

as farmworkers, wage laborers, and section hands throughout the United States;

Whereas first generation Korean immigrants established a new home in a new land through resilience, tenacious effort, and immense sacrifice, which became the bedrock for their children and future generations of Korean Americans;

Whereas the centennial year of 2003 marked an important milestone in the history of Korean immigration;

Whereas the House of Representatives passed House Resolution 487, 109th Congress, agreed to December 13, 2005, to commemorate Korean American Day;

Whereas the Senate passed Senate Resolution 283, 109th Congress, agreed to December 16, 2005, to commemorate Korean American Day;

Whereas Korean Americans, like other groups of immigrants that came to the United States before them, seeking a better life and opportunity, have thrived in their new homeland due to a strong work ethic, family bonds, and community spirit;

Whereas Korean Americans have made significant contributions to the economic vitality of the United States and the global marketplace;

Whereas Korean Americans have made history by winning elections throughout the country in local, State, and Federal levels of political office;

Whereas Korean Americans have invigorated businesses, not-for-profit and other nongovernmental organizations, government, technology, medicine, athletics, arts and entertainment, journalism, churches, academic communities, and countless facets of life in the United States;

Whereas Korean Americans have built and strengthened the alliance between the United States and the Republic of Korea, fostering peace on the Korean Peninsula;

Whereas Korean Americans have made enormous contributions to the military strength of the United States and served with distinction in the Armed Forces during World War I, World War II, the Vietnam war, the conflict in Korea, and subsequent military conflicts across the globe; and

Whereas the Centennial Committees of Korean Immigration and Korean Americans have designated January 13 of each year as “Korean American Day” to commemorate the first step of the long and prosperous journey of Korean Americans in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Korean American Day;

(2) urges all individuals in the United States to observe Korean American Day so as to have a greater appreciation of the invaluable contributions Korean Americans have made to the United States; and

(3) honors and recognizes the 122nd anniversary of the arrival of the first Korean immigrants to the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 21—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 10, 2025, AS “AMERICAN GIRLS IN SPORTS DAY”

Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. RISCH, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. COTTON, Ms. ERNST, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. SCHMITT, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. WICKER, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. DAINES, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. LEE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. SHEEHY, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. CASSIDY,

and Mr. HAGERTY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 21

Whereas athletic participation has an important, positive impact on young girls, improving their physical health, self-confidence, and discipline;

Whereas women have been responsible for some of the greatest athletic feats in the sports history of the United States, from the Olympic games to professional competition;

Whereas female athletes have served as inspirations for generations of women and girls;

Whereas the enactment of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) (referred to in this preamble as “Title IX”) marked a pivotal moment in the Federal support of girls in sports;

Whereas there are fundamental biological differences between men and women that put women at a competitive disadvantage in sports and jeopardize their safety during competition;

Whereas, in recent years, there has been an increase in the number of biological men allowed to compete in women’s sports;

Whereas, since 2003, biological men have displaced women and girls from over 950 championship titles, medals, scholarships, and records they should have rightfully won, including at least 28 women’s sports titles in volleyball, swimming, mountain biking, track and field, weightlifting, and cycling;

Whereas the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) has instituted new policies to protect biological girls in sports and ensure that only student athletes whose biological sex is female will be allowed to compete in NAIA-sponsored women’s sports teams;

Whereas it is imperative that women’s and girl’s opportunities to compete athletically are protected; and

Whereas October 10th, as represented by the Roman numerals “XX”, signifies the female XX chromosomes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes October 10, 2025, as “American Girls in Sports Day”;

(2) celebrates the impact of women on the sports culture and history of the United States;

(3) recognizes the importance of Title IX in protecting biological women in sports; and

(4) calls on sports-governing bodies in the United States and abroad to protect biological women and girls in sports.

SENATE RESOLUTION 22—CONCERNING THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION POLICY FOR ELIGIBILITY IN WOMEN’S SPORTS

Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. WICKER, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. ERNST, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. SHEEHY, Mr. TUBERVILLE, and Mr. DAINES) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 22

Whereas athletic participation has an important positive impact on young girls, improving their physical, emotional, and psychological health, self-confidence, and discipline;

Whereas women have been responsible for some of the greatest athletic feats in the history of sports in the United States, from the

Olympic games to professional competition, through opportunities to compete in collegiate sports;

Whereas the enactment of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) (referred to in this preamble as “title IX”) marked a pivotal moment in the Federal support of women in sports and applied to virtually all postsecondary institutions as recipients of Federal financial assistance;

