

SENATE RESOLUTION 788—COMMEMORATING THE PASSAGE OF 5 YEARS SINCE THE TRAGIC BUILDING COLLAPSE IN SURFSIDE, FLORIDA, ON JUNE 24, 2021

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mrs. MOODY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 788

Whereas June 24, 2026, marks 5 years since portions of the Champlain Towers South condominium building in Surfside, Florida, catastrophically collapsed; and

Whereas, in the aftermath of the devastating collapse—

(1) one of the largest rescue and recovery operations in the history of the United States commenced to locate scores of residents who were unaccounted for and believed to be in the collapsed building;

(2) first responders from across Florida immediately answered the call of duty, including firefighters, uniformed police officers, rescue and recovery crews, emergency medical technicians, physicians, nurses, and others rushing to save the lives of individuals trapped in the building;

(3) international rescue crews and emergency support organizations from Israel and Mexico responded to the site to aid in the search and recovery efforts;

(4) National Urban Search and Rescue Response System task forces from Florida, Virginia, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and emergency specialists from California, deployed to Surfside, Florida, to provide critical support;

(5) teams worked tirelessly around the clock to rescue survivors and recover the remains of individuals killed in the tragic collapse; and

(6) on June 30, 2021, the National Institute of Standards and Technology announced it would launch a formal investigation into the cause of the collapse: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the passage of 5 years since the tragic building collapse in Surfside, Florida, on June 24, 2021;

(2) honors the survivors and the 98 lives lost in the collapse of the Champlain Towers South condominium building and offers heartfelt condolences to the families, loved ones, and friends of the victims;

(3) commends the bravery and selfless service demonstrated by the local, State, national, and international teams of first responders deployed in the aftermath of the collapse; and

(4) expresses support for the survivors and community of Surfside, Florida.

SENATE RESOLUTION 789—RECOGNIZING JUNE 2026, AS “LGBTQ PRIDE MONTH”

Ms. SMITH (for herself, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BLUNT ROCHSTER, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KIM, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms.

SLOTKIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 789

Whereas the story of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this preamble as “LGBTQ”) community in the United States is one of courage rising from marginalization, of joy forged in the crucible of injustice, and of progress built by generations who refused to be silent, invisible, or erased;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals live and thrive in every corner of the United States—from Alabama to Alaska, from barrios to boardrooms—bringing with them a diversity of race, religion, ability, origin, political belief, and lived experience that enriches the soul of the United States;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals have made indelible contributions to the ongoing struggle for civil rights and across every sector of society, including education, science, law, public service, the arts, technology, business, helping to shape a more equitable and vibrant United States;

Whereas the persistent failure of Federal and State officials to collect full and accurate data on sexual orientation and gender identity causes tremendous harm to LGBTQ individuals in the United States, who remain largely invisible to the government entities entrusted with ensuring their health, safety, and well-being;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States serve, and have served, in the United States Army, Coast Guard, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Space Force honorably and with distinction and bravery;

Whereas a decades-long Federal policy, known as the “Lavender Scare”, that was rooted in the allegation that LGBTQ individuals posed a threat to national security, prevented LGBTQ individuals from entering public service and resulted in the dismissal and intimidation of Federal public servants, including Foreign Service members;

Whereas an estimated number of more than 100,000 brave members of the Armed Forces were discharged from service between the beginning of World War II and 2011 because of their sexual orientation, including the discharge of more than 13,000 members under the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy that was in place between 1994 and 2011;

Whereas transgender people had been able to serve openly in the military since 2016, but were arbitrarily banned from service in 2025;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States serve, and have served, in positions in the Federal Government and State and local governments, including as members of Congress, Cabinet Secretaries, Governors, mayors, and city council members;

Whereas the demonstrators who protested on June 28, 1969, following a law enforcement raid of the Stonewall Inn, an LGBTQ club in New York City, are pioneers of the LGBTQ movement for equality;

Whereas, throughout much of the history of the United States, same-sex relationships were criminalized in many States, and many LGBTQ individuals in the United States were forced to hide their LGBTQ identities while living in secrecy and fear;

Whereas, on June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges*, 576 U.S. 644 (2015), that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry and acknowledged that “[n]o union is more profound than marriage, for it embodies the highest ideals of love, fidelity, devotion, sacrifice, and family”;

Whereas the HIV epidemic, worsened by government inaction and social stigma, decimated LGBTQ communities—especially among Black and Brown gay men and transgender women—and yet, the community responded not with despair but with determination, launching a global movement for health justice;

Whereas people living with HIV continue to face discrimination in the United States and, in certain States, may be subject to greater criminal punishment than individuals without HIV;

