

Whereas the cowboy, who lives off the land and works to protect and enhance the environment, is an excellent steward of the land and its creatures;

Whereas cowboy traditions have been a part of the culture of the United States for generations;

Whereas the cowboy continues to be an important part of the economy through the work of many thousands of ranchers across the United States who contribute to the economic well-being of every State;

Whereas millions of fans watch professional and working ranch rodeo events annually, making rodeo one of the most-watched sports in the United States;

Whereas membership and participation in rodeo and other organizations that promote and encompass the livelihood of cowboys span every generation and transcend race and gender;

Whereas the cowboy is a central figure in literature, film, and music and occupies a central place in the public imagination;

Whereas the cowboy is an icon of the United States; and

Whereas the ongoing contributions made by cowboys and cowgirls to their communities should be recognized and encouraged: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 25, 2026, as “National Day of the American Cowboy”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 814—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF INDEPENDENT LIVING AND ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES MADE POSSIBLE BY THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990 AND CALLING TO PROTECT THE RIGHT OF INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES TO LIVE IN THEIR OWN HOMES AND COMMUNITIES

Mr. KIM (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. KAINE, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KING, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. REED, Mr. WARREN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. BLUNT, Ms. ROCHESTER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. COONS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 814

Whereas, in enacting the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) (referred to in this preamble as the “Americans with Disabilities Act”), Congress recognized that “historically, society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities, and, despite some improvements, such forms of discrimination against individuals with disabilities continue to be a serious and pervasive social problem”;

Whereas the Americans with Disabilities Act recognizes the rights of individuals with disabilities to fully participate in their communities through independent living, equal-

ity of opportunity, and economic self-sufficiency;

Whereas, on June 22, 1999, the Supreme Court of the United States in *Olmstead v. L.C.*, 527 U.S. 581 (1999) (referred to in this preamble as “the *Olmstead decision*”) held that, under the Americans with Disabilities Act, 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 of the United States 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, as a result of the integration mandate, many individuals with disabilities have been able to live in their own homes, and 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 preamble as “the Medicaid program”);

Whereas 36 years after the date of enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act, and 27 years after the *Olmstead decision*, the Department of Justice issued a deeply flawed and harmful opinion that rejects the integration mandate and threatens the hard-won progress toward full integration of individuals with disabilities into society;

Whereas, prior to the Department of Justice opinion described in the preceding whereas clause, the *Olmstead decision* and the integration mandate of the Americans with Disabilities Act and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794) have been repeatedly affirmed by courts across the United States, by Congress, and in Federal regulations, prohibiting States from forcing individuals with disabilities into segregated settings, such as psychiatric hospitals, nursing homes, segregated schools, and sheltered workshops, when those individuals could be served in their homes and communities;

Whereas the Department of Justice admits its interpretation of the *Olmstead decision* is “out of step with common understanding of that decision within Federal courts”, yet encourages non-compliance with the integration mandate;

Whereas 36 years after the date of the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act—

(1) more than 8,400,000 individuals receive home and community-based services through the Medicaid program;

(2) individuals with disabilities are participating in the labor force at a rate of over 41 percent;

(3) on average, it is 3 times less expensive to serve someone through home and community-based services relative to an institution; and

(4) individuals returning to the community from institutions report improved life satisfaction, reduced unmet needs, and enhanced feelings of dignity;

Whereas the continuation of segregated institutional settings has hindered the inclusion of individuals with disabilities in communities, schools, and workplaces, undermining the promise of the Americans with Disabilities Act;

Whereas individuals of color with disabilities experience disproportionately greater barriers to high-quality and accessible health care, education, housing, and competitive integrated employment opportunities, infringing on the right of individuals to

fully participate in their communities under the Americans with Disabilities Act;

Whereas the Americans with Disabilities Act represents the floor, not the ceiling, of efforts needed to dismantle barriers to full participation, equal opportunity, independent living, and economic self-sufficiency for individuals with disabilities; and

Whereas fulfilling the promise of the Americans with Disabilities Act requires individuals, families, communities, and government to work together to guarantee that individuals with disabilities have the opportunity to thrive in their communities throughout their lives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of independent living, equal opportunity, full participation, and economic self-sufficiency for individuals with disabilities made possible by the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) (referred to in this resolution as the “Americans with Disabilities Act”);

(2) encourages the people of the United States to celebrate the advancement of inclusion and equality of opportunity made possible by the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act;

(3) pledges to continue to work on a bipartisan basis to identify and address the remaining barriers that undermine the national goals of equality of opportunity, independent living, economic self-sufficiency, and full participation for individuals with disabilities, including by focusing on individuals with disabilities who remain segregated in institutions;

