

uniquely burdened by such barriers, including violence, discrimination, poverty, and societal isolation;

Whereas although victories at the Supreme Court have affirmed the dignity and equality of millions of same-sex couples, statutory reforms are needed to ensure LGBTQI+ people in the United States are free from discrimination and have equal access to the American dream; and

Whereas June 26 would be an appropriate date to designate as “LGBTQI+ Equality Day”: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports equal rights and protections for all people, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or sex characteristics;

(2) supports the designation of “LGBTQI+ Equality Day”;

(3) encourages the celebration of “LGBTQI+ Equality Day” to commemorate the significance of Supreme Court decisions handed down on June 26 in 2003, 2013, and 2015, and to continue educating all people about the forms of discrimination, harassment, and intolerance that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex people continue to face; and

(4) acknowledges the need for further legislation to ensure people in the United States are free from all forms of discrimination on the basis of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or sex characteristics including in employment, housing, public accommodations, education, Federal funding, credit, and jury service.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 307—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE IN SUPPORT OF THE RECENT UNITED STATES AND ISRAELI MILITARY STRIKES ON IRAN

Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. RICKETTS, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. JUSTICE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BUDD, Mrs. FISCHER, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 307

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, in 2018, during a raid on a warehouse in Tehran’s Turqezabad district, Israel’s Mossad seized a vast nuclear archive of approximately 100,000 documents (commonly known as “Iran’s Atomic Archive”), which revealed Iran’s AMAD Plan, a structured nuclear weapons program aimed at producing 5 nuclear warheads, including detailed designs, high-explosive tests, detonator development, and integration of a warhead into the Shahab-3 ballistic missile;

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 International Atomic Energy Agency (referred to in this

preamble as 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 one-third 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, of France, of Germany, and of 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; section 5593 of Public Law 117-263), stating that 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 May 31, 2025, the IAEA released a comprehensive report detailing Iran’s noncompliance with its Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons safeguards obligations, noting that Iran—

(1) increased its stockpile of 60 percent highly enriched uranium to 408.6 kilograms as of May 17, 2025, which constitutes a 50 percent increase compared to its February 2025 report, a stockpile sufficient for approximately 9 nuclear weapons (if further enriched);

(2) conducted undeclared nuclear activities at 4 sites—Lavisian-Shian, Varamin, Marivan, and Turqezabad—involving nuclear material and equipment; and

(3) provided inaccurate or contradictory explanations, which severely obstructed IAEA verification efforts and raises serious concerns about the peaceful nature of its nuclear program;

Whereas, on April 7, 2025, President Donald Trump stated, “You know, it’s not a complicated formula. Iran cannot have a nuclear weapon. That’s all there is.”;

Whereas, on April 8, 2025, a senior official of the Islamic Republic of Iran rejected the dismantlement of its nuclear program by 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.”;

Whereas, on April 15, 2025, in an ultimatum issued to the Islamic Republic of Iran, President Trump—

(1) demanded that a new nuclear deal be signed within 60 days to dismantle Iran’s nuclear program; and

(2) warned that failure to comply with this demand would result in military action to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons;

Whereas, on April 16, 2025, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran rejected United States demands and asserted its right to maintain its nuclear program and missile capabilities, escalating tensions and setting the stage for subsequent military operations by Israel and the United States;

Whereas, on June 13, 2025, Israel began Operation Rising Lion with strikes against the Iranian nuclear program, key Iranian military leaders, and other strategic targets;

Whereas, on June 21, 2025, the United States launched Operation Midnight Hammer, conducting targeted strikes against Iranian nuclear facilities at Fordow, Natanz, and Isfahan, which significantly degraded Iran’s nuclear program;

Whereas Iran has developed advanced ballistic missile systems, including the Shahab-3, Ghadr, and Khorramshahr missiles, with ranges of up to 2,000 kilometers and payloads capable of carrying nuclear warheads, which poses a significant threat as delivery systems for nuclear weapons to targets in the Middle East and parts of Europe;

Whereas Iran, currently the world’s leading state sponsor of terrorism, is responsible for the deaths of hundreds of United States citizens, including more than 600 United States servicemembers in Iraq through Iranian-backed militias, and other terrorist activities: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the United States’ decisive military strikes under Operation Midnight Hammer to degrade Iran’s nuclear program;

