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Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Almighty God, before whose eyes the ages pass, who knows our changing thoughts, help us to remember that You guide the planets and our times are in Your hands. Open our ears to hear Your voice as the Heavens declare Your glory and the flowers speak of Your majesty. As You whisper in the wind, teach us to number our days and to seize the seasons You have given us to serve.

Strengthen our lawmakers for today's work. Give them priorities that honor You, patience to persevere, and humility to build new bridges of cooperation. Lord, empower them to do to others what they want done to themselves.

And, Lord, bring peace to our troubled world.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MULLIN). Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Troy Edgar, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

IMMIGRATION

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, my message today is to the administration and particularly to President Trump, who is very forcefully enforcing the immigration laws that were not enforced in the last administration, a message about bringing justice to some people who have been harmed by the previous administration.

On January 20, President Trump's first day in office, he signed the Executive order that is called Securing Our Borders Executive Order. His Executive order properly instructs the Justice Department and the Department of Homeland Security to "fulfill the requirements of the DNA Fingerprint Act of 2005." That is music to my ears because I have been involved in that issue in regard to the kids who have been lost in this system of immigration that the previous administration has not been able to follow. As I said, that is music to my ears.

For years, my oversight has sounded the alarm on the Customs and Border Protection and the Department of Homeland Security's failure to fully implement the 2005 DNA Fingerprint Act.

I have a lot of whistleblowers come to me on different subjects. Three whistleblowers—Mark Jones, Mike Taylor, and Fred Wynn—disclosed to their superiors that the Department of Homeland Security wasn't following

the 2005 law. In other words, they were not taking DNA from the people whom they were supposed to be keeping track of. Specifically, these whistleblowers disclosed that the government wasn't collecting the DNA from individuals encountered at the southern border like the law requires.

As you might expect, because it happens to so many whistleblowers, instead of being thanked for pointing out this failure, the Department of Homeland Security and Customs and Border Protection officials retaliated against these whistleblowers. That is why you hear me say so often that whistleblowers are a very—I would like to say they love their country. They want to see their government just simply enforce the law. Then we find out, as I am going to show you, how they are treated like a skunk at a picnic.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Taylor had their law enforcement credentials removed. After 30 years of Federal service, Mr. Taylor lost his law enforcement retirement benefits. All three were subject to harassment.

The Office of Special Counsel has the power to investigate and did investigate and substantiated their whistleblower disclosures and that retaliation occurred.

President Trump and this administration, moving so forcefully to see that the laws are enforced, ought to appreciate whistleblowers who are telling the truth about the government not carrying out the law. In this case, I am asking President Trump to immediately remedy the situation of these whistleblowers.

Last year, how I became acquainted with a lot of this—at least the details of it—I hosted an oversight roundtable with these whistleblowers. The roundtable exposed that the Department of Homeland Security and Customs and Border Protection failed to take the DNA of the individuals charged with the tragic murder of Rachel Morin despite having three opportunities to

- This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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take those fingerprints. Had the Biden-Harris Department of Homeland Security and Customs and Border Protection done their job, there is a chance that Ms. Morin would be alive today.

This Executive action couldn't come soon enough. That is why I am pleading with President Trump or his staff to follow up and make sure that justice is brought to these three whistleblowers. Then the President is going to see that the law is enforced. I don't have any doubt about the President seeing that this law is carried out in the future because full compliance with the law will make our border stronger and our citizens safer.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The majority leader is recognized.

HALT FENTANYL ACT

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, in just a few short weeks, President Trump has restored order to the southern border. If initial reports are accurate, approximately 8,450 illegal immigrants were apprehended trying to cross the border last month. Not long ago, Border Patrol would sometimes apprehend that many illegal immigrants in a single day—in a single day.

With less chaos, Border Patrol can focus on the criminals, cartels, terrorists, and traffickers who used to try to hide behind the surges, and that makes our country safer. But we have more work to do. Illegal drugs continue to plague too many communities and take too many Americans' lives. More Americans die of drug overdoses each year than Americans who died in the entirety of the Vietnam war. The New England Journal of Medicine estimated that 22 teenagers died of overdoses each week in 2022. That is an entire high school classroom lost every week to the scourge of drugs. And so many of these tragedies are from a lethal dose of fentanyl in a single pill—fentanyl that can frequently be traced back to the southern border.

This crisis is affecting every part of the country. We have seen it in South Dakota. Police in Sioux Falls seized enough fentanyl to kill 2.5 million people last year. Law enforcement reports that cartels have a presence in our area, and the price of a single pill has dropped from \$40 a few years ago to \$5 per pill today, largely because of increasing supply.

I am grateful for the men and women in law enforcement and first responders who work every day to save lives, and we need to help them get these drugs off our streets and prevent more overdose deaths.

The President is already taking major steps to halt the supply of drugs

flowing across our borders, and, later today, the Senate will vote to begin consideration of the HALT Fentanyl Act, which will provide law enforcement with a critical tool to combat fentanyl.

Until a few years ago, the fentanyl analogs that have killed so many Americans were generally classified as schedule II substances, meaning they were less tightly regulated and violations carried lighter penalties. And if a particular analog was moved to schedule I, cartels would slightly alter the chemical composition of their fentanyl equivalents to avoid a crackdown—changes that made those drugs no less deadly.

But in 2018, President Trump put a stop to that. All fentanyl analogs were temporarily reclassified as schedule I drugs, enabling law enforcement to go after the people bringing this poison to our communities. Congress has extended this provision several times because it works, but the most recent extension expires at the end of this month. It is time that all fentanyl analogs are permanently classified as what they are: the most deadly kind of drugs.

Our colleagues Senators CASSIDY, GRASSLEY, and HEINRICH have put forward a bill to do just that, expanding on Senator JOHNSON's leadership in this area and Senator GRAHAM's good work. The HALT Fentanyl Act would permanently list fentanyl analogs on schedule I. Doing this will help law enforcement keep pace with the evolving threat of fentanyl that is driving drug overdoses in our country.

It has backing from a number of State attorneys general and from law enforcement. Attorney General Bondi has endorsed the bill. It has bipartisan support here in Congress, including bipartisan cosponsorship and strong bipartisan votes in both the Senate Judiciary Committee and in the House of Representatives.

I am also proud that this bill has come to the Senate floor through regular order. The Senate Judiciary Committee held a hearing on fentanyl, where members heard the heart-breaking stories of lives taken or changed forever by deadly fentanyl analogs. The committee held a markup and reported the bill to the floor by a bipartisan vote of 16 to 5, and now we are going to have a debate on the bill here on the floor of the U.S. Senate. And I hope that, in the coming days, we will have a productive process to make a law that will save American lives.

So, Mr. President, I thank Senators CASSIDY, GRASSLEY, and HEINRICH for their leadership on this issue, and Senators JOHNSON and GRAHAM for their work, as well, and I am looking forward to sending the HALT Fentanyl Act to President Trump's desk soon.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Democratic leader is recognized.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, well, last night, reports came out that President Trump is preparing to sign an Executive order to abolish—end—the Department of Education as soon as today. If this report is true, this would be one of the most destructive and devastating steps Donald Trump has ever taken—and the main victims of this decision: American children.

This right here is why every single Democrat said “hell no” to the nomination of Linda McMahon. This is why we did it. Linda McMahon is an Education Secretary who personifies nails on the chalkboard. I have never heard before of a Secretary who wanted a Cabinet job solely for the purpose of detonating the very Agency she seeks to lead. I have never heard of an Education Secretary who wants to give every teacher in America a rotten apple. But this is where we are.

These are not just metaphors of the moment. They are the perils of the present. This would be horrible for our schools, our school leaders, our families, and the children Secretary McMahon is supposed to serve. The blast radius of this order will harm nearly every child, every teacher, every family, and every community in the country.

Don't forget: Defunding education means property taxes will go up to make up the funding gap. Homeowners are about to get blindsided by the toxic brew of seeing their property taxes go up while seeing the quality of many schools that depend on funding go down.

But nobody—nobody—will suffer more from Donald Trump's decision than our kids. Almost 90 percent of the students in America attend public schools, and they will suffer because of what Donald Trump is doing. Why?

The Department of Education is a lifeline for public schools across the country. It is particularly strong in rural areas because there is not much choice. There is one school in the town.

With Federal funding, many rural schools will vanish and some schools will crumble at the foundation, literally. Education is the best investment for turning a struggling community around. With good schools and without the funding to support these schools, our children will be hurt, our country will be worse, and the notion of the American dream will fall by the wayside.

Rural schools will be particularly hard-hit because rural communities often only have one school in the area, and if that disappears, the communities will deteriorate. Kids with special education needs will be left out in

the cold. Public schoolteachers already worked to the bone will be thrown into chaos; class sizes will explode; job training programs will vanish; school districts will be at the mercy of State budgets that are already struggling to fund education; and the albatross of student debt will become insurmountable for tens of millions of Americans, many of whom come from working families.

Every single one of us wants our schools to do better, our students to perform better, and eliminate wasteful spending. Education reform is necessary, but to make things better—to improve education—you do not use a chain saw. Using a chain saw will make things worse because it doesn't discriminate between the funds that are needed and the funds that may be necessary or should be redirected.

Erasing the Department of Education in the blink of an eye is not what education reform looks like. Donald Trump should immediately reverse course before he causes irreparable harm to our students and our classrooms.

Again, let me just repeat that you do not—you do not—hire a Secretary whose purpose—whose very purpose is detonating the very Agency she seeks to lead. That makes no sense.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Now, on Social Security, I want to point my colleagues to a profoundly disturbing report this morning in the Washington Post. This morning we learned that the Acting Head of the Social Security Administration admitted what many of us feared: DOGE is calling the shots and their mistakes are going to put Social Security benefits in danger.

Listen to these stunning quotes from the acting head of the Social Security Administration. He says:

Things are currently operating in a way I have never seen in government before.

He says DOGE are:

[O]utsiders who are unfamiliar with the nuances of [Social Security] programs.

And he admits:

[T]hey will make mistakes.

Well, that is unacceptable. Social Security is perhaps the most sacrosanct program in government. It has helped seniors and people with disabilities for nearly close to a century. Now, for the first time, DOGE is putting Social Security benefits in real danger. The American people are frightened and outraged at the same time. DOGE is spreading outlandish lies about fraud and waste that we all know doesn't actually exist. They are cherry-picking data to spin a fantasy detached from reality so they can again use that chain saw.

