

Whereas the Great Sioux War was the culmination of rising tensions between the United States Government, Tribal Nations, including the Lakota Sioux, the Northern Cheyenne, and the Arapaho, and settlers seeking gold in the Black Hills;

Whereas, in 1868, the United States Government and many leaders of the Lakota Sioux and Northern Cheyenne signed the Treaty of Fort Laramie, which established the Great Sioux Reservation in South Dakota and recognized additional hunting territories;

Whereas, following the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, increasing numbers of miners and settlers entered lands protected under the Treaty of Fort Laramie, contributing to growing conflict in the region;

Whereas the Lakota Sioux and Northern Cheyenne who opposed the Fort Laramie Treaty began moving west into unceded territory and the territory of other Tribal Nations;

Whereas the Commissioner of Indian Affairs declared as hostile all Lakota Sioux who had left the reservation and required the Armed Forces, including Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer and his cavalry, to contain the Lakota Sioux and Northern Cheyenne;

Whereas the Battle of the Rosebud preceded the events at the Little Bighorn, preventing General George Crook and his troops from advancing;

Whereas, after the Battle of the Rosebud, General Crook and his troops withdrew from the area, leaving them unable to assist the United States Army's 7th Cavalry, but avoided greater losses due to the battlefield heroics of his Apsaalooke and Shoshone warriors;

Whereas the 7th Cavalry was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer, previously a Brevet Major General in the Union Army during the Civil War;

Whereas Lieutenant Colonel Custer, with Major Marcus Reno and Captain Frederick Benteen, assembled the 7th Cavalry, which included their battalions and Apsaalooke and Arikara warriors, who were employed as scouts for the United States Army;

Whereas Lieutenant Colonel Custer sent Indian warriors ahead to survey the Little Bighorn Valley and report back information about a large village of Sioux and Cheyenne;

Whereas Lieutenant Colonel Custer and the 12 companies of the 7th Cavalry created a plan to attack the village based on the information provided by the warriors;

Whereas the Indian forces were led by Tribal leaders Sitting Bull (Hunkpapa Lakota) and Crazy Horse (Oglala Sioux), as well as Chief Gall (Hunkpapa) and Two Moons (Northern Cheyenne), among many other prominent warriors;

Whereas the battle took place along the Little Bighorn River in southeastern Montana on June 25 and 26, 1876;

Whereas Major Reno's battalion was overwhelmed by the Indian forces and forced to retreat, while Lieutenant Colonel Custer and his 5 companies continued north to situate themselves along Calhoun Hill and Last Stand Hill;

Whereas roughly 40 troopers were left on Last Stand Hill under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Custer when they were overwhelmed by the Indian forces, leaving no survivors;

Whereas approximately 268 soldiers, warrior scouts, and civilians and an estimated 60 to 100 Sioux and Cheyenne warriors died;

Whereas, in 1881, a memorial was placed by the Department of War and was transferred to the National Park Service in 1940;

Whereas the memorial was officially designated the "Custer Battlefield Monument" in 1946;

Whereas, on December 10, 1991, Public Law 102-201 (16 U.S.C. 431 note) was enacted into law, renaming the monument the "Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument";

Whereas more than 200,000 visitors from across the United States and around the world visit the monument each year to learn about the battle and its legacy;

Whereas the Battle of the Little Bighorn remains significant to the Tribal Nations whose ancestors fought and died during the battle and the Great Sioux War; and

Whereas the monument is home to the Custer National Cemetery, where approximately 5,000 members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and their families, including those that died during the battle, are buried: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 150th anniversary and the historical significance of the Battle of the Little Bighorn to the shared history of all participants;

(2) honors all the soldiers, scouts, civilians, and warriors who died at the battle; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to visit the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument to commemorate and honor the 150th anniversary of the Battle of the Little Bighorn.

SENATE RESOLUTION 796—RECOGNIZING THE UPCOMING 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND REAFFIRMING THE COMMITMENT OF THE SENATE TO THE NATION'S FOUNDING IDEALS OF LIBERTY, EQUALITY, AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Mr. BENNET, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 796

Whereas, as the United States approaches the 250th anniversary of its founding, the people of the United States reflect on the Nation's history, progress, and enduring commitment to the principles of liberty and justice;

Whereas, despite attacks from the current Administration, the Senate reaffirms that all people are created equal in dignity and worth and are entitled to unalienable rights, including life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;

Whereas, when the Federal Government fails to secure these ideals, it is the responsibility of Members of Congress to challenge and transform systems that deny dignity and justice;

Whereas these founding ideals have not always been fully realized and each generation bears responsibility for advancing these ideals more fully in law, policy, and practice;