Whereas the LGBTQ community maintains its unwavering commitment to ending the HIV and AIDS epidemic;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States face disparities in employment, healthcare, education, housing, and many other areas central to the pursuit of happiness in the United States;

Whereas 17 States have no explicit ban on discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the workplace;

Whereas 19 States have no explicit ban on discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity in housing;

Whereas 22 States have no explicit ban on discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity in public accommodations;

Whereas 30 States have no explicit ban on discrimination against LGBTQ individuals in credit and lending services;

Whereas, as a result of discrimination, LGBTQ youth are at increased risk of—

- (1) suicidality;
- (2) homelessness;
- (3) becoming victims of bullying, violence, or human trafficking; and
- (4) developing mental health conditions, including anxiety and depression;

Whereas LGBTQ youth of color are overrepresented in child welfare and juvenile justice systems;

Whereas the LGBTQ community has faced discrimination, inequality, and violence throughout the history of the United States;

Whereas, at both the State and Federal levels, the LGBTQ community, particularly the transgender community, has been repeatedly targeted by politically motivated legislation and executive actions aimed at restricting their rights, limiting access to essential services, and erasing the visibility and recognition of LGBTQ individuals;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States, in particular transgender individuals, face a disproportionately high risk of becoming victims of violent hate crimes;

Whereas members of the LGBTQ community have been targeted in acts of mass violence, including—

(1) the Club Q nightclub shooting in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on November 19, 2022, where 5 people were killed and 25 people were wounded;

(2) the Pulse nightclub shooting in Orlando, Florida, on June 12, 2016, where 49 people were killed and 53 people were wounded; and

(3) the arson attack at the UpStairs Lounge in New Orleans, Louisiana, on June 24, 1973, where 32 people died;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals face persecution, violence, and death in many parts of the world due to their real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity;

Whereas, despite recent wins to strike down longstanding criminalization statutes, more than 60 countries criminalize consensual same-sex conduct and more than 10 jurisdictions authorize the use of the death penalty as punishment for this conduct;

Whereas many other countries criminalize gender identity using so-called “cross-dressing,” “impersonation,” “disguise,” or other vague “public morality” laws;

Whereas, in recent years, several countries have passed legislation or instituted policies that increase criminal penalties or impose other restrictions on the human rights and fundamental freedoms of LGBTQ persons, including in Burkina Faso, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Niger, Russia, Senegal, and Uganda;

Whereas hundreds of individuals around the world are arrested and, in some cases, tortured or even executed because of their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity in countries and territories such as Cameroon, Chechnya, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Uzbekistan;

Whereas the global movement for marriage equality continues to gain momentum, with same-sex couples being provided the freedom to marry in thirty-nine countries around the globe, most recently in Thailand, Liechtenstein, and Greece;

Whereas, since June 2019, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Northern Ireland, Switzerland, Chile, Slovenia, Andorra, Cuba, Greece, and Estonia have extended marriage rights to same-sex couples;

Whereas the LGBTQ community holds Pride festivals and marches in some of the most dangerous places in the world, despite threats of violence and arrest;

Whereas, in 2009, President Barack Obama signed the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (division E of Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2835) into law to protect all individuals in the United States from crimes motivated by their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States have fought for equal treatment, dignity, and respect;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States have achieved significant milestones, ensuring that future generations of LGBTQ individuals in the United States will enjoy a more equal and just society;

Whereas, despite being marginalized throughout the history of the United States, LGBTQ individuals in the United States continue to celebrate their identities, love, and contributions to the United States in various expressions of Pride;

Whereas, in June 2020, in *Bostock v. Clayton County*, 140 S. Ct. 1731 (2020), the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed that existing civil rights laws prohibit employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, a landmark victory for the LGBTQ community;

Whereas, in December 2022, Congress enacted the Respect for Marriage Act (Public Law 117–228; 136 Stat. 2305), which repealed the discriminatory legal definition of marriage as limited to a relationship between a man and a woman, and the discriminatory definition of a spouse as a person of the opposite sex; and

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States remain determined to pursue full equality, respect, and inclusion for all individuals regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the rights, freedoms, and equal treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this resolution as “LGBTQ”) individuals in the United States and around the world;

(2) acknowledges that LGBTQ rights are human rights that are to be protected by the laws of the United States and numerous international treaties and conventions;

(3) supports efforts to ensure the equal treatment of all individuals in the United States, regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity;

(4) supports efforts to ensure that the United States remains a beacon of hope for

the equal treatment of individuals around the world, including LGBTQ individuals; and

(5) encourages the celebration of June as “LGBTQ Pride Month” to provide a lasting opportunity for all individuals in the United States—

(A) to learn about the discrimination and inequality that the LGBTQ community endured and continues to endure; and