(4) pledges to work with States to improve funding for and access to home and community-based services for individuals with disabilities, with a focus on reducing and eliminating institutionalization;

(5) admonishes against recent cuts, and any future cuts, to 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”), 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 the Americans with Disabilities Act;

(6) calls on Congress to work in a bipartisan manner to reverse the biggest cut to the Medicaid program in history and increase funding for home- and community-based services;

(7) calls on the Department of Justice to immediately rescind its incorrect and arbitrary interpretation of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Olmstead v. L.C.*, 527 U.S. 581 (1999) that was issued on June 18, 2026, relating to the integration mandate of title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12131 et seq.) and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794);

(8) calls on Federal agencies to develop policies that advance the goals of the Americans with Disabilities Act, including by—

(A) condemning any executive or legislative action that would dismantle or relocate major offices within the Department of Education, including the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services and Office for Civil Rights; and

(B) calling on the Department of Labor to develop policies and practices, and to provide technical assistance, to increase the number and quality of competitive integrated employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities that enable such individuals to become economically self-sufficient;

(9) calls on the Department of Health and Human Services to fully staff and support the Administration for Community Living

and to champion independent living by providing information, resources, technical assistance related to home and community-based services, and supporting family caregivers;

(10) calls on the Department of Housing and Urban Development to provide accessible and inclusive homes and communities that increase the options available for accessible, inclusive, and equitable housing for individuals with disabilities;

(11) calls on the Department of Transportation to create accessible transit and airports and increase the hiring, promotion, and retention of individuals with disabilities in the transportation workforce;

(12) calls on the Federal Communications Commission to provide information, resources, and technical assistance to enable individuals with disabilities to have full and equitable access to communications and telecommunications services and technologies; and

(13) calls on the Federal Emergency Management Agency to continue to implement a whole community approach and to increase inclusivity and accessibility in emergency preparedness.

SENATE RESOLUTION 815—COMMENDING THE CHICAGO CUBS BASEBALL TEAMS AS IT CELEBRATES ITS 150TH ANNIVERSARY ON AUGUST 29, 2026

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

S. RES. 815

Whereas the Chicago Cubs became a charter member of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs in 1876;

Whereas, since 1876, more than 182,000,000 fans have attended games of the Chicago Cubs, and millions more have listened to games on the radio and watched games on television across the United States and the world;

Whereas the founding team had only 11 players for the entire season which consisted of James White, Cal McVey, Ross Barnes, John Peters, Adrian "Cap" Anson, John Glenn, Paul Hines, Bob Addy, Oscar Bielaski, Fred Andrus, and Albert G. Spalding;

Whereas Albert G. Spalding, a native of Illinois, and founder of the sporting goods company which still bears his name today, served as the pitcher and manager;

Whereas the 1906 Chicago Cubs won 116 games, finishing 116-36, before losing the World Series to the Chicago White Sox;

Whereas the team's season record of 116 wins during the 154-game season of 1906 is still a Major League Baseball record today;

Whereas the Chicago Cubs won both the 1907 and 1908 World Series against the Detroit Tigers playing at the West Side Grounds;

Whereas the Chicago Cubs have played at Wrigley Field since 1916, which is a designated National Historic Landmark and the second-oldest active ballpark in Major League Baseball;

Whereas Wrigley Field was the last baseball stadium to have lights installed in 1988, the first stadium to have an organ playing music, the first stadium to build permanent concession stands, and the first stadium to have a live broadcast of games;

Whereas "Wrigleyville" is the vibrant neighborhood that surrounds Wrigley Field, providing a location for fans to support surrounding small businesses, galvanize the city

of Chicago, and come together to root the Chicago Cubs to victory;

Whereas, for more than 50 years, Harry Caray, with his trademark shout of "Holy Cow" that is known to baseball fans across the world, who broadcasted thousands of baseball games before ending his career with the Chicago Cubs, earned his induction into the National Sportscasters and Sports-writers Hall of Fame, the Baseball Hall of Fame, and the National Association of Broadcasters Hall of Fame;

Whereas legendary broadcaster Jack Brickhouse, who served as the voice of the Chicago Cubs on the radio from 1940-1944, became the television announcer from 1947-1981, and was known for his "Hey-Hey!" catchphrase, was inducted into the Chicago Cubs Hall of Fame and awarded the National Baseball Hall of Fame's Ford C. Frick Award;

Whereas Pat Hughes, the Chicago Cubs lead play-by-play radio announcer, whose voice is woven into the fabric of sports culture in Chicago, called the 2016 World Series championship that ended the 108-year drought for the Cubs, and was inducted into the Chicago Cubs Hall of Fame and awarded the National Baseball Hall of Fame's Ford C. Frick Award;