(2) affirms that the Islamic Republic of Iran must never be allowed to acquire a nuclear weapons capability, which would threaten the security of the United States and its allies and partners;

(3) commends the Trump administration for taking resolute military action and praises the bravery of United States servicemembers who participated in Operation Midnight Hammer;

(4) concurs that President Trump’s efforts to reestablish deterrence are aimed at achieving lasting peace in the Middle East and worthy of consideration for the Nobel Peace Prize;

(5) reaffirms the right of the United States Government to take any necessary measures to prevent the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons;

(6) commends Israel for its targeted strikes under Operation Rising Lion against Iran’s nuclear facilities, ballistic missile infrastructure, and regime targets, including the Natanz enrichment facility and missile launchers, and recognizes these actions are critical to neutralizing existential threats to Israel and its allies; and

(7) condemns the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for launching missiles at United States forces in Qatar and Iraq, and for launching missile attacks that indiscriminately target Israeli civilians.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 308—HONORING THE LIFE, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND LEGACY OF FREDERICK W. SMITH**

Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BARASSO, Mr. DAINES, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. WICKER, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

**S. RES. 308**

Whereas Frederick W. Smith was born on August 11, 1944, in Marks, Mississippi;

Whereas Fred Smith was raised and lived most of his life in Memphis, Tennessee;

Whereas Fred Smith attended elementary school at Presbyterian Day School and high school at Memphis University School, where he was voted "Best All-Round" by his class;

Whereas Fred Smith earned his bachelor's degree in economics from Yale University;

Whereas, upon graduation, Fred Smith was commissioned in the United States Marine Corps, during which time he served 2 tours of duty in the Vietnam War, was honorably discharged in 1973 with the rank of captain, and received the Silver Star, the Bronze Star, and 2 Purple Hearts;

Whereas, after 4 years of service in the Marines, Fred Smith launched Federal Express (referred to in this preamble as "FedEx"), a company dedicated to the overnight shipping of small packages and documents, originally only offering service to 25 cities with a fleet of 14 jets;

Whereas, in the first few years of the existence of FedEx, Fred Smith worked tirelessly to keep FedEx open for business;

Whereas, because of the hard work of Fred Smith, FedEx quickly grew to become one of the most successful and iconic corporations in the United States, with operations that include more than 700 aircraft, more than 200,000 vehicles, approximately 5,000 operating facilities, and hundreds of thousands of employees;

Whereas, due to the vision of Fred Smith, FedEx revolutionized the package delivery system and has become a global giant in transportation, logistics, and e-commerce;

Whereas the air shipping operations of FedEx are based at its primary hub at Memphis International Airport, making the city of Memphis, Tennessee, a center for global logistics;

Whereas, in addition to his immense successes with FedEx, Fred Smith also gave back to his community, launching numerous philanthropic initiatives that worked to make the world better for children, the people of Memphis, and all people of the United States;

Whereas Fred Smith was preceded in death by his daughter, Windland Smith Rice, and is survived by his wife, Diane Smith, and his 9 children, 31 grandchildren, and 2 great-grandchildren; and

Whereas Fred Smith was a trailblazer who revolutionized global logistics, set an example for entrepreneurs across the United States, and worked his entire life to serve his community and the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life, achievements, and legacy of Frederick W. Smith for—

(A) his accomplishments as a pioneer who revolutionized the transportation and express delivery industry;

(B) his inspiration to future generations of community leaders, innovators, and entrepreneurs in the United States; and

(C) his dedication to Memphis, Tennessee, a city that he loved dearly and committed to

supporting and uplifting throughout his entire life; and

(2) respectfully requests the Secretary of the Senate—

(A) communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives; and

(B) transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Fred Smith.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 309—COMMEMORATING THE 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER AND RECOGNIZING ITS CONTINUED LEADERSHIP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM AND HUMAN SPACE EXPLORATION**

Mr. TUBERVILLE (for himself and Mrs. BRITT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

**S. RES. 309**

Whereas the Marshall Space Flight Center (referred to in this preamble as "MSFC"), located in Huntsville, Alabama, was officially established on July 1, 1960, as one of the premier centers for spaceflight research and development of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (referred to in this preamble as "NASA");

Whereas MSFC played a pivotal role in the historic Apollo program, designing and developing the Saturn V rocket that carried astronauts to the Moon, and marked a defining achievement in the scientific and engineering excellence of the United States;

Whereas MSFC has consistently led innovation and mission support for critical NASA programs, including Skylab, the first space station of the United States, the Hubble Space Telescope, the Chandra X-ray Observatory, and numerous other scientific payloads that have revolutionized understanding of the universe;

Whereas MSFC has provided engineering leadership, payload integration, and science operations in support of the International Space Station (commonly referred to as the "ISS"), helping maintain a continuous human presence in space since the year 2000;

Whereas MSFC continues to serve as the lead center for the development and integration of the Space Launch System (referred to in this preamble as the "SLS"), the most powerful launch vehicle developed by NASA since Saturn V, and a cornerstone of the Artemis program;

Whereas the SLS represents the commitment of the United States to returning humans to the Moon, preparing for future crewed missions to Mars, and expanding deep space exploration for generations to come;

Whereas the leadership of MSFC in the SLS program exemplifies the unmatched technical expertise of MSFC in large-scale propulsion systems, systems integration, and complex spaceflight engineering;

Whereas MSFC continues to serve as an anchor for the aerospace industry and STEM education in the Tennessee Valley region and beyond, providing high-tech jobs, economic opportunity, and outreach to schools and universities; and

Whereas MSFC is home to a dedicated workforce committed to excellence, safety, integrity, and teamwork: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 65th anniversary of the establishment of the Marshall Space Flight Center (referred to in this resolution as "MSFC");

(2) recognizes the historical legacy and critical contributions of MSFC to the leadership of the United States in space exploration over the past 65 years;

(3) commends the continued excellence and leadership of the MSFC in the development and integration of the Space Launch System (commonly referred to as the "SLS") as the leading technology for deep space exploration;

(4) reaffirms the strong support of the Senate for the ongoing mission of the MSFC and the broader goals of the Artemis program at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (commonly referred to as "NASA") and beyond; and

(5) honors the commitment, skill, and innovation of the engineers, scientists, technicians, and support staff who have contributed to the mission of MSFC to advance spaceflight for the United States.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 310—RECOGNIZING TUNISIA'S LEADERSHIP IN THE ARAB SPRING AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR UPHOLDING ITS DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES AND NORMS**

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. COONS, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. SCHIFF) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

**S. RES. 310**

Whereas Tunisia gained its independence from France on March 20, 1956, with Habib Bourguiba serving as Prime Minister, before becoming Tunisia's first President in 1957;

Whereas President Bourguiba led Tunisia through independence and the ensuing 30 years, a period that included vast social reforms and restrictions on civil society and democratic participation;

Whereas, in 1987, Prime Minister Zine El Abidine Ben Ali deposed President Bourguiba and named himself President of Tunisia, citing Bourguiba's incompetence and failing health to justify his undemocratic actions;

Whereas President Ben Ali was subsequently elected in 1989 and 1994 without genuine opposition, and was re-elected in 1999, 2004, and 2009 by implausibly high vote margins in election processes that were widely deemed as neither free nor fair;

Whereas President Ben Ali's rule was marred by gross human rights violations and a lack of democratic freedoms;

Whereas, the 2003 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, released by the Department of State on February 25, 2004, stated, referring to Tunisia—

(1) "Elections are regularly characterized by notable irregularities, including voter intimidation, and there is no secret ballot.";

(2) "Security forces physically abused, intimidated, and harassed citizens who voiced public criticism of the Government.";

(3) "The Government continued to impose significant restrictions on freedom of speech and the press."; and

(4) "The Government remained intolerant of public criticism and used physical abuse, criminal investigations, the court system, arbitrary arrests, residential restrictions, and travel controls (including denial of passports) to discourage criticism by human rights and opposition activists.";

Whereas, on December 17, 2010, 26-year-old fruit and vegetable street vendor Mohamed Bouazizi lit himself on fire in desperate protest in Sidi Bouzid, Tunisia, an act that was largely seen as the beginning of the Arab Spring movement that spread throughout the region;