(B) to celebrate the contributions of the LGBTQ community throughout the history of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 790—RECOGNIZING AND HONORING THE 27TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUPREME COURT DECISION IN *OLMSTEAD V. L.C.*

Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BENNET, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. KIM, Ms. HASSAN, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 790

Whereas there are over 70,000,000 adults with disabilities living in the United States;

Whereas section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794) (referred to in this resolution as “section 504”) prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in all federally assisted programs or activities and laid the foundation for the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) (referred to in this resolution as “the ADA”);

Whereas, in 1977, the former Department of Health, Education, and Welfare issued implementing regulations for section 504 requiring recipients of Federal funds to provide services and programs in a manner that affords people with disabilities an “equal opportunity to obtain the same results, to gain the same benefit, or to reach the same achievement, in the most integrated setting appropriate to the person’s” needs (sections 84.4(b)(1)(iii) and 84.4(b)(2) of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of issuance);

Whereas, in 1978, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare issued a similar rule requiring recipients of funds from the Department to “administer programs and activities in the most integrated setting appropriate to the needs of qualified” persons with disabilities (43 Fed. Reg. 2132);

Whereas, in 1978, Congress amended section 504 to strengthen and clarify its nondiscrimination requirements, thereby ratifying the 1977 and 1978 regulations and incorporating the regulations into the Rehabilitation Act of 1973;

Whereas, in the ADA, Congress found that the isolation and segregation of individuals with disabilities is a serious and pervasive form of discrimination;

Whereas, through passage of the ADA, Congress intended that forms of discrimination prohibited under section 504 and its implementing regulations, including unnecessary segregation, be prohibited under the ADA as well;

Whereas, on June 22, 1999, the Supreme Court in *Olmstead v. L.C.*, 527 U.S. 581 (1999) (referred to in this resolution as “the *Olmstead* decision”), held that under the ADA, States must offer qualified individuals with disabilities the choice to receive their long-term services and support in a community-based setting;

Whereas the Supreme Court recognized in the *Olmstead* decision that “institutional

placement of persons who can handle and benefit from community settings perpetuates unwarranted assumptions that persons so isolated are incapable or unworthy of participating in community life”;

Whereas the Supreme Court further recognized that “confinement in an institution severely diminishes the everyday life activities of individuals, including activities involving family relations and social contacts, work options, economic independence, educational advancement, and cultural enrichment.”;

Whereas the *Olmstead* decision and the integration mandate of the ADA and section 504 have repeatedly been affirmed by courts across the United States, by Congress, and in Federal regulations and guidance, prohibiting States from forcing people with disabilities into segregated settings, such as psychiatric hospitals, nursing homes, segregated schools, and sheltered workshops, when those people could be served in their homes and communities;

Whereas, as a result of the integration mandate, many individuals with disabilities have been able to live in their own homes and community-based settings, rather than institutional settings, and to become productive members of the community, particularly through access to home- and community-based services through the Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.) (referred to in this resolution as “the Medicaid program”);

Whereas, despite 5 decades of legal requirements, many individuals with disabilities continue to live in segregated institutional settings, where they face abuse and neglect and limitations on their individual freedoms, including solitary confinement;

Whereas, on June 18, 2026, 4 days before the 27th anniversary of the *Olmstead* decision, the Department of Justice issued a deeply flawed opinion that rejects the integration mandate and threatens the hard-won progress towards full integration of individuals with disabilities into society in the United States;

Whereas, the Department of Justice’s opinion does not overrule decades-old integration and nondiscrimination requirements under section 504, the ADA, or the *Olmstead* decision; and

Whereas the Department of Justice admits in its own opinion that its interpretation of the *Olmstead* decision is “out of step with common understanding of that decision within Federal courts”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and honors the 27th anniversary of the Supreme Court decision in *Olmstead v. L.C.*, 527 U.S. 581 (1999);

(2) salutes all people whose efforts have contributed to the expansion of home- and community-based long-term services and supports for individuals with disabilities;

(3) affirms the *Olmstead* decision’s vital importance to ending the unjustified institutionalization and segregation of individuals with disabilities;

(4) condemns—

(A) the Department of Justice’s incorrect and arbitrary interpretation of the *Olmstead* decision and its misperceptions about what Congress intended; and

(B) the recent cuts, and any future cuts, to the Medicaid program, including the establishment of burdensome work-reporting requirements and other barriers, which puts the health of individuals with disabilities at risk and hinders the progress made since the enactment of section 504 and the ADA; and

(5) calls on—

(A) the Department of Justice to immediately rescind its opinion that was issued on June 18, 2026, concerning the integration mandate of title II of the ADA and section 504; and