

Whereas 31 States and Washington, D.C. currently have laws explicitly allowing the forced sterilization of people with disabilities;

Whereas people with intellectual and developmental disabilities living in congregate care facilities are at an increased risk of physical and sexual abuse, and the majority of these abuses go unreported;

Whereas women with disabilities are almost twice as likely as women without disabilities to experience sexual violence in their lifetime;

Whereas people with disabilities face unique barriers when accessing reproductive health care and exercising their reproductive and sexual health, autonomy, and freedom, including—

(1) harmful stereotypes about, and attitudes towards, people with disabilities;

(2) legal barriers and lack of consent due to guardianship;

(3) financial barriers;

(4) language and communication barriers;

(5) delays in receiving preventative services;

(6) a lack of accessible health care facilities, medical diagnostic equipment, and travel; and

(7) a lack of health care providers with training on, and knowledge of, the needs of people with disabilities receiving reproductive health care;

Whereas people with and without disabilities want children at the same frequency, but people with disabilities are less likely to receive contraception counseling and timely prenatal care, experience a higher rate of sterilization, and are at a greater risk for adverse pregnancy outcomes;

Whereas an ongoing legacy of reproductive oppression of people with disabilities, especially women with disabilities, people of color with disabilities, people with disabilities with low incomes, and LGBTQI+ people with disabilities, has deprived many of their reproductive autonomy;

Whereas nearly 2 years after the Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973) in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, 142 S. Ct. 2228 (2022), nearly 3,000,000 reproductive-aged women with disabilities live in States that have, or are likely to have, abortion bans;

Whereas State laws and court decisions in at least 21 States have restricted access to reproductive health care, including abortion care, disproportionately harming people who already face barriers to reproductive health care, including people with disabilities;

Whereas section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12131 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 12181 et seq.), and section 1557 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18116) prohibit discrimination against people with disabilities and provide them with the right to equitably access and receive health care; and

Whereas all people, including people with disabilities, have the right to decide if, when, and how to start and raise a family: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates a day in May 2024, as “Disability Reproductive Equity Day” to support and bring awareness to the right of people with disabilities to reproductive and sexual health, autonomy, and freedom;

(2) pledges to advance the right of people with disabilities to reproductive and sexual health, autonomy, and freedom; and

(3) calls on the President to continue to fulfill the promise of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and the Patient Protection and Af-

fordable Care Act to support, bolster, and protect the right of people with disabilities to reproductive and sexual health, autonomy, and freedom.

SENATE RESOLUTION 704—RECOGNIZING THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF KENYA TO THE UNITED STATES AND CELEBRATING THE 60-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF UNITED STATES-KENYA RELATIONS

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. COONS, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 704

Whereas the United States and Kenya established diplomatic relations on May 23, 1964, after Kenya gained independence in 1963, and have since developed a strong and enduring bilateral partnership;

Whereas bilateral engagement between the United States and Kenya expanded after Kenya's historic 2002 general elections, when a coalition of opposition parties won a majority in both the presidential and parliamentary elections, ending decades of dominance by the Kenyan African National Union;

Whereas Kenya took steps to bolster its democratic institutions in 2010, in the wake of the devastating post-election violence following the presidential election held on December 27, 2007, by adopting a transformative new constitution with a bill of rights and new checks and balances, including a more deliberate separation of government powers and the devolution of certain authorities to new county governments;

Whereas Kenya has become one of Sub-Saharan Africa's largest economies, a regional hub for transportation and finance, and a cornerstone of stability and prosperity in East Africa;

Whereas, in August 2018, the United States and Kenya formally elevated their relationship to a strategic partnership and established a corresponding bilateral strategic dialogue, prioritizing 5 pillars of engagement, including—

(1) economic prosperity, trade, and investment;

(2) defense cooperation;

(3) democracy, governance, and civilian security;

(4) multilateral and regional issues; and

(5) public health cooperation;

Whereas the United States is a major trading partner with Kenya, which is a leading beneficiary of preferential trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunities Act (19 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.) and a participant in the Prosper Africa initiative;

Whereas the United States and Kenya entered bilateral negotiations on a future free trade agreement on July 8, 2020;

Whereas, on July 14, 2022, the United States and Kenya launched Strategic Trade and Investment Partnership negotiations to increase bilateral trade and investment cooperation;

Whereas Kenya's dynamic and growing market-based economy offers increased economic opportunities for public and private partnerships that advance United States strategic and economic interests;

Whereas Kenya is at the forefront of improving environmental resilience and is a top tourism destination known for its biodiversity and conservation efforts;

Whereas, on September 25, 2023, the United States and Kenya signed a 5-year framework

for defense cooperation to guide mutual defense cooperation, enhance interoperability, and advance shared security interests;

