

the specially adapted housing grant, provision of guide dog benefits, and cutting-edge adaptive vision technology;

Whereas BVA has played a crucial role in advocating for policies that ensure safe and accessible environments for veterans who use guide dogs, promoting the safe access of guide dogs in public spaces, facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and other areas inherent to the well-being and independence of veterans with visual impairments;

Whereas the Department of Veterans Affairs has made significant improvements to its care for blind and low-vision veterans, ensuring that programs such as the Blind Rehabilitation Centers continue to evolve to meet the needs of an aging veteran population, offering specialized training and services to help those veterans adapt to their vision loss;

Whereas there is still work to be done in ensuring that blind and low-vision veterans have consistent and equitable access to health care and benefits, mobility services, and job training opportunities, as well as the safety and accessibility of guide dogs in public spaces;

Whereas the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence and telehealth technologies presents both opportunities and challenges for the rehabilitation and accessibility of blind and low-vision veterans, requiring ongoing evaluation and adaptation of programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs;

Whereas rural veterans often face unique challenges in accessing specialized rehabilitation and support services for visual impairments, necessitating targeted outreach and telehealth solutions;

Whereas the increasing prevalence of age-related macular degeneration and other vision-related conditions among veterans requires the Department of Veterans Affairs to prioritize research and development of innovative treatments and rehabilitative strategies;

Whereas the growing number of aging veterans with multiple comorbidities necessitates integrated care models that address both visual impairments and other health conditions; and

Whereas the needs of female blinded veterans are unique and require specific attention, including specialized prosthetics and mental health support: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) honors and commends the Blinded Veterans Association for its 80 years of dedicated service, advocacy, and support for blind and low-vision veterans;

(2) acknowledges the successes of the Blinded Veterans Association in improving the lives of veterans with visual impairments and expresses gratitude for its advocacy efforts on behalf of the entire veterans community;

(3) urges the Department of Veterans Affairs to guarantee safe access for guide dogs and guide dog users at Department facilities, and calls upon the Department to ensure that each medical center of the Department has a trained and capable Service Dog Champion on site;

(4) commends the Blinded Veterans Association for its continued charitable, educational, patriotic, and civic work to make certain that blind and low-vision veterans can live and thrive;

(5) wishes members of the Blinded Veterans Association continued success in their ongoing efforts to live out their motto, “Blinded veterans helping blinded veterans”, by preserving and strengthening a spirit of fellowship among blinded veterans so that they may give mutual aid and assistance to one another; and

(6) reaffirms the commitment of the Senate to supporting and improving the services and opportunities available to all veterans, including those with disabilities, ensuring they receive the respect and care they deserve.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 211—DESIGNATING MAY 10, 2025, AS “WORLD MIGRATORY BIRD DAY”

Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 211

Whereas migratory birds are an essential part of ecosystems, providing ecological services such as pest control, pollination, and seed dispersal;

Whereas over 350 species of birds migrate each spring through North America, connecting ecosystems, cultures, and economies;

Whereas migratory birds face increasing threats from habitat loss, drought, invasive species, light pollution, collisions, and urban expansion;

Whereas North America has seen a net loss of 3,000,000,000 birds in the past 50 years;

Whereas World Migratory Bird Day is an annual global campaign dedicated to raising awareness for migratory birds and the need for international cooperation to conserve them;

Whereas birdwatching and bird-related recreation contribute significantly to the United States economy, with nearly 100,000,000 Americans participating and generating \$279,000,000,000 in total economic output;

Whereas the 2025 theme of World Migratory Bird Day, “Shared Spaces: Creating Bird-Friendly Cities and Communities”, highlights the importance of thoughtful city planning and adopting bird-friendly practices for the well-being of migratory birds;

Whereas public education and community engagement are central to bird conservation efforts, with wildlife refuges, parks, zoos, aquariums, and community organizations hosting World Migratory Bird Day events across the United States each year;

Whereas the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4401 et seq.) has promoted significant investments in wetland habitat conservation and restoration, which serve migratory birds; and

Whereas the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.) remains a cornerstone of United States bird conservation policy, reflecting a century-long commitment to protecting migratory bird species: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 10, 2025, as “World Migratory Bird Day”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to celebrate and support the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats through education, stewardship, community engagement, and bird watching.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 212—AFFIRMING THE ACCEPTABLE OUTCOME OF ANY NUCLEAR DEAL BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. COTTON, and Mrs. BRITT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 212

Whereas the acceptable outcome of any negotiations between the United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran related to Iran's nuclear program is—

(1) the complete dismantlement and destruction of its entire nuclear program; and then

