

of June 2026 as “Elder Abuse Awareness Month”;

(2) recognizes—

(A) judges, lawyers, adult protective services professionals, law enforcement officers, social workers, health care providers, advocates for victims, and other professionals and agencies for their efforts to advance awareness of elder abuse;

(B) the important work of the Elder Justice Coordinating Council, which has continued through the previous 3 Presidential administrations and involves 15 different Federal agencies;

(C) the essential work done by adult protective services personnel, who regularly come to the assistance of victims, investigate reports of abuse, and actively prevent future victimization of older people in the United States, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic as the social isolation of elderly individuals, due to stay-at-home orders, only increased the risk of abuse and neglect; and

(D) the importance of supporting State long-term care ombudsman programs, which help prevent elder abuse and neglect in nursing homes and other long-term care facilities, where infection prevention and control deficiencies pose persistent challenges;

(3) applauds the work of the Elder Justice Coalition and its members, whose efforts to increase public awareness of elder abuse have the potential to increase the identification and reporting of this crime by the public, professionals, and victims, and can act as a catalyst to promote issue-based education and long-term prevention; and

(4) encourages—

(A) members of the public and professionals who work with older adults to act as catalysts to promote awareness and long-term prevention of elder abuse—

(i) by reaching out to local adult protective services agencies, State long-term care ombudsman programs, and the National Center on Elder Abuse; and

(ii) by learning to recognize, detect, report, and respond to elder abuse;

(B) private individuals and public agencies in the United States to continue work together at the Federal, State, and local levels to combat abuse, neglect, exploitation, crime, and violence against vulnerable adults, including vulnerable older adults, particularly in light of limited resources for vital protective services; and

(C) those Federal agencies with responsibility for preventing elder abuse to fully exercise such responsibilities to protect older adults, whether such older adults are living in the community or in long-term care facilities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 810—TO CONSTITUTE THE MAJORITY PARTY'S MEMBERSHIP ON CERTAIN COMMITTEES FOR THE ONE HUNDRED NINETEENTH CONGRESS, OR UNTIL THEIR SUCCESSORS ARE CHOSEN

Mr. THUNE submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the majority party's membership on the following committees for the One Hundred Nineteenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen:

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS: Ms. Collins (Chair), Mr. McConnell, Ms. Murkowski, Mr. Moran, Mr. Hoeven, Mr. Boozman, Mrs. Capito, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, Mr. Hagerty, Mrs. Britt, Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Rounds, Mr. Husted, Ms. Graham.

COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS: Mrs. Capito (Chair), Mr. Cramer,

Ms. Lummis, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Ricketts, Mr. Wicker, Mr. Boozman, Mr. Husted, Ms. Graham.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY: Mr. Grassley (Chair), Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Lee, Mr. Cruz, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Tillis, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. Schmitt, Mrs. Britt, Mrs. Moody, Ms. Graham.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mr. Johnson (Chair), Mr. Grassley, Mr. Crapo, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Lee, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Ricketts, Mr. Moreno, Mr. Scott (FL), Ms. Graham.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 36—RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EQUAL PAY AND THE DISPARITY IN WAGES PAID TO MEN AND TO BLACK WOMEN

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. GALLEGOS, 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, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 36

Whereas July 21, 2026, is Black Women's Equal Pay Day, a day of observance of the wage gap between working Black women and working white, non-Hispanic men;

Whereas section 6(d) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(d)) (commonly known as the “Equal Pay Act of 1963”) prohibits discrimination in compensation for equal work on the basis of sex;

Whereas title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) prohibits discrimination in compensation because of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex;

Whereas, despite the passage of the Equal Pay Act of 1963 6 decades ago, which requires that men and women in the same workplace be given equal pay for equal work, data from the Bureau of the Census show that Black women working full time and year round are paid 65 cents for every dollar paid to white, non-Hispanic men;

Whereas, when part-time and part-year workers are included in the comparison, Black women are paid 63 cents for every dollar paid to white, non-Hispanic men;

Whereas, if the current trends continue, on average, Black women will have to wait nearly 200 years to achieve equal pay;

Whereas the median annual pay for a Black woman in the United States working full time, year round, is \$51,660, which means that, if the current wage gap were to continue, the average Black woman would lose nearly \$1,113,600 in potential earnings because of the wage gap over the course of a 40-year career;

