

made his first passions preaching and ministry;

Whereas John Lewis fought his first battle against segregation when he was just a teenager, authoring a petition for equal access to his local public library, where African Americans had paid for the construction of the facilities but were banned from checking out books;

Whereas, before his 21st birthday, John Lewis established his commitment to “good trouble” by organizing sit-ins at segregated restaurants and theaters;

Whereas John Lewis helped found the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which advocated for civil disobedience and nonviolent resistance against segregation across the United States, bringing him to the forefront of the struggle of the United States for civil rights;

Whereas John Lewis participated in the 1961 Freedom Rides, which were a series of trips that tested a new desegregation order of interstate transportation facilities and resulted in multiple beatings and the firebombing of the bus that John Lewis was supposed to be riding;

Whereas, at 23 years of age, John Lewis served as the youngest member of the “Big Six”, which planned the 1963 March on Washington, and worked alongside Martin Luther King, Jr., James Farmer, A. Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins, and Whitney Young to advocate for racial equality and justice for all;

Whereas John Lewis courageously led protestors across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama, bravely bearing violence from the police to embody the struggle of the United States to live up to its founding ideals of equal justice under the law;

Whereas the bravery of John Lewis during “Bloody Sunday” led Congress to pass, and President Lyndon B. Johnson to sign into law, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.), ensuring that African Americans have the right to fully participate in the democratic process in the United States;

Whereas John Lewis faithfully served the city of Atlanta between 1977 and 1981, embodying his election night promise to “bring a sense of ethics and moral courage” to the Atlanta City Council;

Whereas John Lewis faithfully served the 5th congressional district of Georgia in the House of Representatives between 1987 and 2020, serving as the “conscience of the Congress” by continuing his pursuit of justice and truth in the capital of the United States; and

Whereas the Senate commends John Lewis for his life and for embodying the spirit of love and dignity through his unceasing advocacy for reconciliation, justice, and the equality of all mankind: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That—

(1) the Senate—

(A) has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable John Lewis, a late Member of the House of Representatives; and

(B) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate—

(i) communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives; and

(ii) transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of John Lewis; and

(2) when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable John Lewis.

SENATE RESOLUTION 661—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF INDEPENDENT LIVING FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES MADE POSSIBLE BY THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990 AND CALLING FOR FURTHER ACTION TO STRENGTHEN HOME AND COMMUNITY LIVING FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. REED, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. JONES, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. COONS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CARPER, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 661

Whereas, in enacting the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.), 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 of 1990 recognized the rights of individuals with disabilities to fully participate in their communities through independent living, equality of opportunity, and economic self-sufficiency;

Whereas, 30 years after the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and 21 years after the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Olmstead v. L.C.*, 527 U.S. 581 (1999), many individuals with disabilities continue to live in segregated institutional settings because of a lack of support services;

Whereas continued instances of segregated institutional settings have hindered the inclusion of individuals with disabilities in communities, schools, and workplaces, undermining the promise of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990;

Whereas people of color with disabilities experience disproportionately greater barriers to service and access;

Whereas, 30 years after the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, some telecommunication, electronic, and information technologies continue to be developed without the goal of full accessibility and inclusion for all people of the United States; and

Whereas, 30 years after the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, many businesses, public and private organizations, transportation systems, and services are still not accessible to all individuals with disabilities: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of independent living for individuals with disabilities made possible by the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.);

(2) encourages all 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 of 1990;

(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 that remain segregated in institutions;

(4) pledges to work with States to improve access to home- and community-based services for individuals with disabilities; and

(5) calls on the Department of Health and Human Services to provide information, resources, and technical assistance regarding home- and community-based services and supports that enable individuals with disabilities to live independently.

SENATE RESOLUTION 662—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH WEEK

Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KING, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. SMITH, Mr. COONS, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 662

Whereas the week of April 6, 2020, is National Public Health Week;

Whereas the theme for National Public Health Week in 2020 is “NPHW @ 25: Looking Back, Moving Forward.”;

Whereas the goal of National Public Health Week in 2020 is to recognize the contributions of public health in—

(1) improving the health of the people of the United States; and

(2) achieving health equity;

Whereas, as of the date of introduction of this resolution, the United States and the global community are responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, which requires support for—

(1) a robust public health workforce;

(2) State, territorial, local, and Tribal health departments, health care workers, public health laboratories, and first responders;

(3) diagnostic testing of new and potential COVID-19 cases and activities related to epidemiology and public health data;

(4) complying with appropriate social distancing and quarantine recommendations;

(5) relieving financial burdens for individuals in the United States hurt by the COVID-19 pandemic, including public health emergency leave;

(6) State Medicaid programs and community health centers to ensure care for vulnerable populations;

(7) collaboration between the Federal Government, State and local governments, schools, businesses, and employers to support public health measures to decrease community spread of COVID-19; and

(8) investment in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, which support infectious disease outbreak preparedness and critical public health infrastructure for State and local health departments and public health laboratories;

Whereas, in 2018, the life expectancy for the population of the United States slightly increased for the first time in 4 years;

Whereas many of the leading causes of death for individuals in the United States result from chronic conditions, which are among the most common, costly, and preventable of all health challenges;