

S. RES. 232

Whereas diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma (referred to in this preamble as “DIPG”) tumors regularly affect 150 to 300 children in the United States each year;

Whereas brain tumors are the leading cause of cancer-related death among children;

Whereas DIPG tumors are the leading cause of pediatric brain cancer deaths;

Whereas, with respect to a child who is diagnosed with a DIPG tumor and receives treatment for a DIPG tumor, the median amount of time that the child survives after diagnosis is approximately 11 months;

Whereas, with respect to an individual who is diagnosed with a DIPG tumor, the rate of survival 5 years after diagnosis is approximately 2 percent;

Whereas the average age at which a child is diagnosed with a DIPG tumor is between 5 and 10 years, resulting in a life expectancy approximately 70 years shorter than the average life expectancy in the United States; and

Whereas the prognosis for children diagnosed with DIPG tumors has not improved during the past 50 years: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports designating May 17, 2023, as “DIPG Pediatric Brain Cancer Awareness Day”;

(2) supports efforts—

(A) to better understand diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma tumors;

(B) to develop effective treatments for diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma tumors; and

(C) to provide comprehensive care for children with diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma tumors and their families; and

(3) encourages all individuals in the United States to become more informed about—

(A) diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma tumors;

(B) pediatric brain cancer in general; and

(C) challenges relating to research on pediatric cancers and ways to advance that research.

SENATE RESOLUTION 233—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 2023 AS MOTORCYCLE SAFETY AWARENESS MONTH

Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 233

Whereas, in the United States, motorcycling is a great tradition enjoyed by an estimated 30,000,000 individuals annually, representing approximately 9 percent of the population;

Whereas motorcycles are a valuable component of the transportation mix;

Whereas motorcycles are fuel-efficient and decrease congestion while having little impact on the transportation infrastructure of the United States;

Whereas the motorcycling community promotes rider safety education, licensing, and motorcycle awareness;

Whereas the motorcycling community is committed to decreasing motorcycle crashes through training and safety education, personal responsibility, and increased public awareness;

Whereas approximately 87 percent of motorcycles operated on highways are operated in conjunction with other vehicles;

Whereas motorcyclist fatalities occur more frequently than passenger vehicle motorist fatalities;

Whereas motorcycle awareness is beneficial to all road users and will help decrease motorcycle crashes; and

Whereas the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration promotes Motorcycle Safety Awareness Month to encourage riders to be properly licensed, receive training, and wear personal protective equipment, and to remind all riders and motorists to always share the road: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of Motorcycle Safety Awareness Month;

(2) recognizes the contribution of motorcycles to the transportation mix;

(3) encourages motorcycle awareness by all road users;

(4) recognizes that motorcyclists have a right to the road and that all motorists should safely share the roadways;

(5) encourages rider safety education, training, and proper gear for safe motorcycle operation; and

(6) supports the goals of Motorcycle Safety Awareness Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 234—DESIGNATING MAY 2023 AS “OLDER AMERICANS MONTH”

Mr. KELLY (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. VANCE, Mr. RICKETTS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 234

Whereas President John F. Kennedy first designated May as “Senior Citizens Month” in 1963;

Whereas, in 1963, only approximately 17,778,000 individuals living in the United States were 65 years of age or older, approximately ⅓ of those individuals lived in poverty, and few programs existed to meet the needs of older individuals in the United States;

Whereas, in 2022, there were more than 57,794,852 individuals who were 65 years of age or older living in the United States and those individuals accounted for 17.3 percent of the total population of the United States;

Whereas, during the COVID-19 pandemic—

(1) more than 853,670 individuals in the United States who were 65 years of age or older have died due to COVID-19; and

(2) more than 200,000 residents and workers in long-term care facilities, including more than 168,000 in nursing homes, have succumbed to the virus;

Whereas approximately 11,224 individuals in the United States turn 65 years of age each day;

Whereas, in 2022, more than 8,543,000 veterans of the Armed Forces were 65 years of age or older;

Whereas older individuals in the United States rely on Federal programs, such as programs under the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), including the Medicare program under title XVIII of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) and the Medicaid program under title XIX of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.), for financial security and high-quality affordable health care;