(2) an Agreement for Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation (commonly known as a “123 Agreement”) between the United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran, pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153) that also requires the Islamic Republic of Iran to adopt the International Atomic Energy Agency's (referred to in this preamble as the “IAEA”) additional protocols for the verification of nuclear safeguards and forgo domestic uranium enrichment, the reprocessing of spent fuel, and the development or possession of any enrichment or reprocessing infrastructure or capacity;

Whereas the complete dismantlement and destruction of the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear program should include, at a minimum—

(1) disclosing and dismantling all of the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons programs, including the removal of any previously enriched uranium;

(2) allowing international inspectors unconditional access to monitor and verify compliance, including allowing short-notice inspections of all buildings in all of its nuclear sites by the IAEA;

(3) providing information to the IAEA about all parts of its nuclear fuel-cycle;

(4) allowing the IAEA to freely collect environmental samples at locations beyond the stated sites whenever the IAEA deems such collection is necessary;

(5) providing the IAEA the right to monitor communications by receiving unimpeded access to all satellite systems and other forms of telecommunications;

(6) providing designated IAEA inspectors of all nationalities valid visas and unimpeded entry into the Islamic Republic of Iran;

(7) providing information on any research and development activities relating to the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear program;

(8) providing the IAEA with information about the manufacturing and export of sensitive nuclear-related technologies;

(9) permitting the establishment of IAEA verification mechanisms at manufacturing and export-import locations; and

(10) signing and ratifying an Additional Protocol as part of its Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement;

Whereas more than 20 countries have a peaceful nuclear power capability without the ability to domestically enrich uranium or reprocess spent fuel;

Whereas in August 2002, the Islamic Republic of Iran's secret nuclear program was revealed, including the existence of a fuel enrichment plant in Natanz, Iran and the heavy-water plant in Arak, Iran;

Whereas on April 11, 2006, the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that it had enriched uranium for the first time to a level close to 3.5 percent at the Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant in Natanz, Iran;

Whereas on May 31, 2021, it was reported that the Islamic Republic of Iran failed to provide any explanation for the uranium remnants found at undeclared sites in Iran, and such an explanation had not been provided as of the date of the enactment of this Resolution;

Whereas on May 30, 2022, the IAEA reported that the Islamic Republic of Iran had achieved a stockpile of 43.3 kilograms (95.5 pounds) of 60 percent highly enriched uranium, which is roughly enough material to construct a nuclear weapon;

Whereas on February 27, 2023, the IAEA reported that the Islamic Republic of Iran had enriched uranium to 83.7 percent, which is just short of the 90 percent threshold for weapons-grade fissile material;

Whereas on September 16, 2023, the IAEA reported that the Islamic Republic of Iran banned the activities of nearly 1/3 of the IAEA's most experienced nuclear inspectors in Iran, a decision that, according to IAEA Director-General Rafael Grossi, harmed the IAEA's ability to monitor Iran's nuclear program;

Whereas, on December 28, 2023, the Governments of the United States, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom jointly declared, "The production of high-enriched uranium by Iran has no credible civilian justification";

Whereas, on July 23, 2024, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence published an assessment, in accordance with the Iran Nuclear Weapons Capability and Terrorism Monitoring Act of 2022 (22 U.S.C. 8701 note; Public Law 117-263), which stated, the Islamic Republic of Iran has "undertaken activities that better position it to produce a nuclear device, if it chooses to do so";

Whereas, on November 15, 2024, the IAEA reported that the Islamic Republic of Iran has continued to expand its enrichment facilities and install additional advanced centrifuges, including at the Natanz Nuclear Facility, where there are 15 cascades of advanced centrifuges, and the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant, where there are advanced preparations for the expansion of the facility;

Whereas, on February 26, 2025, the IAEA reported that the Islamic Republic of Iran has between 5 and 7 metric tons of enriched uranium, and had increased its total stockpile of 60 percent highly enriched uranium to 274.8 kilograms (605.83 pounds), which, if further enriched, could be sufficient to produce 6 nuclear weapons;

Whereas, on April 7, 2025, the Prime Minister of Israel, Benjamin Netanyahu, stated that the United States and Israel are "both united in the goal that Iran does not ever get nuclear weapons. If it can be done diplomatically, ... I think that would be a good thing. But whatever happens, we have to make sure that Iran does not have nuclear weapons";

Whereas, on April 7, 2025, President of the United States Donald Trump echoed that position, stating, "You know, it's not a complicated formula. Iran cannot have a nuclear weapon. That's all there is.";

Whereas, on April 8, 2025, the Islamic Republic of Iran rejected the dismantlement of its nuclear program, stating, "Trump wants a new deal: end Iran's regional influence, dismantle its nuclear program, and halt its missile work. These are unacceptable to Tehran. Our nuclear program cannot be dismantled"; and

