

for the transition of members of the Armed Forces to civilian life, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 284, chapter 268);

Whereas the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 was the culmination of the tireless work and advocacy of veterans service organizations and Members of Congress;

Whereas the Act made immediate financial support, transformative educational benefits, and home loan guarantees available to the approximately 16,000,000 veterans who served in the Armed Forces during World War II;

Whereas the Act helped approximately 7,800,000 veterans enroll in post-secondary education or training, helped to democratize higher education in the United States, and caused total post-secondary education enrollment to grow exponentially from 1,676,856 in 1945, with veterans accounting for 5.2 percent of total post-secondary education enrollment, to 2,338,226 in 1947, with veterans accounting for 49.2 percent of the total;

Whereas the Act contributed approximately 450,000 engineers, 240,000 accountants, 238,000 teachers, 91,000 scientists, 67,000 doctors, 122,000 dentists, 17,000 writers and editors, and thousands of other professionals to the workforce of the United States and expanded the middle class more than at any other point in the history of the United States;

Whereas the Act expressed the duty, responsibility, and desire of a grateful United States to see to it that those who served on active duty in the Armed Forces are afforded every opportunity to become disciplined forces for prosperity and progress in the United States through economic opportunity and investment;

Whereas Congress passed subsequent Acts to provide educational assistance to new generations of veterans, including the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-358), the Post-Vietnam Era Veterans' Educational Assistance Act of 1977 (title IV of Public Law 94-502), the Veterans' Educational Assistance Act of 1984 (title VII of Public Law 98-525), the Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2008 (title V of Public Law 110-252), and the Harry W. Colmery Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-48);

Whereas, since the enactment of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, the Department of Veterans Affairs has paid more than \$400,000,000,000 in educational assistance to approximately 25,000,000 veterans and their families who continue to excel academically in post-secondary education;

Whereas the Act created the home loan guarantee program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, which, since 1944, has provided a pathway for more than 28,000,000 veterans to purchase a home guaranteed by the Department, the majority of which are purchased with no down payment;

Whereas the Act improved health care opportunities for veterans by transferring medical facilities from the Army and the Navy and providing funding for hospitals of the Department of Veterans Affairs;

Whereas this combination of opportunities changed the social and economic fabric of the United States for the better, with a 1988 report from the Subcommittee on Education and Health of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress concluding that for every \$1 the United States invested pursuant to the Act, \$6.90 was returned in growth to the economy of the United States;

Whereas recipients of benefits under the Act include 14 Nobel laureates, 24 Pulitzer Prize-winners, and three Supreme Court justices;

Whereas nearly 1,300 Members of Congress served in the Armed Forces on or after June 22, 1944, and directly benefitted from the enactment of the Act;

Whereas Harry W. Colmery of Topeka, Kansas, a former National Commander of The American Legion and for whom the Harry W. Colmery Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-48), commonly known as the "Forever GI Bill", was named, is credited with drafting the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; and

Whereas June 22, 2024, is the 80th anniversary of the date on which President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 into law: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the achievements of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 284, chapter 268), commonly known as the "G.I. Bill", in democratizing higher education, increasing home ownership, establishing greater citizenship through economic empowerment, and empowering a generation that would serve for decades to guide the transformation of the United States into a global force for good;

(2) considers the veterans benefitting from the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 on the 80th anniversary of its enactment—

(A) to be equal to the challenge of creating a lasting prosperity for the United States as their forebears; and

(B) to have the opportunity to become the heirs to the Greatest Generation;

(3) affirms the responsibility of Congress to be a faithful steward of educational assistance provided under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to ensure that such assistance endures as an honorable investment of public dollars; and

(4) encourages all people of the United States to celebrate June 22, 2024, as the 80th anniversary of the signing of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

SENATE RESOLUTION 746—COMMEMORATING THE PASSAGE OF 3 YEARS SINCE THE TRAGIC BUILDING COLLAPSE IN SURFSIDE, FLORIDA, ON JUNE 24, 2021

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

S. RES. 746

Whereas June 24, 2024, marks 3 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) 1 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 the State of 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, Vir-

ginia, 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 3 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 747—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF POLLINATORS TO ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES BY DESIGNATING JUNE 16 THROUGH JUNE 22, 2024, AS "NATIONAL POLLINATOR WEEK"

