

SENATE RESOLUTION 711—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 2026 AS “NATIONAL BEEF MONTH” TO RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANT ROLE CATTLE PLAY IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO CONSUMERS

Mr. RICKETTS (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. MARSHALL, Mrs. FISCHER, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:

S. RES. 711

Whereas, in 2024, cattle production accounted for the largest share of cash receipts for agricultural commodities in the United States at \$112,100,000,000;

Whereas the United States is one of the top producers of beef in the world, accounting for 19 percent of global production;

Whereas the United States raises more than 86,200,000 head of cattle accounting for approximately 6 percent of the global cattle inventory;

Whereas the United States has the largest inventory of fed cattle in the world;

Whereas beef provides 25 grams of high-quality protein per 3-ounce serving; and

Whereas beef contains essential nutrients which help the body convert food into energy and support immune health and brain function, including—

- (1) iron, which helps with oxygen absorption;
 - (2) choline, which supports nervous system development;
 - (3) vitamins B6 and B12, which maintains brain function;
 - (4) phosphorous, which builds bones and teeth;
 - (5) zinc, which maintains immune system function;
 - (6) niacin, which supports energy production and metabolism;
 - (7) riboflavin, which converts food into energy; and
 - (8) selenium, which promotes cell health:
- Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of May 2026 as “National Beef Month”; and

(2) recognizes that—

(A) historically, cattle production has contributed about 22 percent of the total cash receipts for agricultural commodities of the United States;

(B) the United States is also the largest consumer of beef in the world and primarily consumes high-value, grain-fed beef; and

(C) beef is an excellent source of nutritious protein.

SENATE RESOLUTION 712—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE IN SUPPORT OF GENERAL ELECTIONS IN VENEZUELA

Mr. KAINÉ (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 712

Whereas the people of Venezuela should be free to elect their political leaders through a fair and democratic process;

Whereas a clear majority of Venezuelans have rallied around the democratic opposition, led by María Corina Machado and Edmundo González Urrutia;

Whereas the Maduro-Rodriguez regime does not have international legitimacy or the support of the Venezuelan people; and

Whereas it is in the national interest of the United States to have a democratic and free Venezuela, free of the corrosive influence of China, Iran, and Cuba: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States should use all diplomatic tools to support internationally monitored, free and fair elections in Venezuela.

SENATE RESOLUTION 713—SUPPORTING THE UNITED STATES DOLLAR AS THE RESERVE CURRENCY OF THE WORLD AND COMBATING THE ECONOMIC INFLUENCE OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. BUDD (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 713

Whereas the United States dollar serves an indispensable role in global commerce and finance;

Whereas the United States dollar represents—

- (1) a stable, rule of law-based legal system;
- (2) democratic, representative government institutions;
- (3) highly liquid and reliable capital markets;
- (4) a robust and dynamic capitalist domestic economy;
- (5) deep and extensive global trading relationships; and
- (6) a significant commitment to market-based, free-floating exchange rates and independent monetary policy;

Whereas the International Monetary Fund reports the United States dollar accounted for approximately 71 percent of global currency reserves in 1999 and has since declined to 56.82 percent in the third quarter of 2025;

Whereas the People’s renminbi, the official currency of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) (commonly referred to as the “Chinese Yuan”), accounted for 1.93 percent of global currency reserves in the third quarter of 2025;

Whereas the People’s Republic of China appears to have built substantial “shadow reserves” that are under the control of the People’s Bank of China, the central bank of the People’s Republic of China, but are obscured from international data;

Whereas the People’s Republic of China maintains a non-market, fixed exchange rate that systemically undervalues the Chinese Yuan, contributing to large trade imbalances between the People’s Republic of China and the rest of the world;

Whereas there is documented evidence that PRC banks and the People’s Bank of China intervene in foreign exchange markets to limit appreciation of the Chinese Yuan to levels above the non-market-based range Chinese Communist Party leadership sets;

Whereas multiple organizations have estimated that the Chinese Yuan is persistently undervalued, including one index that claims the Chinese Yuan is 41 percent undervalued;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party has disregarded the Paris Club and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and saddled developing countries with opaque and unsustainable debt, including through the Belt and Road Initiative;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party’s refusal to disclose its lending to foreign

countries and reluctance to engage in significant debt restructuring is undermining the missions of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank related to global economic development and stability;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party is now the largest official creditor and provider of export subsidies in the world;

