

**SENATE RESOLUTION 867—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 14 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 20, 2026, AS “INTER-SCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ADMINISTRATION WEEK”**

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

S. RES. 867

Whereas the Senate recognizes that interscholastic athletic administrators are educational leaders, and that the work of interscholastic athletic administrators advances physical, academic, social, emotional, and leadership development through education-based athletics;

Whereas the role of athletic administrators in the educational landscape has expanded far beyond managing sports programs;

Whereas athletic administrators serve as essential educational leaders who shape school culture, foster safe and inclusive learning environments, ensure compliance with State and Federal regulations, develop leadership through athletics, protect the well-being of student athletes, and strengthen relationships among schools, families, and communities;

Whereas well-supported athletic administrators play a significant role in the success of educational institutions by playing a vital role in risk management through emergency preparedness, student safety, and protection of school districts, and through sound leadership, responsible governance, and fostering a positive and effective athletic environment;

Whereas interscholastic athletic programs play a critical role in forming a well-rounded educational experience for students and ensuring that all youth have access and opportunities to participate in sports;

Whereas school sports remain an affordable opportunity for families, as the cost of non-school sports is rising;

Whereas participation in sports is proven to improve concentration, memory, and academic behavior, such as school attendance;

Whereas participation in sports results in higher levels of confidence and self-esteem and reduces the risk of suicidal thoughts and other mental health struggles in teenagers and young adults;

Whereas research shows that participation in sports can reduce the rate of youth violence and crime by providing youth with access to personal and professional growth opportunities;

Whereas participation in sports plays a critical role in the development of leadership skills and resiliency in students;

Whereas interscholastic athletic administrators—

(1) serve as leaders and experts, working tirelessly every day to ensure the safety and well-being of all student athletes;

(2) often work long and unpredictable hours to ensure that every student athlete has access to the training and assistance they need; and

(3) are dedicated to the athletic, academic, and personal development of students and players, building mature and hardworking young men and women;

Whereas more than 8,000,000 high school student athletes in the United States rely on the hard work of interscholastic athletic administrators for guidance, coaching, and mentorship;

Whereas the athletic programs led by interscholastic athletic administrators promote values of leadership, service, hard work, and teamwork in schools and communities; and

Whereas interscholastic athletic administrators serve on the front lines of education, creating opportunities that teach civic engagement, character, teamwork, perseverance, and servant leadership while preparing students for success beyond graduation: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of September 14 through September 20, 2026, as “Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Week”;

(2) commends the commitment and leadership of interscholastic athletic administrators;

(3) recognizes the critical role school athletic programs play in student leadership development; and

(4) commends the leadership of the National Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association in advancing education-based athletics through professional development, leadership training, certification, mentoring, and advocacy on behalf of interscholastic athletic administrators across the United States.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 868—RECOGNIZING SEPTEMBER 20, 2026, AS “NATIONAL LGBTQ+ SERVICEMEMBERS AND VETERANS DAY”**

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SMITH, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs:

S. RES. 868

Whereas lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this preamble as “LGBTQ+”) servicemembers and veterans have honorably served in the Armed Forces in every war to which the United States was a party, beginning with the Revolutionary War;

Whereas LGBTQ+ servicemembers and veterans have served in the Armed Forces despite discriminatory policies based on who they love or how they identify;

Whereas, on April 27, 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed Executive Order 10450 (18 Fed. Reg. 2489; relating to security requirements for Government employment), which declared “sexual perversion” to be a security risk and grounds for denying Federal employment;

Whereas Executive Order 10450, which was eventually repealed by President Barack Obama in 2017, contributed to the “Lavender Scare” of the 1950s by banning gay and lesbian people from working in the Government, including in the Armed Forces, and was similarly applied to transgender people as early as 1960;

Whereas, beginning in 1963, Army medical standards explicitly disqualified transgender people from serving in the Army, and for 30 years, beginning in the mid-1980s, Department of Defense regulations explicitly disqualified transgender people from military service;

Whereas, in 1982, the Department of Defense implemented a policy stating that “homosexuality is incompatible with military service”, and between 1980 and 1990, an average of 1,500 military servicemembers were discharged every year on the basis of their sexual orientation;

Whereas, in 1993, as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year

1994 (Public Law 103-160; 107 Stat. 1547), Congress enacted the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy, which declared that the presence of gay, lesbian, and bisexual people in the Armed Forces was an “unacceptable risk” to morale, good order, discipline, and unit cohesion, and required the Armed Forces to discharge servicemembers who—