Social Security is the last place where a chain saw should be used. Mr. President, the Senate, Democrats and Republicans need to wake up to this crisis. It is a disaster waiting to happen. I urge my Republican colleagues: Are you all fine with this? Are you all

comfortable letting Elon Musk and a bunch of inexperienced people bulldoze their way through Social Security benefits?

Mark my words: If DOGE's chain-saw approach leads to people missing their checks, the uproar from people back home will make all of Washington, DC, go deaf. Let's not kid ourselves: This is all part of the plan for Donald Trump. Donald Trump, Elon Musk, and DOGE are coming for people's Social Security benefits. They want to hide behind the boogeymen of fraud we all know doesn't exist in order to justify stealing people's checks. They are already doing it.

Cutting 7,000 employees from SSA is a benefit cut. Closing field offices and eliminating customer service staff is a benefit cut, and I am alarmed this only might be the beginning.

I yield the floor.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The majority whip.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, the American people know our government is too big, and it spends too much. The American people want to see an end to this wasteful Washington spending. They want Washington to work for them, not for Washington.

President Trump shares those views, and he wants government to work both efficiently and effectively. He is putting a stop to waste, to fraud, and to abuse. Democrats in this body are now, believe it or not, threatening a shutdown—a shutdown of the Government of the United States.

Shutting down the government is not an outcome that President Trump wants. It is not an outcome that any of the Republicans want. It costs money to shut down the government; and then it costs even more money to open the government again.

These shutdown-Democrats are acting irresponsibly. Why are they doing it? Because they want to defend the wasteful Washington spending that has gotten the American people so upset. What kind of waste have people been finding?

Let me point out, Mr. President, what we have been seeing that President Trump and those working with him have been able to find in terms of government waste:

\$2 million to develop sustainable recycle models in the Balkans; \$19 million on biodiversity conversations—conversations on biodiversity in Nepal; \$47 million to improve learning outcomes in Asia; \$1.5 million on “voter confidence” in Liberia, Africa; \$21 million for voter turnout in India.

That is why the Democrats want to shut down the government. They want to continue this reckless Washington spending. They want to stop Republicans from rooting out the waste, the fraud, and the abuse.

This government runs out of money in 8 days. We need to pass legislation to get beyond that, but more and more Democrats in this Congress are calling for a shutdown as this deadline nears. Here is a headline from Politico this past week: ‘Democrats are serious about a shutdown.’

Here is another from The Hill this past week:

Democrats digging in against full-year CR as shutdown deadline ticks closer.

Senator ANDY KIM of New Jersey said:

Yes, Democrats would shut down the government.

Senator CORY BOOKER of New Jersey who is a member of the leadership of the Democratic Party said:

Democrats will use every possible tool to stop President Trump.

Senator JEFF MERKLEY from Oregon, what did he say? He said he is open to shutting down the government.

Democrats in House leadership also refused to come to the table and negotiate a spending deal.

The Senate should reject these reckless efforts. A shutdown strains Border Patrol agents. A shutdown strains our military because we know, Mr. President, Border Patrol agents and our troops will have to work regardless, and they won't get paid during the shutdown. They get paid later, but not during the shutdown. It makes very difficult to make ends meet if the paycheck isn't there at the end of the week.

These brave men and women should not have to pay the price because Democrats hate President Trump. These people make enough sacrifices on behalf of keeping our Nation safe and secure. Congress should be willing to make sure that they get a paycheck, not get caught in political games.

Make no mistake, Mr. President, the American people want President Trump's urgent action. They want it to continue. President Trump is doing exactly what the American people voted for.

Democrats calling for a shutdown are failing the American taxpayers. They are failing our servicemembers, and they are failing our Border Patrol agents. They sat on their hands during President Trump's inspiring address to the Nation the other evening. They oppose the commonsense changes that Americans voted for.

If there is a shutdown, Mr. President, it will be driven by and directed by the Democrats. Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic whip.

TRUMP EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the new Secretary

of Education Linda McMahon made some money on the professional wrestling business—at least, that is what I was told. If that is true, she clearly is ready to rumble when it comes to cutting money for American schools.

It appears that the formula for greatness, which the President is pushing, includes reducing Federal aid to education and cutting medical research. How can you build a greater nation by reducing investment in schools for kids and closing down laboratories that are developing cures for diseases? For my way of thinking, that is exactly the opposite of what we should be doing as a nation.

Of course, I want to stop waste, fraud, abuse, and inefficiency. We are all signed up for that. But eliminating the Department of Education? Press reports that people in this administration are jubilant with the idea of closing down a whole Federal Agency. What are the impacts of that closure? What about the money that is going to school districts in Illinois and across the Nation? If there is a cutback in Federal funds for our school districts—and that would be part of eliminating the Department of Education—that would put more pressure on local property taxpayers to pay more for the schools or to cut back on the salaries of teachers and increase the number of kids in the classroom.

How can that be good for the future of this country? How could you build greatness by closing down schools or increasing the number of kids in a classroom? Penny-wise, pound foolish. It is ridiculous.

It is not the only area. The National Institutes of Health now—I have talked to the researchers in Illinois and across this Nation—they are at their wits end to figure out what to do. This is the leading medical research Agency in the world. And 99 percent of all the new drugs—you know all the drugs you see on television, 99 percent of all these new drugs started at the National Institutes of Health, a Federally supported Agency of researchers who set the standard for the world in medical research. And now they are facing closure of many of their laboratories because of DOGE and Mr. Musk.

So they want to cut money to schools. They want to cut money to medical research. My way of thinking is that is shortsighted as can be. You can't build a great nation that way. That is not the only research.

I want to tell a story about a young lady whose name is Jeannie Klein-Gordon. Jeannie grew up on a dairy farm in Oregon. During her undergraduate years at Oregon State, she became interested in plant pathology or the study of plant diseases and spent time assisting with research at the USDA Agriculture Research Services.

“I really appreciated the environment there,” Klein-Gordon said, of working at ARS during her undergrad years. “Everybody was super nice, very passionate about science and agriculture and helping growers.”

Then it was on to 5 years of doctoral work at the University of Florida before moving to Michigan State University for two shorter postdoctoral stints. From there, she applied for a position as research plant pathologist at the National Center for Agricultural Utilization Research in Peoria, IL, commonly known as the Ag Lab.

Here is what she said:

I spent 11 and a half years [to get] this position, and I got the position of my dreams. This is my dream job.

Jeannie Klein-Gordon moved her family from Michigan to Peoria in December of 2023 and set out to work on research projects. She recently focused on red crown rot, a disease that appeared in Illinois in 2018 and presents a significant threat to the State's multi-billion-dollar soybean industry. The team's experiments looked to develop products for farmers to fight the disease.

That all ended on Thursday, February 13. Klein-Gordon's employment was terminated by email at 10:05 p.m. She was 15 months into a standard 3-year probationary period for government scientists, and she wasn't alone. Other Ag Labs across the United States lost their researchers as well.

You know what else—this is not unique to this young lady—they put on the termination notice that these employees were terminated for poor performance when exactly the opposite is true. They were receiving awards for achievements that they had witnessed and been part of in a short period of time. They were probationary employees, but they were on the track to become full-scale senior researchers.

And now they have been terminated, and it has been announced it was done for poor performance. Why would Elon Musk and the DOGE group want to put poor performance on this? So it disqualifies the employee from receiving unemployment insurance. Poor performance, when it is not true, is now going to be part of her resume record.

The good news is, the courts have stepped in and said, once again, that the Trump administration has overstepped in closing these jobs down. You know, this Ag Lab may sound—as I describe the projects, they sound so far-fetched you wonder, Would we really miss that? Can't the farmers take care of themselves? Well, the honest answer is they need help in research, good research, and the Ag Lab in Peoria is one of the best. Most people don't know it, but the Ag Lab in Peoria is responsible for one of the dramatic breakthroughs of the 20th century. They helped to develop penicillin during World War II.

Penicillin was known before, but it just wasn't developed to the point where it could be administered when a person needed it. It was the Ag Lab in Peoria that took up that challenge, and as a result of taking it up, penicillin was available for our troops in World War II and saved countless lives.

Is research worth it? I think it is. Whether it is ag research or medical re-

search at the NIH, it is fundamental to our future. And these researchers, they don't make a fortune. This young lady put 11 years-plus into her education so that she would have this opportunity to come to Peoria and the Ag Lab. And as far as DOGE is concerned, she is expendable—just another probationary employee, let her go. And, incidentally, on the way out the door, stamp poor performance on her resume so she has to answer for that for the rest of her applications. Why? To deny her unemployment insurance.

Well, I think that is cruel and I think it is shortsighted and I don't think that it builds greatness.

JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

Mr. President, they cheered, everybody in the Chamber, Democrats and Republicans, cheered when the President said that the Mexican cartels responsible for fentanyl coming into the United States were now going to be characterized as terrorist organizations. I joined in that cheer because I know what fentanyl is doing to this country.

We have a bill coming before us this morning. It will extend the coverage of fentanyl analogs, which in chemical terms means somewhat related to fentanyl but not directly. They are going to be put in the category of dangerous category, as they should be. We have extended that over the years.

I don't think that is enough to end the Federal crisis. I think we need to do more, but it is a good start to continue this classification. I will support it. I think we should have considered some amendments to this bill in the Judiciary Committee, and that is why I voted against it in the committee. But I have consistently supported extending this definition of “fentanyl” to include analogs, and I will do it again when it comes to the floor.

But that isn't enough. We can't stop the fentanyl crisis simply by repeating what we have been doing for the last 6 years. We have got to be innovative and thoughtful. If you want to stop the cartels, there are lots of ways to do it. Sign me up if you are going after this terrorist organization, and it is a terrorist organization. But don't overlook the fact that we are complicit in arming these cartels with weaponry. Forty percent of the weapons recovered in the many raids in Mexico of the cartels, 40 percent of those weapons come from where? The United States of America.

We are selling deadly weapons to these cartels that they are using to kill police and soldiers in Mexico. If this is truly a terrorist organization, and I believe it is, it should be treated as such. Let us put an end, once and for all, to Americans who are selling these high-powered weapons into Mexico and arming these cartels so that they can fight law enforcement in that country. That is inconsistent with the goal of ending fentanyl in the United States.

It is a real test. The firearms industry is pretty powerful in Congress, but can we say, once and for all, when it

comes to fentanyl and Mexican cartels: We are not going to be the source of the arsenal for them to fight law enforcement around the world. We are going to stop that. We should do it and do it immediately.

The second thing we ought to consider is that 80 percent of the fentanyl is coming through the internet, it may be coming over the border initially, but it gets to our kids and young people through the internet. So what are we going to do with those social media sources when it comes to the sale of drugs and particularly drugs laced with fentanyl? Will they be held responsible? Not under current law.