Whereas lost wages mean Black women have less money to support themselves and their families, to save and invest for the fu-

ture, and to spend on goods and services, causing businesses and the economy to suffer as a result;

Whereas the median earnings of Black women are less than the median earnings of white, non-Hispanic men at every level of academic achievement, and in leadership and professional positions;

Whereas Black women with bachelor's and master's degrees experience a larger wage gap in comparison to white, non-Hispanic men than Black women with a high school diploma;

Whereas, in the United States, more than 69 percent of Black mothers are the sole or primary breadwinners for their families, compared to slightly more than 33 percent of white, non-Hispanic mothers;

Whereas the lack of access to affordable, quality childcare, support for caregivers caring for elderly or disabled family members, paid family and medical leave, paid sick leave, and other family-friendly workplace policies contributes to the wage gap by forcing many Black women to choose between their paycheck or job and getting quality care for themselves or their family members;

Whereas Black women's labor force participation has been disproportionately impacted by the attacks on diversity, equity, and inclusion programs in the private sector and Federal government;

Whereas, if the wage gap were eliminated, a Black woman working full time, year round, would have enough money for nearly 2 and ½ additional years of tuition and fees for a 4-year public university, the full cost of tuition and fees for a public 2-year community college, nearly 16 additional months of premiums for employer-based family health insurance coverage with employer contributions, 34 weeks of food for a family of 4, 14 additional months of home ownership costs, including mortgage payments, real estate taxes, insurance, utilities, and fuel costs, 19 additional months of rental costs, including rent payments, utilities, and fuel, 2 years of center-based child care for 1 child, or enough money to pay off the Federal student loan debt of an average borrower in under 2 years;

Whereas Black women face dual, compounding discrimination based upon both their race and gender;

Whereas at least 37 percent of women have been sexually harassed at the workplace, and over 78 percent of sexual harassment charges filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission are filed by women, yet the prevalence of sexual harassment is likely much higher, as research has found that only a small number of women who experience harassment formally report incidents for reasons including fear of retaliation;

Whereas individuals who are targets of harassment are 6.5 times more likely than individuals who are not targets of harassment to change jobs or pass up opportunities for advancement, contributing to the gender wage gap;

Whereas Black women are the most likely of all racial and ethnic groups to have filed a sexual harassment charge;

Whereas over 6 in 10 workers paid the minimum wage or less are women, and there is an over-representation of women of color in low-wage and tipped occupations;

Whereas nearly ½ of private sector workers report that they were either discouraged or prohibited by their employers from discussing wage and salary information, which can hide pay discrimination and prevent remedies;

Whereas the pay gap faced by Black women is part of a wider set of disparities faced by Black women in home ownership, unemployment, poverty, access to childcare, and the ability to accumulate wealth;

Whereas the gender wage gap for Black women has narrowed by only 4 cents in the last 2 decades;

Whereas true pay equity requires a multifaceted strategy that addresses the gendered and racial injustices that Black women face daily; and

Whereas many national organizations have designated July 21, 2026, as Black Women's Equal Pay Day to recognize the persistent and detrimental wage gap Black women face: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) recognizes the disparity in wages paid to Black women and its impact on women, families, and the United States; and

(2) reaffirms its support for ensuring equal pay for equal work and narrowing the gender wage gap.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 37—AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL FOR A CEREMONY TO HONOR THE LATE SENATOR LINDSEY O. GRAHAM

Mr. THUNE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 37

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF ROTUNDA FOR A TRIBUTE HONORING LINDSEY O. GRAHAM.

The rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used on July 28, 2026, for a tribute to honor the late Senator Lindsey O. Graham. Physical preparations for the event shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 6704. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4784, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2027 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6705. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4748, to establish the Foreign Investment Review Authority to determine whether foreign countries that have made investment commitments to the United States have complied with those commitments, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 6704. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4784, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2027 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle G of title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____ DESIGNATION OF OSWALDO PAYÁ WAY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the revolution led by Fidel Castro in Cuba in 1959 started 64 years of an ongoing dictatorship, systemic human rights abuses, and a lack of basic freedom of press, religion, assembly, and association that continue to this day under the Communist rule of Raúl Castro and his successor, Miguel Díaz-Canel;

(2) Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas was a Cuban political dissident and activist dedicated to promoting democratic freedoms and human rights in Cuba;

(3) the Communist Party of Cuba has always viewed individuals with a commitment to democracy and freedom as a threat to the existence of the Communist Party of Cuba;