Whereas the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) provides—

(1) supportive services to help individuals in the United States who are 60 years of age or older maintain maximum independence in the homes and communities of those individuals; and

(2) funding for programs, including nutrition services, transportation, and care man-

agement to assist more than 10,000,000 older individuals in the United States each year;

Whereas, as local aging network leaders, Area Agencies on Aging are critical partners in the healthy aging continuum;

Whereas, in 2022, an estimated 6,779,000 individuals in the United States who were 65 years of age or older continued to work as full-time, year-round employees;

Whereas older individuals in the United States play an important role in society by continuing to contribute their experience, knowledge, wisdom, and accomplishments;

Whereas older individuals in the United States play vital roles in their communities and remain involved in volunteer work, the arts, cultural activities, and activities relating to mentorship and civic engagement;

Whereas more than 140,000 older individuals serve as AmeriCorps Seniors volunteers in the Foster Grandparent, Senior Companion Program, and the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program, helping communities by mentoring and tutoring children, providing independent living support and companionship to other older adults, addressing food insecurity, and more; and

Whereas a society that recognizes the success of older individuals and continues to enhance the access of older individuals to quality and affordable health care will—

(1) encourage the ongoing participation and heightened independence of older individuals; and

(2) ensure the continued safety and well-being of older individuals: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2023 as “Older Americans Month”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to provide opportunities for older individuals to continue to flourish by—

(A) emphasizing the importance and leadership of older individuals through public recognition of the ongoing achievements of older individuals;

(B) presenting opportunities for older individuals to share their wisdom, experience, and skills with younger generations; and

(C) recognizing older individuals as valuable assets in strengthening communities across the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 235—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF MAY 7, 2023, AS “CHILDREN’S MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS WEEK” AND MAY 11, 2023, AS “CHILDREN’S MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS DAY”

Mr. KING (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. PADILLA) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 235

Whereas children in the United States have been documented to have undergone an acute public health crisis of mental and behavioral health for many years, even before the additional challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas a 2022 study found as many as 1 in 5 children in the United States have a mental, emotional, or behavioral health condition;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, based on survey data from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, estimate that, in 2021, more than 4 in 10 (42 percent) high school students felt persistently sad or hopeless, and nearly 1 in 3 (29 percent) experienced poor mental health;

Whereas, in 2019, according to the Census Bureau, over 11 percent of children aged 3 to

17 received treatment or counseling from a mental health professional;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, suicide is—

(1) the second leading cause of death among individuals aged 10 to 14;

(2) the third leading cause of death among individuals aged 15 to 24; and

(3) the tenth leading cause of death for individuals aged 5 to 9;

Whereas there has been a significant increase in demand for mental health services for children, including a more than 30 percent increase in mental health visits to emergency departments for children aged 12 to 17 from 2019 to April 2020;

Whereas barriers exist to access to mental health delivery systems, particularly impacting children and adults who have been exposed to adverse childhood experiences; and

Whereas the stigma surrounding mental and behavioral health persists, and acknowledging this public health crisis and creating awareness as early as possible is as important as ever; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of connecting children with appropriate mental and behavioral health services and supports;

(2) seeks to create awareness for the additional challenges children and their families have faced during the COVID-19 pandemic due to isolation from family and peers, barriers to services, and exposure to traumas;

(3) supports programs and services aimed at providing access to care, building resiliency, and addressing trauma; and

(4) shows appreciation and gratitude for family members, friends, educators, mental and behavioral health service providers, and others in their support for the mental health and well-being of children.

SENATE RESOLUTION 236—HONORING THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROUGH RIDERS IN THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR AND DESIGNATING JUNE 2, 2023, AS “NATIONAL ROUGH RIDER DAY”

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 236

Whereas the brief history of the 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry Regiment (referred to in this preamble as the “Rough Riders”) fighting to defend and protect the United States has made an indelible contribution to the history of the United States;

Whereas the Rough Riders were 1 of 3 volunteer cavalry regiments created by Congress on April 25, 1898, with Leonard Wood named Colonel of the regiment and Theodore Roosevelt named Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment;

Whereas although the volunteer cavalry regiments were initially to recruit from the Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma Territories, the notoriety of the leaders of the Rough Riders inspired recruits from all portions of the United States to go to San Antonio, Texas, to enlist;