Whereas, in recognition of the barriers and hardships faced by asylum seekers, refugees, and all immigrant communities, including conditions that undermine internationally recognized human rights and constitutional protections, the Senate must continue to advance systemic change;

Whereas, in the absence of consistent Federal leadership in upholding the Nation's commitments and obligations to asylum seekers, refugees, and immigrant communities, the Senate plays a critical role in ad-

vancing inclusion, equity, and opportunity for all residents regardless of immigration status;

Whereas barriers such as limited English proficiency, employment obstacles, and restricted access to essential services prevent many immigrants from fully engaging in the social, economic, and civic life of their communities;

Whereas existing pathways to the United States, including pathways to citizenship, face increasing restrictions and adverse policy shifts, creating obstacles that undermine stability, opportunity, and full participation in communities represented by Members of the Senate;

Whereas ensuring access to health care, legal services, social services, housing, food security, education, and safe and humane migration pathways are essential components of an equitable and inclusive United States, promoting the health, safety, and well-being of communities across the United States;

Whereas immigrant communities in the United States make significant social, cultural, economic, and civic contributions to the United States, strengthening the United States and enriching its shared future, and reflecting the enduring promise of the founding ideals of the United States; and

Whereas the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States of America serves not only as a celebration, but as a moment for reflection, civic participation, and renewed commitment to building a more inclusive, equitable, and united future for all who call the United States home: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports efforts, consistent with this commitment, to expand and strengthen programs that assist individuals in overcoming common barriers to full participation in the social, economic, and civic life of the United States, including language access programs, workforce and employment assistance, legal support, and naturalization services;

(2) encourages collaboration with local community-based organizations, nonprofit organizations serving immigrants and refugees, faith institutions, educational institutions, advocacy groups, and labor and business partners to provide critical services and ensure that integration programs are culturally responsive, accessible, and effective;

(3) urges Federal, State, and local governments to increase investments in initiatives that advance opportunity, strengthen communities, and uphold the Nation's commitments to equity and inclusion;

(4) calls for a commitment to building a more inclusive, equitable, and united future for all who call the United States home;

(5) celebrates the contributions of immigrant communities in the United States to the Nation's social, cultural, and economic life; and

(6) recognizes the significance of global solidarity in upholding the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and in advancing dignity, justice, and freedom for all people confronting systemic oppression across borders and continents.

SENATE RESOLUTION 797—REQUESTING INFORMATION ON ISRAEL'S HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES PURSUANT TO SECTION 502B(C) OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961

Mr. WELCH submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas Israeli military operations in Lebanon during the 2026 war have been characterized by the destruction of thousands of civilian homes, residential buildings, and religious sites, and by mass evacuation orders resulting in the displacement of more than 1,000,000 people;

Whereas, according to Lebanon's National Council for Scientific Research, since February 28, 2026, Israeli operations across Lebanon have destroyed or damaged more than 60,000 housing units;

Whereas press reports indicate that Israel Defense Forces have used bulldozers and controlled demolitions to destroy dozens of centuries-old villages, mosques, and churches across southern Lebanon, with the New York Times reporting the controlled destruction of "at least two dozen towns and villages near the border, with damage to government offices as well as civilian infrastructure, including schools, hospitals and mosques";

Whereas the destruction of civilian homes in Lebanon has been enabled by the imposition of unilaterally declared "evacuation zones," which have displaced more than 1,000,000 people, including 700,000 who were forcibly displaced from a single Beirut neighborhood;

Whereas Israeli officials have spoken of occupying a "security zone" and indefinitely occupying Lebanon to the Litani River;

Whereas Article 53 of the Fourth Geneva Convention prohibits the destruction of property by occupying powers "except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations";

Whereas the "extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly" is a breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention and a war crime under section 2441 of title 18, United States Code; and

Whereas intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects is a war crime: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON ISRAEL'S HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES.

(a) STATEMENT REQUESTED.—The Senate requests that the Secretary of State, not later than 30 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution, submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, pursuant to section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(c)), a statement regarding Israel's human rights practices that has been prepared in collaboration with the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor and the Office of the Legal Adviser.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The statement submitted under subsection (a) should include—

(1) all available credible information concerning alleged violations of internationally recognized human rights by the Government of Israel since February 28, 2026, including—

(A) the full scale and scope of the Israeli government's destruction of homes and civilian infrastructure in Lebanon since February 28, 2026, including the destruction of religious, educational, and medical facilities, and the razing of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, including farmland and orchards; and

(B) an assessment of civilian casualties in unilaterally imposed "evacuation zones" and the denial of the right to life in the context of the armed conflict in Lebanon caused by indiscriminate or disproportionate operations in such zones, including the use of so-called "double tap" strikes on civilians; and