Whereas the Belt and Road Initiative has led to an increased reliance on capital from the People’s Republic of China in developing countries;

Whereas the Belt and Road Initiative encompassed a record \$213,500,000,000 in 2025;

Whereas, since 2013, the Chinese Communist Party has invested more than \$1,000,000,000,000 in projects under the Belt and Road Initiative around the world;

Whereas the People’s Republic of China has been taking aggressive steps towards developing its central bank digital currency, the digital yuan;

Whereas the People’s Republic of China has worked to expand the use cases of the digital yuan for the Belt and Road Initiative and to settle cross-border transactions;

Whereas the People’s Republic of China has sought to influence the global economy by expanding the BRICS group, made up of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, and in August 2023, the BRICS group announced it was inviting Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates to join the group, and several members of the BRICS group have supported using the group to support a competitor currency to the United States dollar;

Whereas Kenya and the People’s Republic of China have been swapping repayment terms for outstanding debt from United States dollar denomination to Chinese Yuan denomination;

Whereas global trade denominated in the Chinese Yuan has doubled from 2 percent of international payments by volume in 2022 to 4 percent in 2025;

Whereas 30 percent of the People’s Republic of China’s trade in goods and services was conducted with yuan in 2025 compared to 14 percent of such trade in 2019;

Whereas the People’s Bank of China has extended 4,500,000,000 Chinese Yuan (approximately \$630,000,000,000) in swap lines to 32 separate sovereign central banks;

Whereas more than 1,700 banks have subscribed to the Cross-Border Interbank Payment System (CIPS), which is designed to be a People’s Republic of China alternative to the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) to further insulate PRC trade from the dollar-backed international financial system;

Whereas there are reports that Iran may allow oil cargos using the Chinese Yuan to pass through the Strait of Hormuz, even as it blocks other traffic;

Whereas the emergence of a separate system of global financial infrastructure provided by the People’s Republic of China removes points of leverage against the People’s Republic of China should the PRC decide to take military action against Taiwan and disrupt freedom of navigation in important sea lanes in the Indo-Pacific;

Whereas a recently published speech given by the President of the People’s Republic of China in 2024 establishes a policy of further internationalizing the Chinese Yuan and making it a “powerful currency” that could be “widely used in international trade, investment and foreign exchange markets, and attain reserve currency status”; and

Whereas the efforts of the Chinese Communist Party to develop a parallel financial system to rival United States-led institutions poses a threat to the economy and national security of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States must take steps to protect the United States dollar as the reserve currency of the world and maintain its position as a key player in the global financial system;

(2) the efforts of the People's Republic of China to undermine the status of the United States dollar as the reserve currency of the world must be closely monitored, and appropriate measures must be taken to counter those efforts;

(3) the United States must work to strengthen its economic ties with critical regions of the world to provide an alternative to PRC capital; and

(4) the United States must continue to work with its allies to promote economic policies that ensure growth and stability across developing countries.

SENATE RESOLUTION 714—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 10, 2026, AS “NATIONAL ASIAN AMERICAN, NATIVE HAWAIIAN, AND PACIFIC ISLANDER MENTAL HEALTH DAY”

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCHATZ, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 714

Whereas the Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander (referred to in this preamble as “AANHPI”) community is among the fastest growing population groups in the United States and has made significant economic, cultural, and social contributions;

Whereas the AANHPI community is extremely diverse in terms of socioeconomic background, education level, types of employment, languages spoken, cultures of origin, acculturation, and migration and colonization status;

Whereas the AANHPI community is facing an affordability crisis, particularly related to healthcare, to the point where 56 percent of AANHPI adults said that the cost of healthcare was the most difficult item in their life to afford;

Whereas AANHPIs have among the lowest rates of utilization of mental health services, and 65.3 percent of the estimated 2,600,000 AANHPIs who meet criteria for a mental health problem do not receive treatment;

Whereas, from 2018 to 2024, AANHPI youth ages 15 to 24 years old in the United States were the only racial or ethnic population in this age category whose leading cause of death was suicide;

Whereas it is imperative to disaggregate AANHPI population data to get an accurate representation of the depth and breadth of the mental health issues for each subpopulation, so that specific culturally and linguistically appropriate solutions can be developed;