(1) engaged in, attempted to engage in, or solicited “homosexual acts”;

(2) stated that they were homosexual or bisexual; or

(3) married or attempted to marry a same-sex partner;

Whereas the Department of Defense has acknowledged that 13,472 personnel were discharged from the Armed Forces under the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy, and an additional 19,365 personnel were discharged between 1980 and 1993 under similar policies that targeted servicemembers based on sexual orientation;

Whereas the White House estimates that more than 100,000 servicemembers have been discharged from the Armed Forces for their sexual orientation or gender identity;

Whereas, on September 20, 2011, the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy was officially repealed, following President Barack Obama’s certification of the repeal on July 22, 2011, as required by the Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell Repeal Act of 2010 (10 U.S.C. 654 note; Public Law 111-321);

Whereas, on June 30, 2016, the Department of Defense announced an end to the ban on transgender servicemembers across all components of the Department of Defense;

Whereas, on July 26, 2017, President Donald J. Trump announced that transgender people would not be allowed to serve in the military;

Whereas, on January 25, 2021, President Joseph R. Biden signed Executive Order 14004 (86 Fed. Reg. 7471; relating to enabling all qualified Americans to serve their country in uniform), which repealed the 2017 ban on transgender military servicemembers;

Whereas, on June 26, 2024, President Joseph R. Biden pardoned veterans who had been convicted in military courts for consensual sodomy between 1951 and 2013 under former article 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice;

Whereas, on January 27, 2025, President Donald J. Trump signed Executive Order 14183 (90 Fed. Reg. 8757; relating to prioritizing military excellence and readiness), which reinstated the ban on transgender servicemembers and directed the Department of Defense to stop respecting transgender people’s correct pronouns and to prohibit transgender people from using facilities that align with their gender identity;

Whereas, on February 7, 2025, the Secretary of Defense issued a memorandum halting all gender-affirming medical procedures for servicemembers;

Whereas, on February 26, 2025, the Department of Defense announced that transgender and nonbinary servicemembers are “no longer eligible for military service” and “will be processed for separation from military service”;

Whereas, on March 17, 2025, the Department of Veterans Affairs announced that it will no longer offer gender-affirming hormone therapy to veterans who were not already receiving such care; and

Whereas challenges still exist for LGBTQ+ servicemembers and veterans seeking equitable treatment in service and access to benefits: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes September 20, 2026, as “National LGBTQ+ Servicemembers and Veterans Day”;

(2) celebrates the contributions of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this resolution as “LGBTQ+”) servicemembers and veterans who have served in the Armed Forces;

(3) regrets the harm done to LGBTQ+ servicemembers and veterans under the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy and earlier policies, bans on transgender servicemembers, and other policies that discriminate based on sexual orientation and gender identity;

(4) recognizes how “other than honorable” and “dishonorable” discharges given to LGBTQ+ servicemembers on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity—

(A) prematurely terminated the careers of LGBTQ+ servicemembers in the Armed Forces;

(B) subjected LGBTQ+ servicemembers to the trauma of investigations and criminal charges;

(C) unfairly denied LGBTQ+ servicemembers the honor associated with military service;

(D) deprived LGBTQ+ servicemembers of benefits those servicemembers have earned and deserve as veterans; and

(E) continue to cause LGBTQ+ servicemembers dignitary harm;

(5) urges the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense—

(A) to implement policy changes that restore justice and right wrongs caused by past and present government-sponsored discrimination, including by ending the transgender military ban; and

(B) to conduct further outreach to LGBTQ+ servicemember and veteran communities to ensure that those discharged based on their sexual orientation and gender identity can receive their benefits; and

(6) urges the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense to restore and expand access to the full range of health care needed by transgender veterans and servicemembers and their families, including gender-affirming care, and ensure that such care is delivered in a non-discriminatory and culturally competent manner.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 869—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE THIRD FRIDAY OF SEPTEMBER SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED AS “NATIONAL POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY”

Mrs. MOODY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 869

Whereas the term “POW/MIA” refers to prisoners of war and missing-in-action military personnel who either are or were held unwillingly by the enemy or whose whereabouts during and after wartime and cease-fire remain unknown;

