

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Whereas, in December 2022, Congress enacted the Respect for Marriage Act (Public Law 117–228; 136 Stat. 2305), which repealed the discriminatory legal definition of marriage as limited to a relationship between a man and a woman, and the discriminatory definition of a spouse as a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

(B) Congress to work in a bipartisan manner to reverse the biggest cut to Medicaid in history and increase funding for home- and community-based services.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 791—CONDEMNING THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA'S ETHNIC UNITY AND PROGRESS LAW, CONCERNED WITH ITS IMPLICATIONS ON THE RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS, AS WELL AS SURVIVAL OF THE IDENTITY, OF TIBETANS, UYGHURS, MONGOLIANS, AND OTHER AFFECTED COMMUNITIES, AND CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO END ITS ABUSES AND CAMPAIGNS OF TRANSNATIONAL REPRESSION THAT UNDERMINE UNITED STATES SOVEREIGNTY AND THREATEN THE SAFETY AND FREEDOMS OF PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES**

Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. BANKS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

**S. RES. 791**

Whereas the Constitution of the People's Republic of China guarantees specified rights, including freedom of religious belief and the right of people regarded as minorities to use their own spoken and written languages and preserve their cultural traditions;

Whereas the People's Republic of China is a State Party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and is a signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

Whereas Chinese authorities have systematically imposed policies that displace ethnic and religious minority communities, separate Tibetan and Uyghur children from their families through state-run boarding schools, limit the use of minority languages, curtail religious practice through intrusive state controls, and compel conformity with ideology mandated by the Chinese Communist Party;

Whereas the policies of the People's Republic of China have threatened the rights and freedoms of a broad range of communities, including Tibetans, Uyghurs, Mongolians, Christians, and other ethnic and religious groups across China, as well as the people of Hong Kong whose civil liberties and autonomy have been systematically eroded in recent years;

Whereas, on January 19, 2021, the United States Department of State determined that the Government of the People's Republic of China is committing genocide and crimes against humanity against Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim Turkic peoples in Xinjiang, where the Chinese Communist Party is engaging in forced sterilization, forced labor, arbitrary detention, and restriction of religious practice;

Whereas Chinese Communist Party member Chen Quanguo first experimented with systematic surveillance, intimidation, detention, and draconian controls on expressions of religious and cultural identity in Tibet before expanding and accelerating those repressive techniques in Xinjiang;

Whereas the July 1, 2026, entry into force of the Ethnic Unity and Progress Law of the

People's Republic of China institutionalizes and expands coercive assimilation and cultural erasure policies directed toward Tibetans, Uyghurs, Mongolians, Christians, and other groups;

Whereas the Ethnic Unity and Progress Law codifies the Chinese Communist Party's campaign of "Sinicization," requiring schools, religious institutions, families, media, and cultural organizations to align their activities with Party-mandated ideology;

Whereas the Ethnic Unity and Progress Law criminalizes expression deemed to "undermine ethnic unity" or "create ethnic division";

Whereas the Ethnic Unity and Progress Law contains extraterritorial provisions authorizing Chinese authorities to pursue "legal responsibility" for individuals and organizations outside China, which includes United States citizens who "undermine ethnic unity" or challenge the Chinese Communist Party's official historical narratives;

Whereas officials in Taiwan have warned the Ethnic Unity and Progress Law could be used by the Government of the People's Republic of China to assert extraterritorial jurisdiction over Taiwanese individuals by characterizing expressions of Taiwanese identity, history, or self-governance as violations of the law;

Whereas the United States has charged multiple individuals acting on behalf of the People's Republic of China with operating illegal overseas police stations, conducting transnational repression, harassing dissidents, and attempting to limit freedom of expression and other human rights of individuals outside of China;

Whereas, on March 16, 2026, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Türk warned the Ethnic Unity and Progress Law risks entrenching assimilationist policies, restricting education in languages other than Mandarin, and limiting the free practice of religion and culture;

Whereas, on April 30, 2026, the European Parliament adopted a resolution condemning China's new "ethnic unity and progress" law and warning that it poses grave risks to the rights and cultural preservation of Tibetans, Uyghurs, Mongolians, and others;

Whereas the United States has long affirmed its commitment to defending religious freedom and the rights of ethnic minorities through bipartisan measures such as the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6401 et seq.), the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2020 (subtitle E of title III of division FF of Public Law 116-260), and the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-145);

Whereas the Ethnic Unity and Progress Law expands state authority over religious institutions in ways that threaten the ability of Tibetan Buddhist leaders to determine matters of religious tradition, including the succession of the Dalai Lama; and

Whereas the Ethnic Unity and Progress Law represents a grave escalation in the campaign of the People's Republic of China to suppress ethnic, religious, cultural, and linguistic diversity and, when combined with the Chinese Government's expanding campaigns of transnational repression, illegal overseas police operations, and extraterritorial claims of authority, poses a growing threat to the United States and its allies: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the Ethnic Unity and Progress Law for institutionalizing coercive assimilation, cultural erasure, and ideological control over ethnic and religious minorities in the People's Republic of China;

(2) reaffirms support for the fundamental rights and freedoms of Tibetans, Uyghurs, Mongolians, Hui Muslims, Christians, and other ethnic and religious communities in the People's Republic of China;

(3) reaffirms the 2021 determination of the United States Department of State that the Government of the People's Republic of China is committing genocide and crimes against humanity against Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim Turkic peoples;

(4) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to repeal the Ethnic Unity and Progress Law;

(5) urges the United States Department of State to work with allies and partners, including the European Union, Canada, Japan, Australia, and the United Kingdom, to monitor and report on the impacts of the Ethnic Unity and Progress Law and ongoing transnational repression carried out by the People's Republic of China;

(6) calls on the President to evaluate and consider targeted sanctions under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.) against individuals and entities responsible for, complicit in, or directly benefiting from gross human rights violations that result from implementing the Ethnic Unity and Progress Law and related laws and policies;

(7) recognizes the Dalai Lama and the Central Tibetan Administration for their longstanding commitment to nonviolence and dialogue and reaffirms that, in light of the Ethnic Unity and Progress Law's expansion of state authority over religious institutions, decisions regarding the reincarnation or succession of the Dalai Lama are solely the prerogative of Tibetan Buddhist leaders and the Tibetan people, free from interference by the Government of the People's Republic of China, as outlined in the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2020; and

(8) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to resume dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives in order to hold substantive discussions aimed at resolution of the Sino-Tibetan disputes at an early date, without preconditions.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 792—DESIGNATING JUNE 30, 2026, AS "ASTEROID DAY"**

Mr. KELLY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. MORAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

**S. RES. 792**

Whereas asteroids and other near-Earth objects could strike Earth causing damage, injury, and loss of life;

Whereas asteroids are also a valuable resource for scientific exploration, offering insights into the origins of our solar system;

Whereas Asteroid Day, observed annually on June 30, raises public awareness about asteroids, their potential impact, and the importance of planetary defense;

Whereas June 30 commemorates the 1908 Tunguska event in Siberia, the largest recorded asteroid impact in modern history, which flattened more than 2,000 square kilometers of forest;

Whereas, on February 15, 2013, the Chelyabinsk asteroid entered Earth's atmosphere undetected and exploded in a meteor air burst over central Russia, releasing as much energy as 30 atomic bombs, and injuring more than 1,500 people;

Whereas Asteroid Day was established following the Chelyabinsk incident and recognized by the United Nations General Assembly in 2016, underscoring the global significance of risks near-Earth asteroids can pose;