Whereas military-to-military ties between the United States and Kenya have deepened through coordinating and participating in bilateral and multilateral military exercises and Kenya hosting United States forces at Manda Bay;

Whereas the United States and Kenya have worked together to address shared security and counterterrorism concerns in Kenya and the broader region, including in Somalia, where Kenya has contributed forces for over a decade—

(1) to counter Al-Shabaab; and

(2) to support Somalia through the African Union mission;

Whereas Kenya is a key strategic partner in responding to Iranian-backed Houthi attacks against vessels in the Red Sea through its participation in Operation Prosperity Guardian;

Whereas in 2011, Kenya re-established the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights as an autonomous institution to monitor government compliance with internationally recognized human rights and investigate alleged human rights violations;

Whereas Kenya has a flourishing civil society that is supported through constitutional guarantees and a new, more predictable regulatory environment under the Public Benefits Organization Act 2013, which came into effect on May 14, 2024;

Whereas Kenya plays a critical role in supporting regional cooperation and integration as a key member of the East African Community;

Whereas Kenya has volunteered to mediate multiple regional conflicts;

Whereas Kenya has been a leading African voice in multilateral forums, including during its 2021–2022 term on the United Nations Security Council, against Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine, reaffirming its respect for Ukraine's territorial integrity and standing in defense of multilateralism;

Whereas the United States and Kenya have a long history of partnering to address critical public health crises, including through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (commonly known as “PEPFAR”);

Whereas the United States and Kenya have developed strong people-to-people ties as the foundation for deeper cooperation, as evidenced by—

(1) more than 200 Kenyans participating in United States Government-sponsored exchange programs each year; and

(2) an average of more than 250,000 Americans visiting Kenya annually; and

Whereas the diverse Kenyan American community has made critical contributions to the culture and economy of the United States and forms one of the strongest bonds linking our countries together: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates 60 years of diplomatic relations between the United States and Kenya;

(2) reaffirms the strong partnership between the United States and Kenya, which is rooted in a shared commitment to upholding peace, security, and prosperity;

(3) recognizes Kenya's role in regional security, including maritime security, and its efforts to foster stability in the Horn and East Africa;

(4) calls for continued cooperation between the United States and Kenya in promoting, strengthening, and defending shared democratic values and respect for human rights;

(5) encourages the United States and Kenya to continue to expand trade and economic cooperation;

(6) encourages Kenya's efforts to improve its business environment, domestic economic

reforms, anti-corruption measures, and counter-money laundering efforts;

(7) commits to strengthening and deepening diplomatic, economic, commercial, security, and people-to-people ties between the United States and Kenya;

(8) encourages the Department of State to look at all available tools to help address Kenya's debt crisis and counter economic coercion by the People's Republic of China;

(9) appreciates the contributions of the Kenyan diaspora community to the United States; and

(10) acknowledges the potential of the bilateral relationship—

(A) to bring significant benefit to the citizens of both nations; and

(B) to address security, economic, and environmental challenges across the region and worldwide.

SENATE RESOLUTION 705—RECOGNIZING MAY 28, 2024, AS THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.S. BORDER PATROL AND COMMENDING THE SERVICE OF THE U.S. BORDER PATROL TO THE UNITED STATES PEOPLE

Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. TESTER, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DAINES, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 705

Whereas the Mounted Guard was assigned to the Immigration Service under the Department of Commerce and Labor from 1904 to 1924;

Whereas the founding members of this Mounted Guard included Texas Rangers, sheriffs, and deputized cowboys who patrolled the Texas frontier looking for smugglers, rustlers, and people illegally entering the United States;

Whereas, following the Department of Labor Appropriation Act of May 28, 1924, the Border Patrol was established within the Bureau of Immigration, with an initial force of 450 patrol inspectors, an annual budget of \$1,000,000, and \$1,300 in annual pay for each patrol inspector, with each patrolman furnishing his own horse;

Whereas changes regarding illegal immigration and increases of contraband alcohol traffic brought about the need for this young patrol force to have formal training in border enforcement;

Whereas, during the U.S. Border Patrol's 100-year history, Border Patrol agents have been deputized as United States Marshals on numerous occasions;

Whereas the U.S. Border Patrol's highly trained and motivated personnel have also assisted in controlling civil disturbances, performing national security details, aided in foreign training and assessments, and responded with security and humanitarian assistance in the aftermath of numerous natural disasters;

Whereas the present force of over 19,000 agents and 3,000 professional staff, located in 129 stations and 35 permanent checkpoints under 22 sectors, is responsible for protecting more than 8,000 miles of international land and water boundaries;