Whereas, according to the Department of Defense, over 80,000 United States servicemembers are missing in action, about 41,000 are presumed lost at sea, and approximately 38,000 are recoverable;

Whereas unaccounted for personnel include Department of Defense personnel, both military and civilian, civilian contractors of other Federal departments and agencies, employees of humanitarian agencies accredited to the Armed Forces, members of civilian organizations credited with active military service by the Secretary of Defense, and citizens of the United States and other persons as directed by the Secretary of Defense;

Whereas the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, an agency within the Department of

Defense, reports the numbers for POW/MIA servicemembers based on conflict to be—

- (1) 73,687 from World War II;
- (2) 8,157 from the Korean War;
- (3) 2,633 from the Vietnam War;
- (4) 128 from the Cold War; and
- (5) 6 from armed conflicts since 1991;

Whereas, since the early 1970s when United States POW/MIA recovery efforts began, the number of recovered persons based on conflict have been—

- (1) 1,904 from World War II, with 71,783 still unaccounted for;
- (2) 777 from the Korean War, with 7,380 still unaccounted for;
- (3) 1,067 from the Vietnam War, with 1,566 still unaccounted for;
- (4) 2 from the Cold War, with 126 still unaccounted for; and
- (5) 0 from the Gulf wars and Libya, with 6 still unaccounted for;

Whereas roughly 75 percent of POW/MIA are in the Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas, by State, the 5 States with the highest number of unaccounted POW/MIA are—

- (1) New York (6,354);
- (2) California (6,306);
- (3) Pennsylvania (5,343);
- (4) Illinois (4,115); and
- (5) Texas (4,085);

Whereas, by State, the 5 States with the highest number of recovered POW/MIA are—

- (1) California (383);
- (2) New York (240);
- (3) Texas (235);
- (4) Ohio (202); and
- (5) Pennsylvania (198);

Whereas, in 1972, the POW/MIA flag was adopted;

Whereas, in 1982, the POW/MIA flag became the first flag to fly over the White House other than the United States flag; and

Whereas the National POW/MIA Flag Act (Public Law 116–67; 36 U.S.C. 101 note), enacted in 2019, requires the POW/MIA flag to be flown on Federal properties when the United States flag is being flown: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges that the Federal Government has the moral obligation to fully account for United States POW/MIA and to mitigate the number of POW/MIA in future conflicts;

(2) expresses sincere gratitude to the POW/MIA of every conflict who selflessly, bravely, and boldly fought for the freedoms Americans have today at the cost of their own lives;

(3) expresses support for the designation of “National POW/MIA Recognition Day”; and

(4) encourages all Americans to properly honor the service and sacrifice of all POW/MIA on such day by—

(A) participating in POW/MIA commemorative celebrations in local communities;

(B) appropriately displaying the POW/MIA flag; and

(C) performing acts of good will, compassion, and service for the family members of POW/MIA.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 6775. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4668, to protect the name, image, and likeness rights of, and provide protections for, student athletes and to promote fair competition among intercollegiate athletics, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6776. Mr. THUNE (for Mr. CRUZ) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4668, supra.

SA 6777. Mr. THUNE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 6776 proposed by Mr. THUNE (for Mr. CRUZ) to the bill S. 4668, supra.

SA 6778. Mr. THUNE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 6777 proposed by Mr. THUNE to the amendment SA 6776 proposed by Mr. THUNE (for Mr. CRUZ) to the bill S. 4668, supra.

SA 6779. Mr. THUNE proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4668, supra.

SA 6780. Mr. THUNE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 6779 proposed by Mr. THUNE to the bill S. 4668, supra.

SA 6781. Mr. THUNE proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4668, supra.

SA 6782. Mr. THUNE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 6781 proposed by Mr. THUNE to the bill S. 4668, supra.

SA 6783. Mr. THUNE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 6782 proposed by Mr. THUNE to the amendment SA 6781 proposed by Mr. THUNE to the bill S. 4668, supra.

SA 6784. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4668, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6785. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4668, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6786. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4668, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6787. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4668, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6788. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4668, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6789. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4668, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6790. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4668, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6791. Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4784, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2027 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6792. Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4784, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6793. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4668, to protect the name, image, and likeness rights of, and provide protections for, student athletes and to promote fair competition among intercollegiate athletics, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6794. Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. BOOKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4668, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6795. Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. BOOKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4668, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

## TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 6775. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. MERKLEY)