2021 (H.R. 4 of the 117th Congress), to restore the protections of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.) that prohibit discriminatory voting practices, remove barriers to voting, and provide protections for minority voters in States with a history of voting discrimination;

(D) the Democracy Restoration Act (S. 481 of the 117th Congress), to restore Federal voting rights to citizens after release from imprisonment, honoring the responsibilities of citizenship and civic engagement necessary for building healthy and safe communities, while welcoming the contributions of

people returning home after imprisonment; and

(E) other voting rights legislation that seeks to advance voting rights and protect elections in the United States;

(4) recommends that public schools and universities in the United States develop an academic curriculum that educates students about—

(A) the importance of voting, how to register to vote, where to vote, and the different forms of voting;

(B) the history of voter suppression in the United States before and after passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965; and

(C) current measures that have been taken to restrict the vote;

(5) encourages the United States Postal Service to issue a special John R. Lewis stamp during the month of September—

(A) to honor the life and legacy of John R. Lewis in supporting voting rights; and

(B) to remind people in the United States that ordinary citizens risked their lives, marched, and participated in the great democracy of the United States so that all citizens would have the fundamental right to vote; and

(6) invites Congress to allocate the requisite funds for public service announcements on television, radio, newspapers, magazines, social media, billboards, buses, and other forms of media—

(A) to remind people in the United States when elections are being held;

(B) to share important registration deadlines; and

(C) to urge people to get out and vote.

SENATE RESOLUTION 402—PROVIDING FOR A CORRECTION IN THE ENGROSSMENT OF S. RES. 357

Mr. HAWLEY submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 402

Resolved, That in the engrossment of the resolution S. Res. 357, the Secretary of the Senate shall make the following correction:

(1) In the sixth whereas clause of the preamble, strike “and youngest”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 403—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2021 AS “NATIONAL HEALTHY AGING MONTH” TO RAISE AWARENESS OF AND ENCOURAGE HEALTHY LIFESTYLE BEHAVIORS AND THE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG OLDER ADULTS

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. KELLY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. BURR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES 403

Whereas individuals who are 65 years of age or older are the fastest growing segment of the population in the United States, and the number of older adults in the United States will increase from approximately 56,100,000 in 2020 to an estimated 80,800,000 by 2040;

Whereas 90 percent of the \$3,800,000,000,000 in annual health care expenditures in the United States are for people with chronic physical and mental health conditions;