Whereas the U.S. Border Patrol has also been assigned additional interdiction duties,

and is the primary agency responsible for drug interdiction between ports of entry;

Whereas Border Patrol agents have a dual role of protecting the borders and enforcing immigration laws in a fair and humane manner; and

Whereas the U.S. Border Patrol has a historic mission of firm commitment to the enforcement of immigration laws, but also one fraught with danger, as illustrated by the fact that 155 Border Patrol agents and pilots have lost their lives in the line of duty: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 100th anniversary of the U.S. Border Patrol on May 28, 2024;

(2) applauds the significant achievements of the U.S. Border Patrol;

(3) commends the tens of thousands of men and women who have served in the ranks of the U.S. Border Patrol;

(4) remembers the 155 agents and pilots who have lost their lives in the performance of their duties; and

(5) offers its support for policies to improve the working conditions, hiring processes, and retention of Border Patrol agents.

SENATE RESOLUTION 706—RECOGNIZING NATIONAL FOSTER CARE MONTH AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT THE CHALLENGES OF CHILDREN IN THE FOSTER CARE SYSTEM, AND ENCOURAGING CONGRESS TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES TO IMPROVE THE LIVES OF CHILDREN IN THE FOSTER CARE SYSTEM

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. BRITT, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WICKER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. WARNER, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. RISCH, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 706

Whereas National Foster Care Month was established more than 30 years ago—

(1) to bring foster care issues to the forefront;

(2) to highlight the importance of permanency for every child; and

(3) to recognize the essential role that foster parents, social workers, and advocates have in the lives of children in foster care throughout the United States;

Whereas all children deserve a safe, loving, and permanent home;

Whereas the primary goal of the foster care system is to ensure the safety and well-being of children while working to provide a safe, loving, and permanent home for each child;

Whereas there are approximately 368,530 children living in foster care in the United States;

Whereas there were approximately 186,602 youths that entered the foster care system in 2022 in the United States, while more than 108,877 youths were awaiting adoption at the end of 2022;

Whereas approximately 61,500 children entered foster care in 2022 due to parental drug abuse;

Whereas children of color are more likely to stay in the foster care system for longer periods of time and are less likely to be reunited with their biological families;

Whereas foster parents are the front-line caregivers for children who cannot safely re-

main with their biological parents, and foster parents provide physical care, emotional support, and education advocacy, and are the largest single source of families providing permanent homes for children leaving foster care to adoption;

Whereas children in foster care who are placed with relatives, compared to children placed with non-relatives—

(1) have more stability, including fewer changes in placements;

(2) have more positive perceptions of their placements;

(3) are more likely to be placed with their siblings; and

(4) demonstrate fewer behavioral problems;

Whereas some relative caregivers receive less financial assistance and support services than do foster caregivers;

Whereas an increased emphasis on prevention and reunification services is necessary to reduce the number of children that enter or re-enter the foster care system;

Whereas more than 18,500 youths aged out of foster care in 2022 without a legal permanent connection to an adult or family;

Whereas youth who age out of foster care lack the security or support of a biological or adoptive family and frequently struggle to secure affordable housing, obtain health insurance, pursue higher education, and acquire adequate employment;

Whereas foster care is intended to be a temporary placement, but children remain in the foster care system for an average of 22.5 months;

Whereas 35 percent of children in foster care experience more than 2 placements while in care, which often leads to disruption of routines and the need to change schools and move away from siblings, extended families, and familiar surroundings;

Whereas youth in foster care are much more likely to face educational instability, with a study showing that 75 percent of foster youth experienced an unscheduled school change during a school year, compared to 21 percent of youth not in foster care;

Whereas children entering foster care often confront the widespread misperception that children in foster care are disruptive, unruly, and dangerous, even though placement in foster care is based on the actions of a parent or guardian, not the child;

Whereas 30 percent of children in foster care are taking not less than 1 anti-psychotic medication, and 34 percent of those children are not receiving adequate treatment planning or medication monitoring;

Whereas, due to heavy caseloads and limited resources, the average annual turnover rate is between 14 percent and 22 percent for child welfare workers;

Whereas States, localities, and communities should be encouraged to invest resources in preventative and reunification services and post-permanency programs to ensure that more children and older youth in foster care are provided with safe, loving, and permanent placements;

Whereas, in 2018, Congress passed the Family First Prevention Services Act (Public Law 115-123; 132 Stat. 232), which provided new investments in prevention and family reunification services to help more families stay together and ensure more children are in safe, loving, and permanent homes;

Whereas Federal legislation during the past 4 decades, including the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-272; 94 Stat. 500), the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-89; 111 Stat. 2115), the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-351; 122 Stat. 3949), the Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (Public Law 112-34; 125 Stat. 369), and the Preventing Sex Trafficking and