Section 230 of our Federal law absolves them from any responsibility for this conduct of selling drugs over the internet, even fentanyl, and that has got to end. Section 230 may have made sense 10 or 20 years ago, but it doesn't make any sense any longer. They have to be part of the solution to the problem of fentanyl.

So it isn't just the analogs. It isn't just the support of Mexican cartels. We have got to get serious about social media as a source of selling drugs and particularly drugs laced with fentanyl. They have got to be part of the solution.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

WAIVING QUORUM CALL

Mr. COTTON. I ask consent the mandatory quorum call be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COTTON. I ask unanimous consent that the scheduled rollcall vote begin immediately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 25, Troy Edgar, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security.

John Thune, Roger Marshall, Tommy Tuberville, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Tim Sheehy, Katie Boyd Britt, Pete Ricketts, Tom Cotton, Kevin Cramer, John Barrasso, James Lankford, Rick Scott of Florida, Jon Husted, Markwayne Mullin, John R. Curtis, Roger F. Wicker, Bernie Moreno.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Troy Edgar, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY), and the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) are necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 53, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 107 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Banks	Graham	Mullin
Barrasso	Grassley	Murkowski
Blackburn	Hagerty	Paul
Boozman	Hawley	Peters
Britt	Hoeven	Ricketts
Budd	Husted	Risch
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Cassidy	Johnson	Schmitt
Collins	Justice	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Sheehy
Cramer	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Marshall	Thune
Cruz	McConnell	Tillis
Curtis	McCormick	Tuberville
Daines	Moody	
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Moreno	Young

NAYS—43

Alsobrooks	Heinrich	Schatz
Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Schiff
Bennet	Kaine	Schumer
Blumenthal	Kim	Shaheen
Blunt Rochester	King	Slotkin
Booker	Klobuchar	Smith
Cantwell	Luján	Van Hollen
Coons	Markley	Warner
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warnock
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Durbin	Murray	Welch
Fetterman	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gallego	Reed	Wyden
Gillibrand	Rosen	
Hassan	Sanders	

NOT VOTING—4

Hirono	Lummis
Kelly	Padilla

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SHEEHY). On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 43.

The motion is agreed to.

The Senator from Alabama.

SUNSHINE PROTECTION ACT

Mr. TUBERVILLE. Mr. President, well, it is that time again. I think I have given this speech three or four times in the last few years.

This weekend, all of America and my constituents back in Alabama will spring forward to daylight saving time. I am working very hard to make this, hopefully, possibly, the last time that we move our clocks. I recently joined my colleague Senator RICK SCOTT to reintroduce for the third time the Sunshine Protection Act to make daylight saving time permanent at the Federal level.

Out of all the legislative efforts I have been part of in my 4 years here in Congress, the thing I hear about the most from my people in Alabama is their desire to lock the clock.

Daylight saving time should be a thing of the past because it literally is a thing of the past. First introduced as a temporary measure during World War I, daylight saving time was originally

called wartime, and it was a way to help conserve fuel during a very different time in this country.

Following the end of World War I, in 1918, the Standard Time Act was enacted to continue daylight saving time nationally, but individual States continued to spring forward and fall back. Then, during World War II, there was a renewed Federal push for full-time daylight saving time, which then was repealed in 1945.

Finally, in 1966, Congress passed legislation to establish national standards for daylight saving time.

All of this is to say that changes to our clock might have made sense when it first began many, many years ago. For one, the American work culture and lifestyle are vastly different than they were 100 years ago.

Plus, a disruptive time change can have serious consequences on human health. Studies have suggested that the disruption of sleep patterns due to the time changes increases the risk of cardiovascular diseases and physical injuries. Northwestern Medicine found that the fall back and the spring forward are connected to a 6-percent spike in fatal car accidents and a 24-percent higher risk of heart attacks as most people change their sleeping habits.

Additionally, the long-term health effects linked to daylight saving time include weight gain, cluster headaches, and depression. The time switch in the fall increases seasonal affective disorder every single year. A study published in 2017 found that the transition from daylight saving time to standard time increased a number of hospital visits for depression by 11 percent.

By making daylight saving time permanent, Americans would enjoy more sunshine in the evenings. This is so important for many Americans who may not get a chance to get outside during the day. It would allow hard-working Americans to go on a run after work or enable dads to play with their kids outdoors or neighbors to grill and do things together outside—what a thought.

Many studies have proven that extra sunlight in the evening can lead to improvements in mental health, physical fitness, economic growth, and well-being.

As a founding member of the Senate MAHA Caucus, I am very passionate about helping to make Americans healthy again. An important part of this is making sure people get enough sleep and more sunlight.

Did you know that vitamin D from the sun is linked to preventing many diseases, including cancer? It is true. And many Americans don't get nearly enough of vitamin D, especially those who work at desk jobs and are inside for most of the day. And that has increased since the invention of what we call the computer.

Locking the clock is an important first step to helping Americans live healthier lives. It is a simple way we could positively impact the day-to-day life of all Americans.

Our farmers are also greatly affected by daylight saving time, as additional sunshine during working hours means more time to work in the fields, which could translate into a more profitable bottom line for anybody who raises crops. As you know, I am all about helping our great farmers.

More daylight in the evening could also decrease expensive energy consumption on farms by reducing the need for artificial lighting and heating. Back in the 1970s, we had an energy crisis. We kept daylight saving time because it saved millions and millions of gallons of fuel.

Experts believe that the time changed twice a year costs the U.S. economy more than \$434 million in lost productivity annually.

It is clear the evidence points to one conclusion: Make daylight saving time permanent. Nineteen States, including my State of Alabama, have already voted and passed legislation to make daylight saving time permanent. They just need Congress—which means us—to vote for it. If we vote for it, it changes, and we would never have to move the clock again.

President Trump has also expressed support for locking the clock. Congress should listen to the people and pass the Sunshine Protection Act to make daylight saving time permanent.

The change would improve our health, strengthen our economy, and benefit our farmers. This is a no-brainer. It is time for America to move forward and stop falling back.

I am looking forward to working with my Senate colleagues to get it completely across the finish line to lock the clock once and for all.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Ms. ROSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY

Ms. ROSEN. Mr. President, I rise today to speak out against the harmful actions taken by the Trump administration and Elon Musk.

What they are doing isn't about government efficiency. They are mass firing the men and women who help provide vital services that countless Nevadans rely on, from Medicaid to food assistance.

This is being felt in nearly every corner of our country. It is impacting our veterans who rely on the VA, our seniors who rely on Social Security and Medicare, our families who rely on Medicaid and CHIP for their children's healthcare, and so many others.

The actions taken by the Trump administration and Elon Musk, an unelected billionaire, are tearing at the fabric of American society. This is no way to run a country, and the people in my State are being hurt in the process.

So, today, I want to focus on a specific aspect of the Trump firings: how

it is impacting veterans, not just veterans across the country but particularly those veterans in Nevada.

Just yesterday, it was reported that Elon Musk and his DOGE tech bros are planning to cut 80,000 employees from the Department of Veterans Affairs—80,000. This is in addition to the 1,000 VA employees they have already laid off, which included people who staffed the Veterans Crisis Hotline.

So maybe Mr. Musk and his team—his team of, as I said, teenybopper tech bros—they don't understand the magnitude of their actions. So let me explain to them what the VA does, what the VA means.

The Department of Veterans Affairs provides critical healthcare to the men and women who were willing to sacrifice their very lives for our Nation and for their families. It provides them with the benefits that they have earned and that they, frankly, deserve. It is quite literally the least that we can, as a nation, do for our veterans.

Firing those employees who work at the VA will hurt our veterans, plain and simple. It will hurt veterans not only because they rely on the VA staff but because many of those who work at the VA are themselves veterans. The VA is the largest employer of veterans in this Nation.

I have heard from so many Nevadans who are feeling the direct impact of these layoffs, and, today, I want to share a couple of stories with you.

Mark Wagstaff, a Marine Corps veteran—a proud Marine Corps veteran—currently lives in Las Vegas. He served our country honorably for 10 years. Even after his service in our military, Mark wanted to still help others, and he transitioned into civilian public service. That is why he recently started working as a lead supply technician at the VA in Las Vegas.

He was proud of his work. He was dedicated to his mission, ensuring that all medical supplies were delivered to the veterans clinics throughout Southern Nevada.

And, Mark, so proud of his job, so happy to be there, did such a great job that he was promoted. When a position in administrative services in North Las Vegas opened up recently, he applied, and he got the job. He was so happy. He was doing meaningful work as a veteran for the veterans. It meant everything to him.

Sadly, this all changed after Donald Trump and Elon Musk started messing with the VA. On February 14, the Valentine's Day present that Mark received from Elon Musk and President Trump was an email informing him that he no longer had a job. Despite receiving an "outstanding" performance review, despite his recent promotion, Mark was being told he was let go due to "poor performance."

By firing him in that way, they also immediately locked him out of all of his work accounts. That means he can't access his termination paperwork. It means he might not even receive his last paycheck.

I want everybody to think about that. Here is a veteran who put his life on the line, proudly served our Nation, was willing to risk everything for all of us, and was fired in the most despicable of ways.

This is beyond shameful. Donald Trump and Elon Musk, who actually don't know a damn thing about service to our Nation, should be ashamed—should be ashamed—on Valentine's Day, no less.

But Mark is not the only one.

Lili Stevenson, a devoted wife of a disabled veteran, who lives in Las Vegas, was also impacted by these unjust layoffs at the VA. She worked at the Henderson Vet Center and recently received feedback in a performance review that indicated she was doing an outstanding job.

For her, this job was more than just a paycheck. She could be working anywhere else and making more money, but she felt a calling to serve her veteran community—our veteran community—a calling that, like Mark, she had answered with passion and commitment.

Despite this, again, on Valentine's Day, she received a termination notice, just like Mark. This firing also falsely claims "poor performance," which does not line up with the facts as Lili knows them.

Lili and her husband—her veteran husband—rely on her income from her job at the VA as their source of income. But now, without a paycheck, she worries about her ability to continue to pay her bills and make ends meet.

Many veterans already face significant challenges in accessing the care and the services that they need. Long wait times for medical appointments, overwhelmed but dedicated staff, and a system already stretched thin have created barriers that delay essential care. But these layoffs—the Trump layoffs—will only worsen an already difficult situation.