Whereas there are fundamental and enduring biological differences between males and females that put females at a competitive disadvantage in sports and jeopardize their safety during competition against males;

Whereas, in 2010, the National Collegiate Athletic Association unilaterally adopted a policy that enables biological males to participate on women’s rosters and compete in the women’s sports category, a policy that continues today;

Whereas the policy described in the previous proviso disproportionately negatively impacts female athletes;

Whereas the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (referred to in this preamble as the “NAIA”) has instituted new policies to protect biological women in sports and ensure that only student athletes whose biological sex is female will be allowed to compete on NAIA-sponsored women’s sports teams;

Whereas it is imperative that opportunities for collegiate women to compete athletically are protected on the basis of sex; and

Whereas member institutions of the National Collegiate Athletic Association have an obligation under title IX to ensure equality of benefits and opportunities in athletic programs on the basis of sex: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls on the National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this resolution as “NCAA”) to revoke its transgender student-athlete eligibility policy that directly discriminates against female student athletes;

(2) implores the NCAA immediately to protect the integrity of collegiate women’s sports by forbidding transgender-identifying males to compete on any women’s sports roster or in any collegiate competition;

(3) urges the NCAA to require its member conferences to conform to a biological sex-based policy across all sports and all divisions; and

(4) calls on all sports-governing bodies in the United States to protect the category of women’s sport for biological women and girls.

SENATE RESOLUTION 23—RECOGNIZING THE 4TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION’S SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE ANNOUNCING REDSTONE ARSENAL IN HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, AS THE PREFERRED LOCATION FOR UNITED STATES SPACE COMMAND HEADQUARTERS

Mr. TUBERVILLE (for himself and Mrs. BRITT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 23

Whereas, on January 13, 2021, the United States Air Force announced Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama, as the preferred location for United States Space Command Headquarters;

Whereas January 13, 2025, marks the 4th anniversary of this decision being announced

during the first Presidential administration of Donald J. Trump;

Whereas President Donald J. Trump directed the Secretary of Defense to reestablish United States Space Command as a unified combatant command on December 18, 2018;

Whereas, as a result of President Donald J. Trump's direction, the Secretary of Defense directed the United States Air Force Basing Office to initiate a basing action for the preferred permanent location of United States Space Command headquarters, hereafter referred to as the "2019 Basing Action";

Whereas the Secretary of the Air Force signed a memorandum approving a provisional headquarters pending the selection of a preferred permanent location for United States Space Command on January 15, 2020;

Whereas, on April 15, 2019, the Secretary of the Air Force was given the authority to make a decision on the preferred permanent location for United States Space Command Headquarters;

Whereas, as a further result of President Trump's direction, the Secretary of Defense reestablished United States Space Command as a unified combatant command on August 29, 2019;

Whereas as a result of concerns expressed by Congress regarding the 2019 Basing Action, the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of the Air Force met to discuss a modified basing action and approved the 2020 Basing Action, hereafter referred to as the "Strategic Basing Action", on April 27, 2020;

Whereas the approved Strategic Basing Action contained three phases and was initiated on May 14, 2020, starting with the Self Nomination Phase and the solicitation of proposals from military installations interested in hosting United States Space Command Headquarters;

Whereas, during the Self Nomination Phase, 66 candidate locations in 26 States were nominated and the Air Force Basing Office determined 50 locations met the initial nomination criteria;

Whereas the second Strategic Basing Action phase, hereafter referred to as the "Evaluation Phase", began on July 23, 2020, and assessed each of the 50 locations on four evaluation factors "Mission", "Capacity", "Community", and "Costs to the Department of Defense", with 21 criteria between the factors;

Whereas the Evaluation Phase concluded on November 18, 2020, and the United States Air Force publicly announced six finalists to advance to the third phase of the Strategic Basing Action on November 19, 2020, ranked in the following order:

- (1) Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama.
- (2) Offutt Air Force Base in Bellevue, Nebraska.
- (3) Joint Base San Antonio in San Antonio, Texas.
- (4) Peterson Air Force Base in Colorado Springs, Colorado.
- (5) Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- (6) Patrick Air Force Base in Cape Canaveral, Florida;

Whereas the 2022 Department of Defense Inspector General report titled "Evaluation of the Air Force Selection Process for the Permanent Location of the U.S. Space Command Headquarters" found that there was a large break in qualification that occurred after the top two locations during the Evaluation Phase;

Whereas the third phase of the Strategic Basing Action, hereafter referred to as the "Selection Phase", was conducted from December 4, 2020, through January 7, 2021;