Whereas the Rough Riders were given numerous nicknames, with the most prevalent being “Roosevelt’s Rough Riders”;

Whereas the Rough Riders trained in Texas and were ordered on May 8, 1898, to board 7 trains and proceed to Tampa, Florida;

Whereas June 2, 2023, marks the 125th anniversary of the Rough Riders arrival to Tampa, Florida, to join the 5th Corps of the Army and await embarkation for the invasion of Cuba;

Whereas the Rough Riders—

(1) were ordered to embark on June 8, 1898, with the Army invasion fleet; and

(2) in their eagerness to be part of the invasion fleet, infamously commandeered a train to take them to Port Tampa to embark;

Whereas, at Port Tampa, things were in great disarray, and the 5th Corps was highly disorganized;

Whereas, in the confusion of moving the 5th Corps invasion forces on to the Army invasion fleet transports—

(1) several 5th Corps regiments were assigned to the same transport vessel, the S.S. Yucatan; and

(2) Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt got his men aboard the S.S. Yucatan, and realizing that once aboard they would probably not be forced to disembark, the Rough Riders stayed aboard, to the chagrin of the other regiments;

Whereas, the Army invasion fleet sailed on June 14 with the Rough Riders, and the 5th Corps landed at Daquiri, Cuba on June 22, 1898;

Whereas, on June 24, 1898, the Rough Riders, along with the 10th United States Cavalry Regiment (referred to in this preamble as the “Buffalo Soldiers”)—

(1) led the advance of the 5th Corps; and

(2) met, engaged, and caused the retreat, of Spanish forces at the Battle of Las Guasimas, while sustaining the first casualties of the Cuba campaign;

Whereas, on July 1, 1898, the Rough Riders, under the command of the future President Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt, led the charge at Kettle Hill and San Juan Hill, serving alongside the Buffalo Soldiers;

Whereas, despite the Rough Riders sustaining considerable losses, the Rough Riders participated in the siege of Santiago de Cuba and were present for the surrender of the enemy forces, which signaled the end of hostilities in Cuba;

Whereas, during the Cuba campaign, the courage and tenacity of the Rough Riders in battle resulted in—

(1) 2 officers and 21 enlisted killed in action; and

(2) 7 officers and 97 enlisted wounded in action;

Whereas Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt was promoted to Colonel and the Rough Riders proved their worth and lived up to the publicity they had already received;

Whereas Colonel Roosevelt was nominated for and later received the Medal of Honor for his leadership actions and bravery in leading from the front at Kettle Hill and San Juan Hill;

Whereas, in August 1898, the Rough Riders departed Cuba for Montauk, New York, and were disbanded on September 15, 1898;

Whereas from the formation of the Rough Riders to its disbandment, the Rough Riders suffered a 37 percent casualty rate during the Cuba campaign, the highest of any cavalry or infantry regiment in the Armed Forces;

Whereas, after their service, numerous members of the Rough Riders went on to serve the United States in various roles, including—

(1) as President of the United States;

(2) as Secretary of the Navy;

(3) as various State Governors;

(4) as Army Generals and Colonels;

(5) as educators; and

(6) in many other professions;

Whereas the history and military achievements of the members of the Rough Riders, including their post-service contributions to the United States and their fight to defend the United States and liberate an oppressed people, warrant special expressions of the gratitude by the people of the United States; and

Whereas the decedents and beneficiaries of the achievements of the Rough Riders cele-

brate June 2, 2023, as the 125th Anniversary of the Rough Riders in the Spanish American War: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 2, 2023, as “National Rough Rider Day”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 98. Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3746, to provide for a responsible increase to the debt ceiling.

SA 99. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 100. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 101. Mr. KAINÉ proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3746, supra.

SA 102. Mr. KENNEDY proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3746, supra.

SA 103. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 104. Mr. KENNEDY proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3746, supra.

SA 105. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 106. Mr. COTTON (for himself and Mr. SULLIVAN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3746, supra.

SA 107. Mr. PAUL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3746, supra.

SA 108. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 109. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 110. Mr. MARSHALL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3746, supra.

SA 111. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 112. Mr. BUDD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 113. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 114. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 115. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 116. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 117. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 118. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 119. Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mr. CRAPO) submitted an amendment intended to