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. BRAUN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 747

Whereas pollinators like native bees, butterflies and moths, birds and bats, and beetles play a vital role in agriculture throughout the United States and help to produce a healthy and affordable food supply while also maintaining the health and diversity of ecosystems;

Whereas various native pollinator species help to reproduce at least 80 percent of flowering plants, making pollinators indispensable for sustaining the biodiversity of natural ecosystems;

Whereas enhancing native pollinator and honey bee populations can result in improved and essential pollination services for neighboring land, including agriculture and wildlife ecosystems;

Whereas it is in the strong economic interest of agricultural producers and consumers in the United States to help ensure healthy, sustainable, pollinator populations, as pollinators add more than \$18,000,000,000 in revenue to crop production in the United States each year, including more than 100 crops that either need or benefit from native pollinators;

Whereas pollinators also contribute to clean air and water, stable soil, and a diversity of wildlife needed for healthy and productive natural ecosystems;

Whereas more than ¼ of North American bumble bees are facing risk of extinction, while iconic species like the North American migratory monarch butterfly and the American bumble bee have declined by 85 percent and 90 percent respectively due to dwindling habitat, disease, and other threats;

Whereas the Western monarch butterfly population has significantly declined from nearly 10,000,000 butterflies in the 1980s to fewer than 2,000 butterflies in 2020, and while numbers have made modest gains in the last

few years, the population of this iconic species remains perilously small and vulnerable to yearly fluctuations;

Whereas nearly 70 native pollinator species are listed by the Federal Government as threatened or endangered, with the rusty patched bumble bee, the Powesheik skipperling, and the Dakota skipper listed within the past decade; and

Whereas declines in the health and population of native pollinators potentially pose a substantial threat to global food webs, ecological diversity, and human health: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for the designation June 16 through June 22, 2024, as “National Pollinator Week”;

(2) acknowledges the significance that all types of pollinators play in sustaining agriculture, promoting biodiversity, and maintaining the overall health of natural ecosystems;

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe Pollinator Week with appropriate ceremonies and conservation and educational activities; and

(4) intends to—

(A) continue working to conserve native pollinator species and their various habitats; and

(B) work to improve the overall understanding of the importance of native pollinators.

SENATE RESOLUTION 748—EXPRESSING THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD NOT ENTER INTO ANY BILATERAL OR MULTILATERAL AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE SECURITY GUARANTEES OR LONG-TERM SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO UKRAINE

Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. PAUL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 748

Whereas the United States has provided more than \$175,000,000,000 in assistance to Ukraine since February 2022;

Whereas Ukraine is not a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization nor party to a mutual defense treaty with the United States that has been ratified by the Senate;

Whereas the Joint Strategic Oversight Plan for Ukraine Response admitted in January 2023 that commingling United States funds in international organization accounts reduces oversight and transparency;

Whereas the publicly available Integrated Country Strategy for Ukraine acknowledged in August 2023 that corruption has been a historic and endemic concern in Ukraine;

Whereas the Department of Defense admitted in January 2024 that the Department of Defense was not able to complete required monitoring for 59 percent of defense articles designated for enhanced end-use monitoring, nearly \$1,700,000,000 of United States-origin equipment;

Whereas Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky's presidential term expired on May 20, 2024, Ukraine has not held elections, and President Zelensky remains in office;

Whereas Ukraine has used United States provided weapons to strike targets within Russian territory since June 2024 without congressional authorization;

Whereas the United States Embassy in Kiev acknowledged in June 2024 that Ukraine is restricting freedom of movement and may prevent United States-Ukrainian citizens from leaving Ukraine;

Whereas the Biden administration has not provided Congress with a defined strategy or goals for United States engagement in Ukraine for more than 2 years;

Whereas the founders of the United States purposefully designed the power to make peace to be shared between the executive and legislative branches;

Whereas the Biden administration announced the signing of the Bilateral Security Agreement Between the United States of America and Ukraine, done at Puglia June 13, 2024 (referred to in this preamble as the “Bilateral Agreement”);