The loss of dedicated staff like Mark and Lili and so many others harms the ability of the VA to serve our veterans in a timely, effective, and, I would say, caring and compassionate manner. With these positions being eliminated, there will be fewer hands to process claims, handle scheduling, and make sure that our veterans are getting the care and attention that they deserve. This is going to lead to even longer wait times for veterans and further delays in access to care, resulting in potentially worse health outcomes for our veterans.

It is simply unconscionable that, after years of sacrifice and service, our veterans will suffer due to cuts being made by people like Elon Musk who were never elected by the American people.

So I urge this administration to take immediate action to halt and reverse these unnecessary and, frankly, unjust layoffs.

We must always stand up for our veterans. We must always stand up for the workers who serve them.

God bless our veterans. God bless our troops.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HAGERTY). The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. SCHMITT. Mr. President, I rise to bring attention to the cost-cutting efforts of President Trump and DOGE. A lot has been said about DOGE's work in the media in the last month. The truth is, DOGE is working tirelessly to cancel grants and funding that taxpayers absolutely should not be footing the bill for. I want the American people to know exactly what some of these ridiculous funding items are so here are a few examples from the last couple of weeks.

At NIH, DOGE identified these grants for cancellation this week and last: \$532,000 to "use a mouse model to investigate the effects of cross-sex testosterone treatment"; \$33,000 to test feminizing hormone therapy in the male rat; \$120,000 for personalized 3D avatar tool development focused on gender identities; \$160,000 for researching radicalized sexual discrimination among "young sexual minority men of color"; \$241,000 for an intervention to promote healthy relationships among transgender and gender expansive youth"; \$1.3 million for transforming health for gender-diverse young adults.

DOGE also canceled grants at the Inter-American Foundation that included \$903,811 for alpaca farming in Peru; \$364,500 to reduce social discrimination of recyclers in Bolivia; \$813,210 for vegetable gardens in El Salvador; \$323,633 to promote cultural understanding of Venezuelan migrants in Brazil; \$731,105 to improve marketability of mushrooms and peas in Guatemala; \$677,342 to expand fruit and jam sales in Honduras; \$483,345 to improve artisanal salt production in Ecuador; and \$39,250 for beekeeping in Brazil.

DOGE and EPA are cutting ridiculous grants funding at EPA, which includes the Vermont-based Institute for Sustainable Communities, which has yet to receive \$12.4 million of the \$16 million it was promised under two separate Biden-era grants to serve as the National Environmental Justice Thriving Communities Technical Assistance Center.

Another group losing funding was the San Diego State University Foundation, which was tapped to help bring "environmental justice" to "underserved Tribal, Indigenous, and Pacific island communities" and has yet to receive \$4.2 million of its \$5.1 million in grants.

DOGE is also looking to cut ridiculous DEI programs in the Department of Education. One grant was reportedly funding the training for teachers to "engage in ongoing learning and self-reflection to confront their own biases and racism and develop asset-based anti-racist mindsets."

Additionally, according to DOGE, 4.6 million government credit cards resulted in \$40 billion in spending last year alone.

President Trump and DOGE are saving your taxpayer dollars. Tune back next week for more updates.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, President Trump and Elon Musk and Secretary of Education Linda McMahon have declared war on public education in the United States, plain and simple. They outlined their anti-student, anti-family, anti-educator agenda in Project 2025. Trump vowed to dismantle the Department of Education last month from the Oval Office.

So instead of nominating a Secretary of Education, he picked and Senate Republicans confirmed an executioner of public education. This administration is attempting to dismantle public education in the United States piece by piece.

Well, Trump and Musk and McMahon are about to learn just how important Federal educational funding is to every community in our country. The Department of Education guards the promise of opportunity for future generations. The Department provides \$18 billion a year in funding so that the poorest children in our country can receive the high-quality education to which they are entitled. The Department provides \$15 billion a year in funds and oversight to ensure that students with disabilities across our Nation have meaningful access to quality education. It ensures that teachers are trained, that first-generation students have a chance to go to college, that English learners and rural students receive additional support.

Trump and Musk and McMahon might talk about "efficiency" and "dismantling" the Department of Education, but we know that that is just code for cuts to educational funding for poor children, for disabled children all across our Nation. They don't want to educate; they want to eliminate. They want to loot our country's future which our students depend upon. Children are only 25 percent of our country, but they are 100 percent of our future, and we have to invest in that future, invest in those children.

Ultimately, they want to loot the Department of Education for tens of billions of dollars in order to pay for tax breaks for billionaires and millionaires like Elon Musk. That is what it is all about.

Just last year, the Department of Education provided more than \$720 million to support K through 12 education in Massachusetts alone. And every community across our country receives that funding from the Department of Education.

So who do Trump and Musk and McMahon think will pick up the bill for their cruel and callous cuts? Who do they think is going to pick up the tab? We know who is going to pick up the tab. It is going to be poor communities. It is going to be families with

disabled children. That is who is going to pick up the tab.

And why are they doing it? To get the money from those poor families and to get the money from those families with kids with disabilities to fund tax breaks for billionaires and millionaires. That is what it is all about. It is cruel. It is callous. But it is all about those cuts to education.

And I am hearing from communities who have no idea how they will keep the lights on if this Federal funding disappears. I am hearing from teachers and educators and families who are terrified that if the teachers are laid off, their students will not receive the services they need. I am hearing from parents of those who need this educational funding. They need to ensure that those programs are there.

But at the end of the day, we know what it is all about. It is to get that funding so that they can then voucherize the public school system, take the money from the public schools and put it over in vouchers. And private companies will begin to benefit from all of that funding, and the remainder will just go to the billionaires for the tax breaks.

And Trump and Musk and McMahon's evil plan to lock the promise of education behind an ivory tower, accessible only to those born into the right circumstances, it is just wrong. It is just plain wrong.

Massachusetts is the birthplace of public education. We are the top performer in the country in math and reading because we invest in students, educators, schools, and communities. We do not believe in draconian cuts or in fueling discrimination in schools. Over the Boston Public Library, the inscription reads:

The Commonwealth requires the education of the people as the safeguard of order and liberty.

While Trump tries to destroy order and liberty in this country, we will fight to protect the education of the people.

You want a fight, President Trump? You want a fight, Secretary McMahon? You have got a fight. You are not going to be allowed to dismantle the Department of Education because, with that, you would be dismantling the hope that every family has that their child may fully realize the American dream.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

UKRAINE

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I was glad to see President Zelenskyy clearly express his gratitude to President Trump and the American taxpayer for our support for the country of Ukraine over the last 3 years.

There has been much discussion in international communities and here at home on the war between Russia and Ukraine, which has now been going on for 3 long years. It has cost hundreds of thousands of lives on both sides, with millions of people displaced as a result

of the war. Through it all, the Ukrainian people have demonstrated extraordinary courage and resilience.

But one thing is clear: It is time for the war in Ukraine to end. President Trump is right. But the more difficult question is, How?

Years ago, I recall GEN David Petraeus, the leader of our military and Central Command, heading up our efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan, was asked the question: How does the war end?

He said: You tell me how the war ends. Wars are easy to start and hard to conclude.

This is the most difficult question of all—how does it end?

We should all be grateful to President Trump for taking on the difficult but essential task of brokering a peace agreement to end this devastating war. During the contentious meeting at the Oval Office last week, President Trump commented that he hoped to “be known and recognized as a peacemaker.” Well, this would be no small feat, but it is the right position to take.

It is not hard to look at this incredible devastation—the massive casualties, the human misery and suffering of the last 3 years—and understand that it is time for the bloodshed to end. But it will take both sides, Ukraine and Russia, to accomplish this goal. Ukraine cannot do it on its own.

President Trump was correct to point out to President Zelenskyy last week during this high-intensity meeting in the Oval Office—he said: I have to align myself with both of you in order to make a deal.

President Trump’s skill at making deals is famous, but this would be the crowning achievement of his life if he is able to make this happen.

But the point is, in order to achieve a lasting peace, both sides of the conflict must be willing to sit down and negotiate and make concessions no matter how hard that is.

I am glad to see that President Zelenskyy has indicated a willingness for Ukraine to do so in part through a critical minerals arrangement with the U.S. Government. Such a deal would compensate the United States and its taxpayers for our many years of military and economic support for Ukraine. It would actually be a vested interest that the United States would have every reason to want to protect in the future. Some have called that an implicit security arrangement.

Perhaps most importantly, though, in order to ensure a lasting peace, there must be some real and tangible and enforceable security assurances for Ukraine. To put this in the proper context, we have to consider history, the events that led us up to this point.

In 1994, the United States, Russia, and Britain signed something called the Budapest Memorandum. This was shortly after the fall of the Soviet Union. As the Soviet Union broke up, it turned out that Ukraine, which was

formerly part of the Soviet Union, had the third largest nuclear weapons stockpile in the world.

The Budapest Memorandum was an agreement between the United States, the United Kingdom, and Russia that if Ukraine would give up its nuclear weapons, its territorial integrity and independence would be preserved and respected.

This was a historic point in world history. It was an important step toward nuclear nonproliferation and prevented the rise of a major third nuclear power in Eastern Europe. But, unfortunately, Russia proceeded to violate that same agreement in 2014 with the annexation of the Crimean Peninsula, and then, as we know, the Russian Government, led by Mr. Putin, violated that agreement a second time in February of 2022 with its invasion of Ukraine.

If Russia was unwilling to honor the commitments it made in the Budapest Memorandum in 1994 by its invasion of Crimea in 2014 and its invasion of Ukraine as a nation in 2022, how can Ukraine be assured that Russia will honor a peace agreement brokered in 2025? That, perhaps, is the single most important question that we need to ask.

Given the history and pattern of behavior by Russia, if Zelenskyy does not receive adequate security assurances, will this incentivize him to do other things to protect and preserve his nation—for example, to reacquire a nuclear weapons program against an existential threat? We know that President Zelenskyy himself has floated this as a possibility, and more recently, the newly elected Chancellor of Germany had suggested that both Germany and the United Kingdom would share, perhaps, their nuclear weapons capabilities with Ukraine, which would be a dramatic and dangerous development.

But that is not all. We have to keep in mind that both President Zelenskyy and President Putin are not fighting this war in some sort of vacuum. Allies of the United States and adversaries alike around the world are watching.

Will our actions in Ukraine suggest to allies in South Korea, for example, that they should pursue their own nuclear weapon capability, especially in light of the North Korean nuclear program, which receives Russian assistance?

Will more citizens of Taiwan cast their vote for representatives pushing closer alignment with the People’s Republic of China as the most prudent way for their people to maintain a guarantee against a catastrophic war in the Indo-Pacific?