Whereas language access continues to be a critical issue, whether due to the limited number of providers with the necessary language skills to provide in-language services or the significant language loss faced by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander communities due to colonization;

Whereas there is a need to significantly increase the number of providers, including paraprofessionals, representing AANHPI communities and provide them with the necessary training and ongoing support;

Whereas historical discrimination and current racial violence toward AANHPIs increase trauma and stress, underlying precursors to mental health problems;

Whereas there is a critical need to raise awareness about and improve mental health literacy among the AANHPI community to reduce the stigma associated with mental health issues; and

Whereas May is both National Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Heritage Month, an opportunity to celebrate the vast contributions of this population to the society of the United States, and National Mental Health Awareness Month, recognizing the importance of mental health to the well-being and health of families and communities, and connecting the importance of one's cultural heritage to good mental health: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of May 10, 2026, as “National Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Mental Health Day”;

(2) recognizes the importance of mental health to the well-being and health of families and communities;

(3) acknowledges the importance of raising awareness about mental health and improving the quality of care for Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander communities;

(4) recognizes that celebrating one's cultural and linguistic heritage is beneficial to mental health; and

(5) encourages Federal, State, and local health agencies to adopt laws, policies, and guidance to improve help-seeking rates for mental health services for the Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander community and other communities of color.

SENATE RESOLUTION 715—RECOGNIZING ESCALATING THREATS TO FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND FREEDOM OF SPEECH WORLDWIDE, INCLUDING INCREASING HARM TO JOURNALISTS REPORTING IN CONFLICT ZONES AND UNDER REPRESSIVE REGIMES, REAFFIRMING THE VITAL ROLE THAT A FREE AND INDEPENDENT PRESS PLAYS IN UPHOLDING DEMOCRACY, FOSTERING ECONOMIC PROSPERITY, AND KEEPING THE PUBLIC INFORMED, AND REAFFIRMING FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AS A PRIORITY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN SUPPORTING DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND GOOD GOVERNANCE IN COMMEMORATION OF “WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY” ON MAY 3, 2026

Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. COONS, and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 715

Whereas freedom of the press is foundational to American democracy and has been enshrined in the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and in various State constitutions;

Whereas a free and independent press around the world supports United States foreign policy goals of countering

authoritarianism and promoting democratic governance and human rights, including rights enshrined in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) and other laws, by refuting propaganda and enhancing public accountability, transparency, and participation in civil society;

Whereas a robust independent press plays a key role in exposing and refuting malign influence campaigns used by authoritarian governments, including the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China;

Whereas the censorship, victimization, and killing of journalists around the world, particularly in war zones, has profound implications for the ability of the public, including Americans, to be informed about conflicts with local, regional, and global ramifications and other issues;

Whereas the United States has advanced press freedom globally, including by leading the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the United Nations in Paris on December 10, 1948, and states, in Article 19, “Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.”;

Whereas, in 1993, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the third day of May of each year to be “World Press Freedom Day”—

(1) to celebrate the fundamental principles of press freedom;

(2) to evaluate press freedom around the world;

(3) to defend the media against attacks on its independence; and

(4) to pay tribute to journalists who have lost their lives while working in their profession;

Whereas Congress has passed legislation supporting press freedom abroad, including—

(1) the Daniel Pearl Freedom of the Press Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-166), which expanded the examination of the freedom of the press around the world in the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices published by the Department of State; and

(2) the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328), which has been used to place targeted visa and economic sanctions on individuals for their roles in the targeted killings of journalists;

Whereas in 2021, in an effort to combat attacks against journalists, the Department of State adopted the Khashoggi Ban pursuant to section 212(a)(3)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(C)), which imposes visa restrictions on individuals who, acting on behalf of a foreign government, are believed to have been directly engaged in serious, extraterritorial counter-dissident activities, including activities that suppress, harass, surveil, threaten, or harm journalists, activists, or other persons perceived to be dissidents for their work;

Whereas the United States Government has—

(1) supported broadcast journalism around the world to provide news to millions of people living under authoritarian regimes; and

(2) provided emergency assistance to journalists facing immediate risks to their lives as a result of their reporting;

Whereas Freedom House's Freedom in the World 2026 report marked the 20th consecutive year of decline in global freedom, with an estimated 40 percent of the global population living in countries deemed “Not Free”;

Whereas media freedom declined more than any other rights tracked by the Freedom in the World report during the last 20