Whereas Article XI of the Bilateral Agreement expresses that any additional implementing agreements or arrangements will remain in effect even if the Bilateral Agreement is terminated, thereby bypassing Congress and tying the hands of future Presidential administrations;

Whereas the preamble of the Bilateral Agreement underscores a broad and “shared commitment to a Europe that is whole, free, and at peace”;

Whereas the preamble of the Bilateral Agreement is dismissive of United States strategic interests and patently inconsistent with the regional prioritization contained in the National Defense Strategy of the United States;

Whereas the preamble of the Bilateral Agreement emphasizes the “importance of holding Russia to account for its aggression . . . consistent with international law”;

Whereas Article II of the Bilateral Agreement states that “[i]t is the policy of the Parties . . . to deter and confront any future aggression against the territorial integrity of either Party”;

Whereas Article II of the Bilateral Agreement leaves open the possibility of United States military engagement in Ukraine;

Whereas the President must seek authorization from Congress for the use of military force for the defense of Ukraine;

Whereas Article II of the Bilateral Agreement seeks to commit the United States to “building a Ukrainian future force that maintains a credible defense and deterrence capability”, including through provision of defense articles and services;

Whereas the indefinite commitment of United States defense articles to Ukraine is inconsistent with defense industrial base capacity and jeopardizes United States military readiness;

Whereas Article II of the Bilateral Agreement expresses that the Biden administration intends to seek additional appropriations from Congress for Ukraine;

Whereas Article V of the Bilateral Agreement commits the United States to Ukraine until “its sovereignty and territorial integrity are fully restored”;

Whereas the Bilateral Agreement concerning asserts that Ukraine's future is in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization;

Whereas the Bilateral Agreement states the United States commits to “deepening partnerships between national guard and border security services” in Ukraine;

Whereas the Biden administration is neglecting to secure the southern border of the United States and is engaged in securing the borders of a foreign nation;

Whereas the Bilateral Agreement reduces access by members of the Armed Forces to professional military education and training by increasing Ukrainian attendance at Department of Defense institutions of professional military instruction;

Whereas Department of Defense institutions of professional military instruction should prioritize attendance and training for members of the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas the Bilateral Agreement states that the United States intends to “explore all possible avenues by which immobilized Russian sovereign assets could be made use of to support Ukraine”;

Whereas any use of Russian sovereign assets as a form of support to Ukraine is escalatory, unprecedented in peacetime, empowers Chinese and Russian alternatives to the Western global financial system, and places United States sovereign assets at risk of Russian retaliation;

Whereas Article VII of the Bilateral Agreement maintains that disputes regarding application of the Bilateral Agreement shall not be referred to “any national or international court, tribunal, or similar body, or any third party for settlement,” thereby bypassing Congress;

Whereas Article IX of the Bilateral Agreement states that it may be “extended by mutual written agreement of the parties,” thereby bypassing Congress;

Whereas the Biden administration reportedly maintains that the Bilateral Agreement is an “executive agreement”, an extraneous and unconstitutional designation carrying no legal weight absent an Act of Congress; and

Whereas the Bilateral Agreement circumvents the requirements of the Treaty Clause of section 2 of article II of the Constitution of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses that—

(A) the United States should not enter into any bilateral or multilateral agreement to provide security guarantees or long-term security assistance to Ukraine; and

(B) the Bilateral Security Agreement Between the United States of America and Ukraine, done at Puglia June 13, 2024 (referred to in this resolution as the “Bilateral Agreement”), will have no force of law until it is submitted to the Senate for ratification as a treaty consistent with the requirements of the Treaty Clause of section 2 of article II of the Constitution of the United States, which requires the advice and consent of the Senate with two-thirds of Senators concurring; and

(2) does not recognize the Bilateral Agreement as a bridge to Ukraine's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

SENATE RESOLUTION 749—RECOGNIZING JUNE 2024, AS “LGBTQ PRIDE MONTH”

Mr. BROWN (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. COONS, Ms. BUTLER, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Mr. CARPER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. OSSOFF, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CASEY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BENNET, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. PETERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. REED, Mr. KELLY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 749

Whereas individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to