Whereas, between 1948 and 2019, WGN-TV revolutionized baseball broadcasting and brought Chicago Cubs baseball to the masses, airing more than 7,000 Cubs games and helping spread the thrills of Cubs baseball through its unsurpassed sports coverage and its historic partnership with the team;

Whereas the Chicago Cubs have won 8 division titles, 17 National League pennants, and 3 World Series championships, including the series of 7 games in 2016 during which the Cubs completed a historic comeback from down 3 games to 1 to defeat the Cleveland Indians;

Whereas the 2016 parade following the Chicago Cubs World Series championship, attended by an estimated 5,000,000 people, celebrated the Cubs making the World Series for the first time since 1965, breaking the so-called "Curse of the Billy Goat";

Whereas the Chicago Cubs have scored more than 103,400 runs, have more than 200,000 hits, and is only the third franchise in Major League Baseball to hit 15,000 home runs;

Whereas 54 players, managers, and executives for the Chicago Cubs have been enshrined in the National Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York;

Whereas Ferguson "Fergie" Jenkins became one of the most dominant pitchers in the 1960s and 1970s, and in 1971 went 24-13, throwing a complete game in 30 of his 39 starts, and becoming the first pitcher for the Chicago Cubs and the first Canadian to win the Cy Young Award;

Whereas, between 1953 and 1971, Ernie Banks, who was later awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Barack Obama and inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame, played as shortstop and first baseman for the Chicago Cubs, often exclaiming his catchphrase, "It's a beautiful day for a ballgame . . . Let's play two!";

Whereas, in 1998, Sammy Sosa, 1 of 8 players in history with more than 600 home runs, chased the single-season home run record of Roger Maris' 61 home runs with Mark McGwire, earning the National League Most Valuable Player Award by driving in more runs than McGwire and leading the Chicago Cubs to the playoffs;

Whereas Ron Santo, who played third baseman for 14 years for the Chicago Cubs, was inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame, named to the first All-Star Game in 1963, won the first of 5 straight Gold Glove

Awards, and, from 1963-1970, averaged almost 29 home runs and 106 runs batted in per season;

Whereas Billy Williams, left fielder and 6-time All Star, was named 1961 National League Rookie of the Year after hitting 25 home runs with 86 runs batted in, and is a member of the National Baseball Hall of Fame;

Whereas second baseman Ryne "Ryno" Sandberg made 10 consecutive All-Star Game appearances, won 9 consecutive Gold Gloves from 1983-1991, and famously led the Chicago Cubs to a comeback victory, hitting 2 consecutive home runs in the ninth and tenth innings against Bruce Sutter of the St. Louis Cardinals at Wrigley Field in the "Sandberg Game";

Whereas, in 1999, Ernie Banks, Sammy Sosa, Billy Williams, and Fergie Jenkins were selected as members of the Chicago Cubs All-Century Team;

Whereas famous Chicago Cubs such as Frank Chance, Johnny Evers, Joe Tinker, Mordecai Brown, Gabby Hartnett, Hack Wilson, Stan Hack, Phil Cavarretta, Andre Dawson, Lee Smith, Kerry Wood, Anthony Rizzo, and more than 2,000 others have brought joy to fans for generations; and

Whereas, since 2009, the Chicago Cubs Charities has donated more than \$51,000,000 to promote youth sports and well-being and support youth and families throughout the city of Chicago and State of Illinois: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate commends the Chicago Cubs on the celebration of their 150th anniversary on August 29, 2026, in light of their successes on the field, their significant contributions to the sport, and the tremendous sense of pride they have provided for all those who have played for, worked for, and enjoyed the triumphs of the Chicago Cubs.

SENATE RESOLUTION 816—HONORING 35 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE FOR THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL ASIA AND RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES' GROWING RELATIONSHIP WITH KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, TAJIKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN, AND UZBEKISTAN

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

S. RES. 816

Whereas the Kyrgyz Republic formally declared its national independence on August 31, 1991;

Whereas the Republic of Uzbekistan officially declared its national independence on September 1, 1991;

Whereas the Republic of Tajikistan officially proclaimed its national independence on September 9, 1991;

Whereas Turkmenistan formally marked its transition to an independent state on September 27, 1991;

Whereas the Republic of Kazakhstan officially declared its national independence on December 16, 1991;

Whereas, in 1991, the oppressive and murderous reign of the Soviet Union ended and with it the shackles of tyranny over Central Asia;

Whereas the United States' relations with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan have been steadily growing on a bilateral basis and through forums such as the C5+1;