Whereas the findings of the Selection Phase resulted in the six finalists from the

Evaluation Phase being ranked in the following order:

- (1) Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama.
- (2) Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- (3) Offutt Air Force Base in Bellevue, Nebraska.
- (4) Joint Base San Antonio in San Antonio, Texas.
- (5) Peterson Air Force Base in Colorado Springs, Colorado.
- (6) Patrick Air Force Base in Cape Canaveral, Florida;

Whereas the Strategic Basing Action found that Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama, consistently ranked as the top location throughout the process and compared more favorably across the 4 key factors and 21 criteria than any other finalist location;

Whereas the Strategic Basing Action found that Huntsville, more so than any other finalist location, provided a large, qualified workforce, quality schools, superior infrastructure, and low initial and recurring costs to the Department of Defense;

Whereas the aforementioned points proved that Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama, was and remains to be, the best location for United States Space Command Headquarters and informed the decision of the United States Air Force selecting the site as the preferred location on January 13, 2021;

Whereas the findings of the Strategic Basing Action have been supported by reports following subsequent Department of Defense Inspector General and Government Accountability Office investigations; and

Whereas despite an extensive process determining that Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama, was the best possible location for United States Space Command, on July 31, 2023, President Joseph R. Biden and his Presidential administration chose to disregard the findings of the Strategic Basing Action and announced the intention to locate the headquarters at the fifth best location, Colorado Springs, Colorado: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) recognizes that the United States Air Force's Strategic Basing Action process complied with law and policy and was justified in identifying Huntsville as the preferred permanent location for United States Space Command Headquarters;
- (2) strongly commends President Donald J. Trump and his first Presidential administration for completing a robust and fact-based Strategic Basing Action focused on what was best to ensure the national security and fiscal responsibility of the United States and well-being of service members and their families;
- (3) strongly condemns President Joseph R. Biden and his Presidential administration for disregarding the findings of the Strategic Basing Action and allowing United States Space Command Headquarters to be based at the fifth best location; and
- (4) encourages President Donald J. Trump and his incoming second Presidential administration to halt the Biden administration's disastrous decision and immediately proceed in establishing a permanent headquarters for United States Space Command at Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 4—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE GENEVA CONSENSUS DECLARATION ON PROMOTING WOMEN'S HEALTH AND STRENGTHENING THE FAMILY AND URGING THAT THE UNITED STATES REJOIN THIS HISTORIC DECLARATION

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BANKS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. SHEEHY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 4

Whereas the United States strongly supports women reaching the highest attainable outcomes for health, life, dignity, and well-being throughout their lives;

Whereas the historic coalition that issued the Geneva Consensus Declaration on Promoting Women's Health and Strengthening the Family (in this preamble referred to as the "Geneva Consensus Declaration") was formed by a diverse group of countries committed to charting a more positive path to advance the health of women, protecting the family as foundational to any healthy society, affirming the value of life in all stages of development, and upholding the sovereign right of countries to make their own laws to advance those core values, without external pressure;

Whereas the Geneva Consensus Declaration was signed on October 22, 2020, by 32 countries from every region of the world, representing more than 1,600,000,000 people, which committed to working together on the core pillars enshrined in the Declaration, and 39 countries are now part of this coalition;

Whereas the United States was the lead co-sponsor of the Geneva Consensus Declaration during the presidency of Donald J. Trump;

Whereas, although President Joseph R. Biden removed the United States as a signatory to the Geneva Consensus Declaration, at least temporarily, longstanding Federal laws that prohibit the United States from conducting or funding abortions, abortion lobbying, or coercive family planning in foreign countries remain in effect;

Whereas the Geneva Consensus Declaration reaffirms that "all are equal before the law" and "human rights of women are an inalienable, integral, and indivisible part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms";

Whereas the Geneva Consensus Declaration reaffirms the inherent "dignity and worth of the human person" and that "every human being has the inherent right to life";

Whereas the Geneva Consensus Declaration reaffirms that "there is no international right to abortion, nor any international obligation on the part of States to finance or facilitate abortion";

Whereas the Geneva Consensus Declaration reaffirms that "the family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State"; and

Whereas the Geneva Consensus Declaration coalition strengthens the collective voice of the signatory countries and prevents any country from being intimidated, isolated, or muted on the core values expressed in the Declaration: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

- (1) affirms the commitments to improving health for women and protecting life and the family made in the Geneva Consensus Declaration on Promoting Women's Health and