Whereas the United States must never allow the Islamic Republic of Iran to obtain a nuclear weapons capability that threatens the United States or its allies or partners; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That the Senate—*

(1) commends the Trump administration for engaging in direct talks with the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding its nuclear program;

(2) recognizes the Islamic Republic of Iran's decades of cheating, the regime's barbaric nature, and its open commitment to destroying the State of Israel must be addressed in any negotiations; and

(3) affirms support for—

(A) the complete dismantlement and destruction of the Islamic Republic of Iran's entire nuclear program; and then

(B) an Agreement for Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation (commonly known as a "123 Agree-

ment") between the United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran, pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153) that also requires the Islamic Republic of Iran—

(i) to adopt the IAEA additional protocols for verification of nuclear safeguards; and

(ii) to forgo domestic uranium enrichment, the reprocessing of spent fuel, and the development or possession of any enrichment or reprocessing infrastructure or capacity.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 213—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 2025 AS "FALLEN HEROES MEMORIAL MONTH"

Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs:

S. RES. 213

Whereas, since the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the founding of the United States, more than 1,300,000 members of the Armed Forces have given their lives for the cause of liberty, both in the United States and around the world;

Whereas the people of the United States owe a profound debt to those who served the United States in uniform and made the ultimate sacrifice so that their countrymen could live freely;

Whereas the people of the United States have an obligation to honor the memories of the fallen and to commemorate those brave men and women who gave their lives to the cause of freedom;

Whereas President Abraham Lincoln said, "[A]ll that a man hath will he give for his life; and while all contribute of their substance the soldier puts his life at stake, and often yields it up in his country's cause. The highest merit, then is due to the soldier.";

Whereas, in an address to the Armed Forces in 1945, President Harry S. Truman said, "Our debt to the heroic men and valiant women in the service of our country can never be repaid. They have earned our undying gratitude.";

Whereas the history of Memorial Day began 3 years after the American Civil War, with the Grand Army of the Republic establishing Decoration Day as a day for honoring the Civil War dead by decorating their graves with flowers, with the State of New York being the first to adopt it as a State holiday in 1873, and with all the Union States having adopted it by 1890;

Whereas, in the aftermath of World War I and World War II, Memorial Day became a day to remember and honor all members of the Armed Forces who fought and died on behalf of the United States;

Whereas Congress made the observance of Memorial Day, at the time still often called Decoration Day, a Federal holiday in 1971; and

Whereas the over 1,300,000 members of the Armed Forces who over the centuries gave their lives in service to the people of the United States have earned the enduring respect and gratitude of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That the Senate—*

(1) honors the more than 1,300,000 veterans who gave their lives in service to the United States;

(2) recognizes the families and loved ones of the fallen heroes of the United States and lifts them up in prayer;

(3) urges the people of the United States to reflect on the contributions of those heroes and to honor the memory of those who paid the ultimate sacrifice in securing the blessings of liberty for the United States; and

(4) requests that the President issue a proclamation—

(A) designating May 2025 as "Fallen Heroes Memorial Month";

(B) affirming the everlasting gratitude of the United States for members of the Armed Forces who made the ultimate sacrifice; and

(C) calling on the people of the United States to remember and honor the fallen heroes of the United States and to pay tribute to them through volunteering and supporting veteran service organizations.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 214—RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ASIAN AMERICAN, NATIVE HAWAIIAN, AND PACIFIC ISLANDER HERITAGE MONTH AS AN IMPORTANT TIME TO CELEBRATE THE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS OF ASIAN AMERICANS, NATIVE HAWAIIANS, AND PACIFIC ISLANDERS TO THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KIM, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 214

Whereas the people of the United States join together each May to pay tribute to the contributions of generations of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders who have enriched the history of the United States;

Whereas the history of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders in the United States is inextricably tied to the story of the United States;

Whereas the Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander community is an inherently diverse population, composed of more than 70 distinct ethnicities and speaking more than 100 language dialects;

Whereas, according to the Bureau of the Census, the Asian American population grew faster than any other racial or ethnic group over the last decade, growing by nearly 55.5 percent between 2010 and 2020, and during that same time period, the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population grew by 30.8 percent;

Whereas there are more than 25,000,000 residents of the United States who identify as Asian and approximately 1,800,000 residents of the United States who identify as Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, making up more than 10 percent of the total population of the United States;

Whereas the month of May was selected for Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Heritage Month because the first Japanese immigrants arrived in the United States on May 7, 1843, and the first transcontinental railroad was completed on May 10, 1869, with substantial contributions from Chinese immigrants;

Whereas section 102 of title 36, United States Code, officially designates May as Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month and requests the President to issue an annual