Seeing that unanswered aggression is awarded, would President Xi be emboldened to seize Taiwan, as he has made clear he intends to do one way or the other?

These are just a few of the unintended consequences that could play out depending on how these peace negotiations transpire and how they develop.

We, the duly-elected representatives of the American people, must ask ourselves: Will a world of unreliable security assurances, of greater prospects of nuclear proliferation, of insufficient deterrence in the face of unprovoked aggression, result in a safer world for our children and grandchildren?

Well, given these difficult but necessary questions, I would once again applaud President Trump for taking the initiative of embracing peace through strength. His approach is the correct one, and he is right that an important piece of this is that our NATO allies—who, in fact, live in Europe, where Ukraine is located—need to increase their contribution to our collective security under the North Atlantic Treaty alliance. It is through strength we can guarantee peace both in Europe and around the world.

The suffering resulting from the Russian invasion of Ukraine on two occasions—2014 and 2022—has been devastating not only for Ukrainians but also for Russians as well, who have lost hundreds of thousands of casualties in the process.

President Trump pointed out during the meeting with President Zelenskyy that both sides are losing “1,000, 2,000” soldiers a week. “As we sit here and talk, people are being shot and dying on the battlefield.”

What President Trump is doing to secure peace in this dangerous world is an act of moral leadership and I believe divinely inspired.

Jesus said in the Beatitudes:

Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called sons of God.

If President Trump is successful in securing a lasting peace, I, for one, think he will have earned the Nobel Peace Prize.

As President Zelenskyy himself said in the Oval Office—he said:

If President Trump [can] bring peace to our country, I think he will be on this wall.

He was, of course, referring to the walls of the Oval Office. They have pictures of historic American Presidents who have done great and important things.

It is my sincere hope that President Zelenskyy and President Putin will both accept the olive branch offered by President Trump by coming to the table and by making the necessary, enforceable concessions to ensure a lasting peace.

I yield the floor.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

(Mr. CORNYN assumed the Chair.)

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HAGERTY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

HALT FENTANYL ACT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, last week, I led my colleagues in reporting

a bill that is entitled the “HALT Fentanyl Act.” This bill was reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

This is a battle-tested bipartisan bill that passed the House of Representatives with a supermajority of votes, including 98 Democrats voting in favor of the bill. If you have been involved with this issue over the last 3 or 4 or 5 years, you would know that bipartisan fentanyl legislation has been hard to come by. But I am pleased to see that this bill has seven Democratic cosponsors here in the Senate and had nearly half the Democrats in my committee vote in favor of it.

I want to thank all my Democratic colleagues for working with us on such a vital piece of legislation. I think you all know the statistics: About 70,000 of the 100,000 people that die of drug overdose are dying because of fentanyl.

The HALT Fentanyl Act does three things. First, it makes permanent the class scheduling of fentanyl-related substances. This is the same classwide scheduling that occurred during the first Trump administration and has been continued nine times by Congress on a short-term basis. This legislation would eliminate that from time-to-time scheduling of fentanyl analogs, and that is why permanent legislation is so important.

Second, the bill confirms the sentencing penalties the Federal courts have long applied to fentanyl-related substances. And thirdly, the bill creates a streamline registration process for studying schedule I controlled substances.

Classwide scheduling has been a successful policy. It has been a success in stopping the creation of fentanyl-related substances that would have otherwise killed countless Americans.

If you don't believe me, I would like to have you listen to Dr. Tim Westlake. Dr. Westlake is the inventor of the classwide scheduling system the DEA adopted. He came before my committee and testified:

[T]hese efforts have resulted in shutting down the creation and flow and very existence of new fentanyl related substances into the [United States]. It's why Congress must act to finally make permanent this temporary policy.

I began by saying that bipartisan fentanyl legislation has been very hard to come by. I am proud to lead the HALT Fentanyl Act with Senators HEINRICH and CASSIDY. That is one Democrat and one Republican.

Our bill has the support of the leading law enforcement organizations. These 12 organizations have called on us here in the Congress to “advance this critical legislation without delay or modification.”

Our bill also has the support of an organization called Facing Fentanyl. That is a coalition supported by over 200 family groups impacted by fentanyl. They “stand in full support of the HALT Fentanyl Act as it is currently written, without amendments.”

I have also received over 100 individual letters from parents who have lost their children to fentanyl poisoning.

Our bill also has the support of the medical community.

The HALT Fentanyl Act is truly a bipartisan compromise, bringing together stakeholders and Members from across the spectrum.

During the last 4 years, Senate Democrats couldn't be bothered to bring this bill or any other permanent legislation to schedule fentanyl to the floor for a vote, and that was the situation even after HALT passed the House with 74 Democrats voting in favor and even with the Biden administration's coming out in support of the bill—all taking place in the last Congress.

So the time has surely come. This is long overdue legislation, and I urge my colleagues to move to and support this bill. If we can't come together to pass this battle-tested bipartisan legislation, then we will have failed the American people and made the environment for even more people to die of drug overdoses and fentanyl poisoning. We owe it to the hundreds of thousands of families who have lost loved ones to this very poison. We owe it to our constituents. It is time that we found the will to act, and now is that time to act.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WAIVING QUORUM CALLS

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls with respect to the cloture votes on the Chavez-DeRemer nomination and the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 18, S. 331, be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we move to begin the vote right now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE ON EDGAR NOMINATION

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Edgar nomination?

Mr. LANKFORD. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY), the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA),

and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 108 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Banks	Graham	Mullin
Barrasso	Grassley	Murkowski
Blackburn	Hagerty	Paul
Boozman	Hawley	Peters
Britt	Hoover	Ricketts
Budd	Husted	Risch
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Cassidy	Johnson	Schmitt
Collins	Justice	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Sheehy
Cramer	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Marshall	Thune
Cruz	McConnell	Tillis
Curtis	McCormick	Tuberville
Daines	Moody	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young
Fischer	Moreno	

NAYS—43

Alsobrooks	Heinrich	Schatz
Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Schiff
Bennet	Hirono	Schumer
Blumenthal	Kaine	Shaheen
Blunt Rochester	Kim	Slotkin
Booker	King	Smith
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Van Hollen
Coons	Luján	Warner
Cortez Masto	Markey	Warnock
Duckworth	Merkley	Warren
Durbin	Murphy	Welch
Fetterman	Murray	Whitehouse
Gallego	Ossoff	Wyden
Gillibrand	Reed	
Hassan	Rosen	

NOT VOTING—4

Kelly	Padilla
Lummis	Sanders

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORENO). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 29, Lori Chavez-DeRemer, of Oregon, to be Secretary of Labor.

John Thune, Markwayne Mullin, Cindy Hyde-Smith, John Barrasso, Mike Lee, Katie Britt, Mike Crapo, Bill Hagerty, Steve Daines, Jim Banks, Eric Schmitt, Tommy Tuberville, Chuck Grassley, Ashley B. Moody, Roger Marshall, John R. Curtis, Bernie Moreno.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Lori Chavez-DeRemer, of Oregon, to be Secretary of Labor, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) and the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) are necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 66, nays 30, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 109 Ex.]

YEAS—66

Banks	Grassley	Ossoff
Barrasso	Hagerty	Peters
Bennet	Hassan	Ricketts
Blackburn	Hawley	Risch
Boozman	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Britt	Hoeven	Rounds
Budd	Husted	Schiff
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Schmitt
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Collins	Justice	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Kaine	Shaheen
Cortez Masto	Kennedy	Sheehy
Cotton	Lankford	Slotkin
Cramer	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Marshall	Thune
Cruz	McConnell	Tillis
Curtis	McCormick	Tuberville
Daines	Moody	Warner
Ernst	Moran	Warnock
Fischer	Moreno	Whitehouse
Gallego	Mullin	Wicker
Graham	Murkowski	Young

NAYS—30

Alsobrooks	Heinrich	Paul
Baldwin	Hirono	Reed
Blumenthal	King	Sanders
Blunt Rochester	King	Schatz
Booker	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cantwell	Luján	Smith
Coons	Markey	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warren
Durbin	Murphy	Welch
Gillibrand	Murray	Wyden

NOT VOTING—4

Fetterman	Lummis
Kelly	Padilla

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 66, the nays are 30.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Lori Chavez-DeRemer, of Oregon, to be Secretary of Labor.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

HALT ALL LETHAL TRAFFICKING OF FENTANYL ACT—Motion to Proceed—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to legislative session to resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 331, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 18, S. 331, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 18, S. 331, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes.

John Thune	Roger Marshall	Tommy Tuberville
Cindy Hyde-Smith	Tim Sheehy	Katie Britt
Tim Sheehy	Katie Britt	Tom Cotton
Katie Britt	Tom Cotton	Pete Ricketts
Pete Ricketts	Kevin Cramer	John Barrasso
John Barrasso	James Lankford	Rick Scott of Florida
James Lankford	Rick Scott of Florida	Jon Husted
Rick Scott of Florida	Jon Husted	Markwayne Mullin
Jon Husted	Markwayne Mullin	John R. Curtis
Markwayne Mullin	John R. Curtis	Roger F. Wicker
John R. Curtis	Roger F. Wicker	Bernie Moreno

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 18, S. 331, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY), the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA), and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) are necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 82, nays 12, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 110 Leg.]

YEAS—82

Alsobrooks	Graham	Murray
Baldwin	Grassley	Ossoff
Banks	Hagerty	Paul
Barrasso	Hassan	Peters
Bennet	Hawley	Reed
Blackburn	Heinrich	Ricketts
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Risch
Blunt Rochester	Hoeven	Rosen
Boozman	Husted	Rounds
Britt	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Budd	Johnson	Schatz
Cantwell	Justice	Schmitt
Capito	Kaine	Schumer
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Collins	Kim	Scott (SC)
Coons	King	Shaheen
Cornyn	Klobuchar	Tillis
Cortez Masto	Lankford	Sheehy
Cotton	Lee	Slotkin
Crapo	Luján	Smith
Cruz	Marshall	Sullivan
Curtis	McCormick	Thune
Daines	Moody	Tillis
Durbin	Moran	Tuberville
Ernst	Moreno	Whitehouse
Fischer	Mullin	Wicker
Gallego	Murkowski	Young
Gillibrand	Murkowski	

NAYS—12

Booker	Merkley	Warnock
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Hirono	Schiff	Welch
Markey	Van Hollen	Wyden

NOT VOTING—6

Cramer	Kelly	Padilla
Fetterman	Lummis	Warner

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUDD). On this vote, the yeas are 82, the nays are 12.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

TRUMP ADMINISTRATION

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I am a big Boston Red Sox fan, and one of the most famous players in Red Sox recent history is Manny Ramirez. Manny Ramirez was a good baseball player, but he had a habit of doing some pretty ridiculous things on the field and off the field that were really detrimental to the team, some really bizarre on-field behavior—cutting off throws from other outfielders before they got to the infield—and bizarre off-the-field behavior. It disrupted the team.

