

Hawaiian culture through her prolific musical compositions, writings, and philanthropic efforts that support children and families;

Whereas the Kingdom of Hawai'i was unlawfully overthrown by businessmen of the United States and Europe with support from the United States military forces in 1893;

Whereas, in 1993, Congress enacted Public Law 103-150 to acknowledge the 100th anniversary of the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, expressed regret for the role of the United States in the overthrow, and affirmed the inherent sovereignty of the Native Hawaiian people;

Whereas, by 1919, the Native Hawaiian population had significantly declined since Western contact due to disease and loss of culture, language, land, and political leadership;

Whereas Native Hawaiians have led efforts to revitalize their culture, language, and traditions across generations, including—

(1) George Jarrett Helm, Jr., a musician and activist who, as a founding member of the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana (which celebrates the 50th anniversary of the Protect Kaho'olawe movement in 2026), protested the United States military bombing of Kaho'olawe Island and advocated for aloha 'āina, which translates to "love of the land";

(2) Edith Kenao Kanaka'ole, a revered kumu hula (hula teacher), composer, and educator who preserved Hawaiian traditions through chant, dance, and academic instruction, and whose legacy was honored with a United States mint quarter in 2023; and

(3) Mary Abigail Kawena'ulaokalanihi'iakaikapoli opelekawa hine'aihon uainālelehuapele Wiggin Pukui, co-author of the Hawaiian Dictionary and a leading scholar of Hawaiian language, customs, and oral traditions;

Whereas Native Hawaiians have made contributions to the United States at all levels of the Federal Government and in the Armed Forces, including—

(1) Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole, elected as a delegate to the United States House of Representatives from the Territory of Hawai'i and the only royal-born member of the United States Congress, who led the passage of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108);

(2) Senator Daniel Kahikina Akaka, elected to the United States House of Representatives for 7 consecutive terms until he was appointed to the United States Senate, becoming the first Native Hawaiian to serve as a United States Senator; and

(3) Private First Class Herbert Kailieha Pilila'au and Private First Class Anthony T. Kaho'ohanohano, Native Hawaiians who received the Medal of Honor;

Whereas Native Hawaiians have achieved success in their fields, including—

(1) Dr. Isabella Kauakea Yau Yung Aiona Abbott, the first woman on the biological sciences faculty at Stanford University, who in 1997 was awarded the Gilbert Morgan Smith medal, the highest award in marine botany from the National Academy of Sciences; and

(2) Duke Paoa Kahinu Mokoe Hulikohola Kahanamoku, a swimming champion who won 3 gold medals and 2 silver medals over 3 Olympic games and whose passion for surfing led him to be globally recognized as the "father of modern surfing" and also remembered for his achievements as a lifeguard, sheriff, and ambassador of aloha;

Whereas the State of Hawai'i has enacted legislation recognizing September as Hawaiian History Month to promote public awareness for Native Hawaiian history and culture;

Whereas today, there are over 680,000 Native Hawaiians living across the country,

with the highest concentration living in Hawai'i, followed by California, Washington State, Nevada, Texas, and Oregon;

Whereas Congress, over many decades, enacted hundreds of statutes to promote health, education, housing, history, the arts, and cultural preservation, recognizing and implementing the special political and trust relationship with the Native Hawaiian Community;

Whereas, in furtherance of the political and trust relationship with the Native Hawaiian Community, Congress has enacted annual appropriations bills to fund health, education, housing, history, the arts, cultural preservation, museums, libraries, and other programs;

Whereas, pursuant to the political and trust relationship, Federal law recognizes the continued importance of ancestral homelands for Native Hawaiians and sets aside such lands for them; and

Whereas Hawaiian History Month provides an opportunity to educate all people of the United States about Native Hawaiian history, celebrate their enduring contributions to the United States, and advance reconciliation: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates September 2026 as "Hawaiian History Month"—

(1) to honor the history, culture, and contributions of Native Hawaiians to the State of Hawai'i, the United States, and worldwide;

(2) to recognize the importance of Public Law 103-150 and the ongoing efforts to achieve reconciliation, including through consultation;

(3) to commend the revitalization of Native Hawaiian language, culture, and traditions as essential to the well-being and identity of Native Hawaiian communities;

(4) to encourage Federal agencies, educational institutions, and civil society to observe Hawaiian History Month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and educational activities; and

(5) to call on Federal agencies to promote programs established by Congress to recognize and implement the special political and trust relationship with the Native Hawaiian Community.

SENATE RESOLUTION 910—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 2026 AS "LEWY BODY DEMENTIA AWARENESS MONTH"

Mr. BOOKER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 910

Whereas Lewy body dementia—

(1) affects an estimated 1,400,000 individuals in the United States;

(2) is the second most common degenerative dementia;

(3) includes dementia with Lewy bodies and Parkinson's disease dementia; and

(4) is the most expensive form of dementia; Whereas the symptoms of Lewy body dementia can include cognitive decline, movement difficulties, visual hallucinations, fluctuations in alertness, REM-sleep behavior disorder (RBD), and autonomic dysfunction;

Whereas many people living with Lewy body dementia wait years for a correct diagnosis which can lead to serious patient harm and avoidable health care spending;

Whereas there are millions of family members, caregivers, and friends who provide around-the-clock care and support and whose lives are greatly affected by Lewy body dementia; and

Whereas more research, education, and support services are needed for the entire

Lewy body dementia community now and in the future—

(1) to find better treatments and a cure for Lewy body dementia;

(2) to train healthcare providers and emergency personnel to recognize Lewy body dementia; and

(3) to facilitate early and accurate diagnosis of Lewy body dementia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for the designation of the month of October 2026 as "Lewy Body Dementia Awareness Month";

(2) seeks to increase—

(A) awareness and understanding of Lewy body dementia;

(B) advocates for individuals and families affected by the disease; and

(C) compassion, dignity, and hope for all those living with Lewy body dementia;

(3) continues to support research to diagnose Lewy body dementia and find better treatments and a cure for Lewy body dementia;

(4) recognizes the individuals living with Lewy body dementia and their care partners who participate in vital clinical trials to advance the knowledge of the disease; and

(5) commends the dedication of organizations, volunteers, researchers, healthcare professionals, and millions of individuals across the United States working to improve the quality of life of people living with Lewy body dementia and their families.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 6830. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 6776 proposed by Mr. THUNE (for Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. SCHMITT, and Mr. COONS)) 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 6831. Mrs. MOODY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 6776 proposed by Mr. THUNE (for Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. SCHMITT, and Mr. COONS)) to the bill S. 4668, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6832. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4128, to prohibit Cabinet Members and senior executive political appointees from using taxpayer funds to hire political consulting, advertising, and marketing firms, from expediting competitive open bidding processes to contract for official advertisements, and from using official advertisements for self-promotion; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SA 6833. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Ms. ROSEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4624, to amend the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 to establish requirements for unified boxing organizations, to further enhance the well-being of professional boxers, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SA 6834. Mr. HUSTED (for Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3257, to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to revise regulations for certain individuals carrying out aviation activities who disclose a mental health diagnosis or condition, and for other purposes.

SA 6835. Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended