

Whereas cuts of this magnitude will jeopardize the financial stability of community health centers, hospitals, providers, and many others who rely on Medicare payments to serve seniors, people with disabilities, and those with end-stage renal disease;

Whereas Republicans' partisan bill expanded the national debt by \$4,100,000,000,000, and the Republicans chose not to protect the people of the United States from these cuts; and

Whereas the people of the United States have paid into Medicare throughout their working lives with the expectation that their earned benefits will be protected: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate should protect the Medicare program established under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) from devastating cuts caused by the Act entitled "An Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of H. Con. Res. 14", approved July 4, 2025 (Public Law 119-21; 139 Stat. 72) (commonly known as the "One Big Beautiful Bill Act" and referred to in this resolution as "H.R. 1");

(2) the Senate should safeguard seniors' Medicare benefits and essential social services that are jeopardized by the cuts triggered by H.R. 1; and

(3) seniors who have paid into Medicare throughout their working lives should be protected from reckless, across-the-board cuts to their health care.

SENATE RESOLUTION 405—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE RECOGNITION OF SEPTEMBER 22, 2025, TO SEPTEMBER 28, 2025, AS "ASIAN AMERICAN AND NATIVE AMERICAN PACIFIC ISLANDER-SERVING INSTITUTIONS WEEK"

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. DURBIN, and Ms. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 405

Whereas the Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions Program was originally authorized on September 27, 2007, by the College Cost Reduction and Access Act (Public Law 110-84; 121 Stat. 784);

Whereas 2025 marks the 18th anniversary of the establishment of Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institutions by Congress;

Whereas Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institutions are degree-granting postsecondary institutions that have an undergraduate enrollment of no less than 10 percent Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander students;

Whereas the purpose of the Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions Program is to improve the availability and quality of postsecondary education programs to serve Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander students;

Whereas, since 2007, over 280 colleges and universities throughout the United States, including the United States territories in the Pacific, have been eligible for funding as Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institutions;

Whereas, as of 2025, there are 208 funded and eligible Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institu-

tions operating in the United States, including the United States territories in the Pacific;

Whereas, as of the 2024-2025 academic year, 69 Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institutions are or have been funded in the United States, including the United States territories in the Pacific;

Whereas Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institutions are of critical importance, as they enroll, support, and graduate large proportions of Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander college students, the majority of whom are from families with low incomes and are first-generation college students;

Whereas Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institutions comprise only 7.1 percent of all institutions of higher education, yet enroll 46 percent of all Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander undergraduate students in the United States, including the United States territories in the Pacific;

Whereas Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institutions employ many Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander faculty, staff, and administrators;

Whereas Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institutions award 51 percent of the associate's degrees and 44 percent of the bachelor's degrees attained by all Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander college students in the United States, including the United States territories in the Pacific;

Whereas more than one-third of funded Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institutions maintain an Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander enrollment of over 20 percent;

Whereas Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institutions play a vital role in preserving the diverse culture, experiences, heritage, and history of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders;

Whereas Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institutions create culturally relevant academic and co-curricular programs, research, and services which increase retention, transfer, and graduation rates, while also enhancing the overall educational experiences of Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander students;

Whereas celebrating the vast contributions of Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institutions strengthens the culture of the United States; and

Whereas the achievements and goals of Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institutions deserve national recognition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the achievements and goals of Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institutions in providing quality educational opportunities to Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander and other students who attend these institutions;

(2) encourages institutions of higher education that are eligible Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institutions to obtain funding and establish programs to serve the unique needs of Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander students, families, and communities;

(3) recognizes the 18th anniversary of the establishment of Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving Institutions Program and expresses support for the designation of "Asian American and Native

American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions Week"; and

(4) calls on the people of the United States, including the United States territories in the Pacific, and interested groups to observe "Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions Week" with appropriate activities, ceremonies, and programs to demonstrate support for Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institutions.

SENATE RESOLUTION 406—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 30, 2025, AS "IMPACT AID RECOGNITION DAY" TO RECOGNIZE AND CELEBRATE THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMPACT AID PROGRAM

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. THUNE, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KIM, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LUJÁN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. REED, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 406

Whereas September 30, 2025, marks the 75th anniversary of the date on which President Harry S. Truman signed the Act of September 30, 1950 (commonly known as the "Impact Aid Act") (64 Stat. 1100; chapter 1124), which established the Impact Aid program;

Whereas the community served by the Impact Aid program considers the Impact Aid program to be the "original" Federal elementary and secondary education program;

Whereas the Impact Aid program is administered by the Secretary of Education;

Whereas the Impact Aid program reimburses local educational agencies for the loss of revenue and other costs associated with the presence of tax-exempt Federal property within the boundaries of those local educational agencies;

Whereas payments under the Impact Aid program are dispersed directly to local educational agencies, which allocate those payments based on local context and needs to provide a quality education to the students served by those local educational agencies;

Whereas, in 2025, more than 600,000 children, including children of individuals in the uniformed services (as defined in section 101 of title 37, United States Code), children residing on Indian lands, children in low-rent public housing, and children of civilians working or living on Federal land, are "federally connected children" who are served by local educational agencies that are eligible for basic support payments under the Impact Aid program;

Whereas, in 2025, there are 4,700,000 acres of federally owned land within the boundaries of local educational agencies for which those local educational agencies are eligible to receive Federal property payments under the Impact Aid program;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2025, \$1,625,151,000 will be provided under the Impact Aid program to approximately 1,100 local educational agencies that together enroll more than 8,000,000 students;

Whereas, in 1965, Congress passed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.), which amended

the Act of September 30, 1950 (commonly known as the “Impact Aid Act”) (64 Stat. 1100; chapter 1124);

Whereas, in 1994, Congress passed the Improving America’s Schools Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–382; 108 Stat. 3518), which repealed the Act of September 30, 1950 (commonly known as the “Impact Aid Act”) (64 Stat. 1100; chapter 1124), and codified the Impact Aid program in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.);

Whereas Congress has continued to demonstrate support for the Impact Aid program by reauthorizing that program 16 times between 1950 and 2020;

Whereas, to formalize and energize the broad, bipartisan support for the Impact Aid program, the Senate Impact Aid Coalition was established in 1996, the House Impact Aid Coalition was established in 1995, and the 2 coalitions were reorganized into the Congressional Impact Aid Caucus in 2025; and

Whereas the Federal obligation on which the Impact Aid program is based is the same in September 2025 as it was when the Impact Aid program was established 75 years before, in September 1950: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 30, 2025, as “Impact Aid Recognition Day” to recognize the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the Impact Aid program; and

(2) recognizes the importance of—

(A) the Impact Aid program under title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.); and

(B) the objective of that program to ensure that all children educated in Federally impacted school districts receive a high-quality education and have access to the opportunities needed to reach their full potential.

SENATE RESOLUTION 407—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE COMMENTS MADE BY FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION CHAIRMAN BRENDAN CARR ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 2025, THREATENING TO PENALIZE ABC AND DISNEY FOR THE POLITICAL COMMENTARY OF ABC LATE NIGHT HOST JIMMY KIMMEL WERE DANGEROUS AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL

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

S. RES. 407

Whereas the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that “Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press,” protections that extend to political speech and commentary, even when controversial or offensive;

Whereas the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is charged with overseeing the public airwaves in a manner consistent with the Constitution and does not have authority to censor programming or punish broadcasters for their editorial decisions;

Whereas, on September 17, 2025, Chairman Brendan Carr publicly threatened ABC and its parent company, Disney, and its affiliates, over a monologue delivered by comedian Jimmy Kimmel, stating that “we can do this the easy way or the hard way,” in clear reference to the FCC’s regulatory power;

Whereas, following these comments, ABC’s largest affiliate group announced it would preempt Mr. Kimmel’s programming, and shortly thereafter, ABC and Disney suspended Mr. Kimmel, demonstrating the coercive effect of Chairman Carr’s unconstitutional threats and the chilling impact on free expression in broadcasting;

Whereas, in Mr. Carr’s role as chairman, Carr has repeatedly claimed in public statements and past social media posts to support the First Amendment and defend free speech, including the following statements:

(1) “This is nothing more than a brazen attempt by government officials to silence political speech they don’t like.”

(2) “From Internet memes to late-night comedians, from cartoons to the plays and poems as old as organized government itself—Political Satire circumvents traditional gatekeepers and helps hold those in power accountable. Not surprising that it’s long been targeted for censorship.”

(3) “Free speech is not a threat to democracy—censorship is.”; and

Whereas, by using his official position to pressure private broadcasters over their protected commentary, Chairman Carr has betrayed the trust of his office, abused the power of his position, undermined the independence of the press, and violated the constitutional principles he is sworn to uphold: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns Chairman Brendan Carr for abusing his position as a Federal regulator to threaten Disney and ABC over constitutionally protected speech;

(2) affirms the importance of the First Amendment and the independence of broadcasters and journalists from government coercion; and

(3) calls upon Chairman Carr to immediately retract his threats and recommit himself to respecting the constitutional limitations on his office.

SENATE RESOLUTION 408—RECOGNIZING SEPTEMBER 20, 2025, AS “NATIONAL LGBTQ+ SERVICEMEMBERS AND VETERANS DAY”

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

S. RES. 408

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” and “treatment for serious mental or neurological disorders” to be security risks and grounds for denying Federal employment;

Whereas Executive Order 10450, 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 disqualified people with “behavioral disorders”, which was defined to include transgender people, from service in the Army;

Whereas, for 30 years, beginning in the mid-1980s, Department of Defense regulations declared transgender people to be both physically and mentally disordered and abnormal and continued to disqualify 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, 60 days after President Barack Obama approved its repeal on July 22, 2011, by signing 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 the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs have taken steps to address the harms done to LGBTQ+ servicemembers and veterans under these discriminatory policies;

Whereas, in March 2021, the Secretary of Defense announced new policies to undo the President Trump-era rules banning transgender people from serving in the military;

Whereas those policies included a statement that the Defense Health Agency would develop clinical practice guidelines to support the medical treatment of servicemembers with gender dysphoria, a step that has not yet been completed;