It became so regular that a phrase was adopted amongst the Red Sox fans: “That is just Manny being Manny.” And over the years, it just was accepted that every year, Manny Ramirez was going to do a whole bunch of stuff that was really detrimental to the team, and over time, it just kind of became accepted that that was a fact of life, a way of life with Manny Ramirez. As time went on, people reacted with less hostility. It barely got noticed in some cases when he was engaged in these detrimental forms of conduct.

I tell that story because it stands for kind of a universal concept. When bad behavior gets normalized, it no longer feels like bad behavior even if that behavior is hurting people.

Today, the world is littered with corrupt governments, governments where the leaders and the really rich men who surround the leaders—the oligarchs—they steal from people. That is what they do. The leaders and the leaders’ friends just keep a hand constantly in the government treasury, and they steal taxpayer dollars. They rig the rules of the economy in order to make themselves fabulously rich. They hurt the citizens of those countries.

Vladimir Putin, for instance, has never had a job outside of government, but he is reportedly worth \$200 billion. One of his many houses cost \$1.4 billion to build. Supposedly, the landscaping costs on an annual basis for that house are \$2 million alone. That \$1.4 billion house was paid for by money he stole from the Russian treasury. In other words, he stole it from the Russian people.

Putin and his friends have been doing it for so long and doing it so openly and brazenly—Putin, for instance, wears a watch that retails for half a million dollars even though his official

salary is only \$140,000. They have been doing this so openly and brazenly, they are so public in their corruption in Russia, that it is just accepted; it is just mainstream, the fact that Putin and his cronies steal from the Russian people.

That is what is happening in America today. It is heartbreaking for me to say this, but in the first 6 months of the Trump Presidency, Trump and Elon Musk and their billionaire friends have engaged in a stunning rampage of open public corruption. It is not fundamentally different than what happens in Russia. These are efforts to steal from the American people to enrich themselves.

Their strategy is to do it all out in the open, to do it at such a dizzying pace that the country just gets overwhelmed or anesthetized or lulled into a sense that we just all have to accept the corruption or, maybe more charitably, that this is just how government works; that government is just corrupt. So the fact that it is happening out in the open instead of happening secretly—well, it is really nothing new.

But this is not how government works. The things that have happened over the last 6 weeks are unprecedented. The President and his billionaire friends are not supposed to steal from us. They are not supposed to use their power and their access to power, their access to government levers, to rig the rules to enrich themselves. That has always been wrong, it is still wrong, and we do not have to accept this.

So in the next few minutes, I want to try out an exercise. I want to try to lay out for you as quickly as I can just some of the most significant instances of blatantly corrupt activity that have happened in just the first 6 weeks of Trump's Presidency. When you see it all together, there is no way to avoid a simple conclusion: This White House is on its way to being the most corrupt in the history of the country. And just because they are doing it out in the open for everybody to see doesn't mean it is not corrupt.

My hope is that if you see it all in one place, the gravity of this moment may hit you. My hope is that my colleagues and the public choose not to normalize a President or his advisers using the Oval Office as a blunt mechanism to make themselves even wealthier.

It is our decision—our decision—to have zero tolerance for corruption. It is also our decision to just decide to become a place like Russia where our leaders are allowed to routinely steal from us.

So this is a heartbreakingly long list. This is just 20 or so examples of corrupt behavior in the first 6 weeks of the Trump Presidency.

Here it goes. We are going to start on January 17. On January 17, Trump launches the meme coin. This is maybe the most corrupt of all of the acts because—what is the meme coin?—the

meme coin is essentially a mechanism by which Russian oligarchs or corporate CEOs can literally send money privately directly to Donald Trump. Nobody knows who buys the meme coin, but Trump makes money when people buy it. So it is just an open sewer valve that allows for anybody who is trying to influence the Trump administration to be able to secretly funnel money to Donald Trump.

He reserves 80 percent of the coin. He waits to release that coin until the price jumps back up again, which essentially means he is waiting for people who want favors from him to buy a bunch of the coins to inflate the value so that he releases more and makes more money.

It is a disgusting kind of corruption because this is essentially Trump just posting his Venmo for anybody secretly to wire him as much money as they want. We have never seen something like this before, where anybody who has anything to gain from the Trump administration, through a manipulation of the value of Trump's meme coin, can funnel money directly to the President, whisper in his ear: That was me. That was me that purchased all that coin that jumped up the value that allowed you to release new coin. Hey, take care of me on the back end.

On January 20, when he is sworn in, he institutes his new energy agenda. Now, open reporting suggested that during the campaign, he met with the oil and gas industry, and they cut a deal in which the oil and gas industry would give him a billion dollars of campaign contributions in order to receive favorable treatment when Trump was sworn in.

Guess what happens on January 20. Trump unveils his energy strategy. What does it do? It preferences oil and gas, and it punishes oil and gas's competitors. It, for instance, freezes all permits on wind projects, both for the land and the sea. It undercuts permitting processes, not for oil and gas, but for oil and gas's competitors.

Oil and gas got exactly what they asked for. They gave a campaign contribution, and they got the favorable treatment.

Five days later, Trump fires 17 inspectors general. What do inspectors general do? They look for corruption inside of these Agencies. What do you do if you are trying to engage in corruption, if you are trying to steal from the American people, you fire the inspectors general.

Two days later, on January 27, Trump fires Gwynne Wilcox from the NLRB. This is the National Labor Relations Board. When she is fired, the

National Labor Relations Board cannot function any longer. Why does this matter? Because the person that has been put in charge of reviewing the hirings and firings of these Agencies is Elon Musk who, by the way, has lots of cases before the NLRB—so do the people that are standing behind Trump

during the inauguration. Almost all of them have active cases before the NLRB. The billionaires supporting Donald Trump now don't have to worry about the NLRB because, on January 27, the NLRB is rendered powerless.

Three days later, on January 30, Trump awards more than \$800,000 worth of stock to several of the board members of the Trump Media & Technology Group. This is the publicly traded company behind his social media platforms.

So now, his Cabinet members, people like Kash Patel and Linda McMahon, are owning equity in Trump's media platform—equity that can be cashed out, sold to people who want to buy them out of their interest at any time. Those people who might want to buy them out—Cabinet members—could be individuals with issues before the Department of Education, before the FBI—yet another avenue in which people who have influence, who want to gain influence inside the Trump administration have a conduit to be able to move cash from their pocketbooks, from their treasury, from their bank accounts into the bank accounts of Trump Cabinet members.

Shortly thereafter, we start to see the weaponization of the DOJ. On February 23, a civil complaint from DOJ that had been pending against SpaceX, Elon Musk's signature company, is dropped. Eight days later, the DOJ drops a case against a Republican Congressman.

On February 19, 2 or 3 weeks later, the DOJ opens up something called Operation Whirlwind, which seeks to target anyone who dares to try to obstruct or criticize the work of Elon Musk and DOGE.

Over the course of the first few weeks, the DOJ has turned into an entity that drops cases against those who are loyal to Donald Trump and pursues aggressively investigations against those who are trying to criticize Donald Trump.

On February 1, Trump fires the Director of the CFPB and announces plans to shut down—to shutter—the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. Again, very much like the NLRB, this is an Agency that was, at the moment that it was rendered powerless, investigating Elon Musk and many of the biggest financial backers of Donald Trump. So, once again, those that have access to Donald Trump, the billionaires that are close to him, now don't have to worry about labor violations being investigated by the NLRB. Now, they don't have to worry about consumer actions being taken against them by the CFPB.

On February 4, there is the first of two extraordinary meetings in the White House in which Donald Trump convenes his business partners—his business partners—the Saudi golf league and the PGA, to try to negotiate a solution to the dispute between those two golf leagues. Why? Because Trump has a business interest in that

dispute being resolved. The Saudi golf league plays tournaments at Trump's courses in the United States. And so, if the White House, using its official power, can try to negotiate a settlement between those two groups, Trump stands to make money.

On February 6, something absolutely stunning happens. Pam Bondi, the AG, issues a memorandum in which she proposes to dull the criminal enforcement of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

If you are representing a foreign government before the United States, you have to register so that we know if you are acting on behalf of American interests or you are acting on behalf of foreign interests.

In the prior Trump administration, Trump officials got in big trouble for secretly working for and getting paid by foreign governments without registering.

Well, what has Trump announced? That they are going to limit the applicability of the enforcement of that statute, making it much easier for Trump's friends, for his MAGA crowd, for the people who show up to Mar-a-Lago to get paid quietly by foreign governments in order to influence Donald Trump.

On February 10, maybe aside from the meme coin, the most stunning act of corruption—the Eric Adams quid pro quo, in which Eric Adams, indicted for corruption, is let off the hook. His charges are dismissed in exchange for the mayor's pledge of political loyalty to Donald Trump. They literally went on TV and announced the deal—that they were getting rid of the charges against Eric Adams as long as the mayor pledges political loyalty to the President.

That was so corrupt that six or seven DOJ officials resigned because they refused to withdraw those charges. But the deal went through because the seventh or the eighth or the ninth official finally filed the withdrawal.

And now, in America, it is 100 percent clear, if you want to get away with corruption, if you want to steal from your constituents and you are an elected official in this country, all you have to do is just sign up for political loyalty to Donald Trump, and he will instruct the Department of Justice to let you get away with it.

On February 10, Donald Trump directs the DOJ to pause enforcement of U.S. laws that prohibit companies from paying bribes overseas. Come on—like come on. He instructs the DOJ to pause enforcement of U.S. laws that prohibit companies from paying bribes overseas.

Here is an example. Goldman Sachs was engaged in outright bribery. They were paying bribes to Malaysian officials so that they could get a contract to manage the resources of the Malaysian sovereign wealth fund.

American companies should not be overseas bribing foreign governments. That compromises America's reputation and America's national security.

But now, you are going to pause enforcement of the laws that stop American companies from bribing foreign governments because corruption is now being normalized.

This is what you do if you want to normalize corruption; it is that you make it legal for American companies to engage in corruption overseas. That makes it easier for Trump to get away with corruption here.

Two days later, on February 12, the announcement comes out that the State Department is going to buy \$400 million in armored Teslas.