(2) other information with regard to operations by the Israeli armed forces in Lebanon since February 28, 2026, including—

(A) an assessment of whether United States-provided bulldozers, munitions, and defense articles or services have been used in mass destruction or demolition operations, or civilian harm incidents in Lebanon;

(B) a description of any actions taken by the Secretary of State to solicit a determination from the Office of the Legal Adviser of whether actions by the Government of Israel in Lebanon present risks of violating international humanitarian law or of constituting war crimes or gross violations of human rights for purposes of compliance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.); and

(C) a description of any actions taken by the Secretary of State to seek information and a determination on whether Israel's operations in Lebanon violate Israel's assurances to the United States Government that United States-provided defense articles and services would be used in accordance with international humanitarian law and for "legitimate self-defense".

SENATE RESOLUTION 798—DESIGNATING JUNE 2026 AS "GREAT OUTDOORS MONTH"

Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 798

Whereas hundreds of millions of individuals in the United States participate in outdoor recreation annually;

Whereas Congress enacted the Outdoor Recreation Jobs and Economic Impact Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-249; 130 Stat. 999) to assess and analyze the outdoor recreation economy of the United States and the effects attributable to the outdoor recreation economy on the overall economy of the United States;

Whereas the Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account, updated in March 2026 by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce, shows that outdoor recreation generated \$696,700,000,000 in economic output in 2024, comprising approximately 2.4 percent of the current-dollar gross domestic product of the United States;

Whereas the Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account shows that, in 2024, real gross output for the outdoor recreation economy increased 2.0 percent, outdoor recreation compensation increased 5.2 percent, and employment increased 1.1 percent;

Whereas the Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116-152; 134 Stat. 682) provides billions of dollars to help eliminate the maintenance backlog on public lands and waters and fully funds the Land and Water Conservation Fund;

Whereas regular outdoor recreation is associated with economic growth, positive health outcomes, and better quality of life;

Whereas outdoor recreation activities at the Federal, State, and local levels have seen a recent surge in participation;

Whereas many outdoor recreation businesses are small businesses that are cornerstones of rural communities, and outdoor recreation is part of the national heritage of the United States;

Whereas it is imperative that the United States ensures that access to outdoor recreation is available to all its people for generations to come; and

Whereas June 2026 is an appropriate month to designate as "Great Outdoors Month" to provide an opportunity to celebrate the im-

portance of the great outdoors: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 2026 as "Great Outdoors Month"; and

(2) encourages all individuals in the United States to responsibly participate in recreation activities in the great outdoors during June 2026 and year round.

SENATE RESOLUTION 799—EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE AND HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS ON THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASS SHOOTING AT THE FOURTH OF JULY PARADE IN HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS, ON JULY 4, 2022

Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 799

Whereas, on July 4, 2022, a gunman opened fire at the corner of Central Avenue and Second Street in Highland Park, Illinois, during the annual Fourth of July parade;

Whereas the gunman took the lives of 7 individuals and injured 48 more individuals;

Whereas the 7 individuals who lost their lives that day were—

(1) Katherine Goldstein, age 64, of Highland Park, Illinois, a beloved wife and mother, who was known for her kind, caring personality, and for bringing neighbors delicious baked goods during the holidays;

(2) Irina McCarthy, age 35, of Highland Park, Illinois, a wife and mother of 2-year-old Aiden, who met her husband Kevin through their mutual work in the pharmaceutical industry;

(3) Kevin McCarthy, age 37, of Highland Park, Illinois, a husband and father of 2-year-old Aiden, who died protecting his son from gunfire;

(4) Stephen Straus, age 88, of Highland Park, Illinois, a brother, husband, father, and grandfather, who was a joke-teller and avid reader and greatly enjoyed the Art Institute of Chicago and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra;

(5) Jacquelyn Sundheim, age 63, of Highland Park, Illinois, a kind and caring wife and mother, who was a lifelong member of North Shore Congregation Israel, in Glencoe, where she also taught preschool and served as the events coordinator;

(6) Nicolas Toledo-Zaragoza, age 78, of Morelos, Mexico, who was attending the parade with his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren; and

(7) Eduardo Uvaldo, age 69, of Waukegan, Illinois, who was a devoted husband, father, and grandfather;

Whereas dozens of individuals were wounded by gunfire or injured fleeing the scene of the mass shooting;

Whereas the Highland Park Police Department and the Highland Park Fire Department led dozens of agencies in responding to the shooting with bravery and professionalism, including—

(1) the Illinois State Police;

(2) the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives;

(3) the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

(4) the United States Secret Service;

(5) the United States Marshals Service;

(6) the Naval Criminal Investigative Service;

(7) the Lake County Major Crimes Task Force;

(8) the Chicago Police Department;