(4) on July 22, 2012, a violent car crash, widely believed to have been carried out by the Castro regime, took the lives of Oswaldo Payá and Harold Cepero, another democratic activist;

(5) the official investigation conducted by the Cuban regime into the crash has been demonstrated to be compromised, and the Cuban regime has blocked all efforts to conduct a credible and independent investigation into the crash, leaving the circumstances of the death of Oswaldo Payá unknown;

(6) opposition by Oswaldo Payá to the Communist Party of Cuba began at a young age, when he refused to become a member of the Young Communist League as a primary school student, and continued through high school, when he publicly criticized the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union;

(7) the Communist Party of Cuba responded to the opposition by Oswaldo Payá to the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union by sending Oswaldo Payá to a labor camp for 3 years;

(8) Oswaldo Payá forewent a chance to escape Cuba in the 1980 Mariel boatlift, deciding instead to continue the fight for democracy in Cuba, saying, “This is what I am supposed to be, this is what I have to do.”;

(9) by creating the Varela Project in 1998, Oswaldo Payá demonstrated his staunch commitment to peacefully advocating for freedom of speech and freedom of assembly for his fellow Cubans;

(10) in recognition of his determination for political reforms through peaceful protests, Oswaldo Payá was awarded the Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought by the European Parliament in 2002 and the W. Averell Harriman Democracy Award from the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs in 2003 and was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize by former Czech President Václav Havel in 2005;

(11) on April 11, 2018, the Senate unanimously passed S. Res. 224, recognizing the sixth anniversary of the death of Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas, commemorating his legacy and commitment to democratic values and principles, and calling on the Cuban Government to allow an impartial, third-party investigation into the circumstances surrounding his death; and

(12) renaming the street in front of the Embassy of Cuba in the District of Columbia after Oswaldo Payá serves as an expression of solidarity between the people of the United States and the people of Cuba, who are engaged in a long, nonviolent struggle for fundamental human rights.

(b) DESIGNATION.—

(1) DESIGNATION OF WAY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The area between the intersections of 16th Street, Northwest and Fuller Street, Northwest and 16th Street, Northwest and Euclid Street, Northwest in Washington, District of Columbia, shall be

known and designated as “Oswaldo Payá Way”.

(B) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the area referred to in subparagraph (A) shall be deemed to be a reference to Oswaldo Payá Way.

(2) DESIGNATION OF ADDRESS.—

(A) DESIGNATION.—The address of 2630 16th Street, Northwest, Washington, District of Columbia, shall be redesignated as 2630 Oswaldo Payá Way.

(B) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the address referred to in subparagraph (A) shall be deemed to be a reference to 2630 Oswaldo Payá Way.

(3) SIGNS.—The District of Columbia shall construct 2 street signs that shall—

(A) contain the phrase “Oswaldo Payá Way”;

(B) be placed immediately above existing signs at the intersections of 16th Street, Northwest and Fuller Street, Northwest and 16th Street, Northwest and Euclid Street, Northwest in Washington, District of Columbia; and

(C) be similar in design to the signs used by the District of Columbia to designate the location of Metro stations.

SA 6705. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4748, to establish the Foreign Investment Review Authority to determine whether foreign countries that have made investment commitments to the United States have complied with those commitments, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XV, add the following:

SEC. 1510A. PROMOTING COMPETITION AND INDUSTRIAL BASE RESILIENCE FOR PROLIFERATED SPACE ARCHITECTURES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States requires a resilient, survivable, and rapidly scalable space architecture to support joint all-domain operations against peer adversaries.

(2) Competition among multiple qualified domestic providers is essential to maintaining innovation, reducing costs, increasing production capacity, and mitigating risks associated with single-source dependencies.

(3) Excessive reliance on a single contractor or limited supplier base for proliferated space architectures creates strategic risks to the defense industrial base, supply chain resilience, production surge capacity, and operational continuity.

(4) Congress is concerned that recent acquisition strategies for certain proliferated space capabilities may not adequately sustain multiple viable domestic suppliers capable of supporting future national security requirements.

(5) Maintaining multiple competitive providers for space vehicles, mission payloads, tactical data transport, and supporting ground infrastructure is in the national security interest of the United States.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Department of the Air Force and the National Reconnaissance Office should maintain robust competition across proliferated national security space acquisition programs;