OK, so now it is getting even more blatant. It is getting even more brazen. The State Department is just going to buy a whole bunch of product from Elon Musk—product that they were not previously scheduled to buy.

It is true that the Biden administration had a blueprint that it was going to buy some electric vehicles, but it was around \$483,000 worth of vehicles. Trump revises that blueprint of spending so that now the Federal Government is going to spend \$400 million on armored Teslas from Elon Musk.

Let's see. That is February 12. That same day, Elon Musk's people infiltrate the Department of Labor, and reporting suggests that, during that infiltration, Elon Musk's personal representatives get access to enforcement information at OSHA, not only against Elon Musk's companies—and, by the way, SpaceX has an employee injury rate that is nine times higher than the industry average—but, also, workplace safety violations against Elon Musk's competitors.

Here is the message: If you are close to Donald Trump personally, if you support him politically, you can get secret access to enforcement data against your companies and your companies' competitors. That is what happens on February 12.

Three days later, there is some suspicious firings at the FDA—again, related to Elon Musk's personal financial interests. Elon Musk owns a medical device company called Neuralink. It is currently being reviewed by the FDA. And guess what. On February 15 and 16, all over a weekend, there are 20 people fired from the FDA's Office of Neurological and Physical Medicine Devices—fired by DOGE, run by Elon Musk.

Clear message: You are going to get fired if you aren't on the right side of Elon Musk's application.

Now, whether that was explicit or not, if the guy who is firing you has a pending application before your Department, aren't you going to think twice? Aren't you going to think twice about ruling against his interests?

This is why this is unprecedented. It feels normal because it has been happening every day. But never before in American history have we allowed someone who has a pending application for approval of a medicine or a medical device to be able to personally decide who gets hired and who gets fired at

the regulatory Agency making the decision over that medical device.

But, now, this stuff is happening every day because, on February 15, as well, that same weekend, there is an announcement that the FDA cuts are going to be even deeper, perhaps as big as 50 percent. That means that hundreds of drugs and devices won't get approved at the FDA.

And you know who benefits from that? The folks that are selling the snake oil products.

And guess who is selling the snake oil products? The people who work for Donald Trump selling "vita gummy scams." The Director of FBI is selling vaccine reversal pills. When the FDA gets gutted, it is the people who sell those unregulated products who stand to gain.

On February 19, 4 days later, we find out that the IRS is going to be cut by 7,000 people, and the biggest chunk of the folks who are going to be laid off are the people who do the audits of the billionaires and the millionaires and the corporations.

So, once again, Elon Musk and the people standing behind Donald Trump on inauguration day are going to get off because the IRS just had its enforcement powers—its audit powers—absolutely gutted.

That same day, on February 19, we start to receive word that advertising on Elon Musk's platform is starting to grow again. And the reporting on February 19 indicates that American companies have come to the collective decision that they need to keep advertising on Elon Musk's platform because Elon Musk has so much regulatory power inside the Federal Government that they need to make sure that they are paying Musk through Twitter and through X, so that if they ultimately need something from the Federal Government, they can get it.

This, again, is why we have never, ever in the history of this country allowed for the richest man in the world, somebody who controls major companies, to also have an official position inside the government, because, of course—of course—it opens up these clear avenues where people are going to do business with him privately to try to curry favor with him publicly.

I am not done. It just keeps going. The next day, on February 20, the CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunizations Practices' monthly meeting is canceled and not rescheduled.

So we were very worried that Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., who makes money off of his attacks on vaccines, would continue those attacks when he took over HHS because, if faith in vaccines continues to plummet, it is very likely that RFK, Jr., will make money. Why? Because the not-for-profit that he will likely return to—the company that he will return to after he leaves—makes money as vaccine misinformation spreads, and he also continues to collect fees for referring cases to a company that handles claims of personal injury due to vaccines.

And so when the CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices is canceled, it is a clear indication that, yes, this campaign of assault on vaccines is going to continue, which—not surprisingly—is likely to make RFK, Jr., even more money.

On February 26, we see Trump's MAGA hats that are for sale on his website displayed in the Oval Office. And it is just a reminder that so many people inside Trump's universe continue to sell merchandise on the side in order to make money.

Donald Trump has always done this, and we have just kind of accepted it, even though it is a kind of corruption in and of itself. But Kash Patel, the Director of the FBI, is still selling Kash-branded merchandise, even while he is going to run the FBI. Elon Musk and others are selling DOGE merchandise.

So as they trumpet their brand inside the government, they are making money off their brand outside of the government. On February 26, maybe the third most significant brazen corruption happens. News breaks that Elon Musk is just going to have the FAA cancel a contract with Verizon that has been in the works for years and instead just substitute in Starlink for Verizon. Just extraordinary that this is happening in plain view of everybody.

Elon Musk takes his private company, uses his access to government to just shove out of the way his competitors and instead insert himself and his company. Again, we have never seen this ever before in American history, and now it is happening on a daily basis.

And now we get to this week. This week, Wired reports that guests are paying millions of dollars to dine with Donald Trump at Mar-a-Lago, and business leaders are being targeted with advertisements that sell access to a one-on-one meeting with the President of the United States for \$5 million.

Come on, like seriously, there are advertisements that say if you are a business CEO and you pay \$5 million to Donald Trump, you can get a meeting with him. Like, this isn't OK. And yet because it happens every single day, every single day, they are asking for us to pretend that this is normal.

This is just 6 weeks. It is just 6 weeks, and the last thing on the list is an offer to meet with the President for a million dollars or \$5 million. If any previous President had sent out an advertisement suggesting that you could meet with them for a payment to them of a million to \$5 million, in and of itself, we would deem that to be unacceptable.

But Donald Trump and Elon Musk believe that because they have arranged this dizzying pace of corruption in which not a day goes by in which something doesn't happen inside our government in which Elon Musk or Donald Trump use their power in order to rig the rules to enrich themselves,

that we are all going to feel that it is normal.

This is how democracies die. Democracies die when the very powerful people steal from us so regularly, so openly, so unapologetically that we come to believe that it is normal.

And listen, I understand that many Americans may think that all of this stuff just used to happen quietly, and the only difference is that Trump and Musk are just putting it all out in the open. And I am not saying that there haven't been instances of corruption. Democrats and Republicans in this body have been accused of and convicted of acts of corruption.

It has been a fact of life in American politics for a long time, but never before has the corruption happened this openly or this frequently. And so I lay it all out for you this afternoon in the hopes that it is not too late for us to decide to stand up as a body and as a nation to say that this isn't OK.

The Trump meme coin is not OK. It is not OK for people who have interests before the Federal Government to be able to anonymously funnel money to the President of the United States. It is not OK for Elon Musk to have access to the Department of Labor enforcement data against him or his competitors that nobody else gets access to.

It is not OK to just cancel contracts that were going to Musk's competitors and substituting his own business just because he has the ability to do it as a friend of Donald Trump. The rule of law matters. Doing things by the rules matter.

This level of corruption was not occurring behind the scenes prior. It is not just that the cover got pulled off of it all, and it is our decision as a body and as a country to decide not to normalize this scale of corruption.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUSTED). The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 26.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Steven Bradbury, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of Transportation.

CLOUTURE MOTION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The closure motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOUTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 26, Steven Bradbury, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of Transportation.

John Thune, Jim Justice, Bill Cassidy, Mike Rounds, Ted Budd, Tom Cotton, Jon Husted, Tim Sheehy, Deb Fischer, Ron Johnson, John Kennedy, Markwayne Mullin, Steve Daines, Ashley Moody, Ted Cruz, Tim Scott of South Carolina, Eric Schmitt.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 28.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Abigail Slater, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

CLOUTURE MOTION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The closure motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOUTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 28, Abigail Slater, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

John Thune, Jim Justice, Bill Cassidy, Mike Rounds, Ted Budd, Tom Cotton, Jon Husted, Tim Sheehy, Deb Fischer, Ron Johnson, John Kennedy, Markwayne Mullin, Steve Daines, Ashley Moody, Ted Cruz, Tim Scott of South Carolina, Eric Schmitt.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNIZING FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, since he took office, President Trump, his unelected billionaire buddy Elon Musk, and their DOGE bros have begun to systematically dismantle the Federal Government. In their efforts to root out so-called “government waste,” President Trump and Elon are targeting and illegally terminating the Federal workforce, the employees who make our country run.

These are the air traffic controllers who make sure your flights land safely, the workers responsible for sending Social Security checks out the door for millions of older Americans, the national security experts who keep our Nation safe from threats. These people are not loyal to any party or President. They are career civil servants devoted to serving Americans and answering to the Constitution. And they are being abruptly and illegally fired from critical positions across the government.

Today, I will share the stories of four Federal employees with ties to Illinois who have been terminated in the President’s DOGE rampage.

One of my constituents has devoted his career to transit safety. He dreamed of working for the Federal Government. After working for a decade to make the Illinois transit system safer, he landed a job with the Federal Transit Administration in safety assurance, where he was hired to start a program that looked into transit safety hazards across the Nation.

But after President Trump took office, he started to receive strange emails about his job. He was still on probation, but his performance was excellent, and even his managers did not know who was sending the emails. That was until February 14, when he was emailed that he had been terminated for poor performance, despite there being zero documentation suggesting lackluster work and glowing appraisals from his managers.

He was given no severance or benefits. He was gutted. He had never been fired from a job before, and he loved his work. And more importantly, he worries about how he will take care of his two children—both of whom have autism.

We need Federal employees to ensure our public transportation systems are safe. But now, his job investigating transport hazards sits vacant. Public transport is less safe as a result.

How will firing transportation safety experts make America greater?

If you live in Chicago, you will remember last July’s derecho, when a record-breaking 32 tornadoes ripped through the Chicagoland area. Eric Carothers remembers it well. At the time, he was an intern for the National Weather Service in Chicago under their Pathways student program, which al-

lowed him to gain experience at the National Weather Service while he was earning his graduate degree in meteorology.

Eric has long been passionate about public service and meteorology. A career at the National Weather Service was a dream come true for him, and he expected to join its staff full-time after graduating from school this spring. That is until he was terminated last week—without cause.

Americans rely on the National Weather Service for everything from knowing when to pack an umbrella to avoid being caught in a thunderstorm to staying safe during tornado clusters. Eric explained that meteorologists at the National Weather Service are already understaffed and overworked. He fears for what the terminations of younger staff will mean for expertise when more senior forecasters retire. Without passionate, dedicated, trained meteorologists, Americans’ lives and property are at risk.

How will firing workers in charge of warning the public of weather emergencies make America greater?

Few of the President’s actions have been as repulsive as putting veterans in the crosshairs of so-called “government waste.” I want to share the story of one employee, a woman who worked at the Marion VA Medical Center in southern Illinois. Every year, this facility serves 43,000 veterans.

Like many VA employees, she received an email in the middle of the night informing her that she was fired from her logistical job that ensured the rural hospital’s lab had what it needed for patient care. Her supervisor had no idea this was coming. Her coworkers were shocked. Her role was valuable to the lab, and she did good work. According to the cookie-cutter email, she, too, was being fired for “poor performance.” But how could that be true when she had just received an outstanding performance evaluation? It made no sense. And get this: She is a veteran. And her spouse is Active-Duty Army.

Not only does this senseless firing hurt someone who so bravely served our Nation, but it will impact the ability of other veterans to receive the healthcare and benefits they need, earned, and deserve.

How will firing veterans responsible for caring for other veterans make America greater?

Last, I want to reiterate that what we do here at home reverberates around the world. One of my constituents spent 10 years dedicating his life to U.S. foreign policy at the State Department and USAID. He was already among the last staffers at USAID, where rounds of firings have hollowed out the Agency.

But despite working for years to improve food security in countries of need around the world and despite exemplary performance reviews, he was fired. Further, he was posted overseas with a fellow public servant spouse.

Now, he is essentially stranded abroad, fearing for his livelihood and future of his family.

How will firing and abandoning Americans dedicated to helping others make America greater?

Our Federal workforce is the backbone of this Nation. And their indiscriminate, unjust firings not only hurts them, but all Americans who rely on the government for critical services.

It seems that Donald Trump and Elon Musk have mistaken the Federal Government for Silicon Valley. The old adage “move fast and break things” might ring true in the tech industry. But, in Washington, “moving fast and breaking things” leads to chaos that everyday Americans bear the brunt of and suffer from.

100TH ANNIVERSARY PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL PROBATION ACT OF 1925

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today we honor the 100th anniversary of the Federal Probation Act of 1925, the pivotal law that established our Federal probation system, thereby helping to reduce unnecessary detention and crime. This is a prime example of criminal justice reform designed to make our communities safer and allow offenders a second chance to re-integrate into society.

Probation, like many other criminal justice reforms, did not happen overnight. Some Federal judges were in favor of a probationary system, seeing it as an alternative to the sometimes-harsh penalties they felt constrained to impose. Other Federal judges were against probation, believing it too lenient. Congress could not reach agreement on a national plan. While the first Federal probation bills were introduced in Congress in 1909, it was not until 1925—after more than 30 bills had been introduced—that the Federal Probation Act came to fruition.

Since passage, we have seen the life-changing effects of probation as an alternative to prison. This is especially true for past offenders suffering from substance abuse and mental health challenges. Our probation system provides these individuals with structured supervision and access to treatment programs that offer the tools they need to lead productive lives.

In the United States alone, approximately 90,700 dedicated probation officers and correctional treatment specialists work every day to reduce recidivism and promote public safety. I want to thank them for their hard work and dedicated service.

Last December, on the sixth anniversary of the First Step Act, another landmark piece of criminal justice reform legislation, I highlighted that most people who are incarcerated will ultimately be released, so we must prepare them for a successful reentry. The First Step Act is bipartisan criminal justice reform legislation designed to make our justice system fairer and our

communities safer by changing sentencing laws and providing opportunities for incarcerated people to prepare to reenter society successfully.

I was proud to champion this landmark legislation alongside Senators GRASSLEY, BOOKER, and LEE. It took months of bipartisan negotiation and compromise. But the result was a historic victory that significantly improved our justice system.

I can safely say that the Federal Probation Act laid the groundwork 100 years ago for legislation like the First Step Act.

Today, we are all responsible for advancing this work through the passage of fair and effective criminal justice reforms. And I would like to thank the Administrative Office for the Courts, Office of Probation and Pretrial Services and the Federal Probation and Pretrial Services Officers Association for their continued partnership in leading this work. It is an honor to celebrate 100 years of this pivotal law.

HALT FENTANYL ACT

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I voted today to oppose cloture on the motion to proceed to the HALT Fentanyl Act. Our Nation and my State of Maryland are experiencing a crisis with synthetic opioids like fentanyl and related drugs, and I strongly support action to combat drug trafficking and prevent overdoses. We need public health solutions that will help American families and our communities, but instead, the bill before us could lead to harmful unintended consequences, including limiting the potential for less addictive pain therapies and treatments like Naloxone that could prevent and reverse overdose. It also expands mandatory minimums, which increase incarceration but do not reduce crime, and applies them to a broad class of drugs regardless of their actual physiological effects, so that someone could be incarcerated for a decade or more for drugs that are effectively harmless.

It is my hope that we will have the opportunity to amend this legislation, including with amendments put forward by my colleague Senator BOOKER. However, as we have no guarantee that amendments will be permitted by the majority despite the urgency of the issue before us, I voted against cloture today. I urge my colleagues to work to improve the bill in the coming days in order to address the possible unintended consequences of this legislation so, instead, the bill focuses on tackling dangerous drugs and allows for life-saving research and development of potential treatments.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I was absent for one rollcall vote on March 6, 2025.

On March 6, had I been present, I would have voted nay on the motion to

invoke cloture on Executive Calendar No. 29, Troy Edgar, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security, rollcall vote No. 107.

CONFIRMATION OF LINDA MCMAHON

Mr. WELCH. Mr. President, I was absent from the Senate on March 3, 2025. Had I been present for rollcall vote No. 99 on the nomination of Linda McMahon, of Connecticut, to be Secretary of Education, I would have voted no. As Secretary, Mrs. McMahon will be a rubberstamp on President Trump's agenda to dismantle the Department of Education. President Trump has even said that he hopes that Mrs. McMahon "puts herself out of a job."

The Department of Education is responsible for distributing funds to K-12 schools and administering Pell grants, the Federal Student Loan Program, and programs that help support students with disabilities. Already, the Trump administration has cut funding contracts within the Department that support data collection, learning tools, and programs to increase test scores.

Mrs. McMahon does not have the experience required to support the more than 62 million students in their elementary to postsecondary education across the country. Mrs. McMahon has no experience teaching or working in a school. Her experience does not lend her the tools the Secretary of Education needs to address the complex needs of our Nation's students, who are struggling with rising mental health issues.

I do not have confidence that, under Mrs. McMahon's leadership, the Department of Education will continue to perform its core duties and support students across the country, in all stages of their education.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. WELCH. Mr. President, I was absent from the Senate on March 3, 2025. Had I been present for rollcall vote No. 100 on S.9, I would have voted no. This legislation is a gross overreach of Federal authority on mandating State action. It does not in fact protect women and girls in sports, nor does it create competitive fairness. Rather, it is an effort to marginalize an already targeted community. Instead of investing in and removing barriers for women and girls to participate in sports, this bill threatens women's sports by creating harmful Federal gender verification standards that impede on the privacy and dignity of women and girls.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO PETE BUNCE

• Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, today, I want to recognize Pete Bunce, the president and CEO of the General Avia-

tion Manufacturers Association, GAMA, who is retiring next month. Pete is a dedicated leader and a stalwart in the aviation industry. He has done a remarkable job advocating for the interests of general aviation manufacturers, many of which call Kansas home.

I first met Pete during my time in the House of Representatives, when he was the Director of the U.S. Air Force Congressional Budget and Appropriations Liaison in the House. We worked together on military, veterans, and transportation issues. When he went over to GAMA, I knew the association would be in good hands, and he has taken it to new heights during his illustrious 20 years at the helm.

Throughout his storied career, Pete has engaged regulators, policymakers, and elected officials to promote general aviation. As part of his legislative affairs efforts, he led GAMA during the passage and implementation of the Small Airplane Revitalization Act, which modernized the certification standards and methods for small aircraft. He and his team have also provided valuable industry insights through numerous FAA reauthorizations, including the latest bill passed last Congress. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Pete and his team strongly advocated for the Aviation Manufacturing Jobs Protection (AMJP) program, which I helped successfully manage through Congress to strengthen the aviation industry's fragile supply chain and keeping highly skilled workers in the industry.

Pete and his GAMA team were also was intimately involved with consideration and passage of the Advanced Air Mobility and Coordination Act. I hope that report, which should be delivered by the administration in the near term, will help lay the foundation for this critical industry and the innovations it will bring.

Pete has been recognized for his noteworthy service to the general aviation industry with many accolades including being named the 2007 Aviation Industry Leader of the Year by the Living Legends of Aviation, awarded the ICAS Sword of Excellence in 2009, inducted as one of the 70 Living Legends of Aviation in 2010, inducted into the Wisconsin Aviation Hall of Fame, presented with the NAA Wesley L. McDonald Distinguished Statesman of Aviation Award in 2022, and bestowed with the EAA's Freedom of Flight Award in 2024.

Pete has done so much to advance the welfare of the general aviation industry, one which he has loved and cherished since first learning to fly as a teenager and working at his local airport.

Thank you, Pete, for your steadfast service to the general aviation industry, especially within the great State of Kansas. I wish you "Blue Skies and Tailwinds" during your well-earned retirement. I hope you enjoy retirement and spending more time with your lovely wife Patty. •

RECOGNIZING JONES HERITAGE REALTY

• Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, today, I want to recognize Jones Heritage Realtors of Pittsburg, KS, as they celebrate 120 years in the real estate business.

Jones Heritage Realtors was founded in 1905 by Frank A. Jones in Pittsburg. In 1908, Frank's brother Ernest joined the business, and together, they established their family business selling real estate and insurance.

Paul S. Jones joined his father Frank in 1946, and a few years later, Frank's daughter Ruth Jones Sherman joined the family business in 1953. Ruth was the first female realtor in the city of Pittsburg and worked for the agency for 34 years.

Brian K. Jones, Paul's son, joined the business in 1979 and purchased his father's interest in the agency in 1985. Even after transferring his share of the company to his son, Paul remained active in the management of the family operation for several years.

As the leader of Jones Heritage Realtors, Brian has served his community numerous ways, serving as a member of the local Rotary club, Pittsburg Area Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburg Land Bank Board of Trustees, Crawford County Mental Health Board, Community Health Center of Southeast Kansas, Family and Children Together, Explore Crawford County, and the Pittsburg Board of Realtors.

He is active in the National Association of Realtors and served as its director and region 9 vice president in 2015. As a member of the Kansas Association of Realtors, Brian served as the 2010 president, the chairman of Real Estate Business Resources, the Associations for Profit Company, and is on the board of directors and executive committee. Brian was also awarded the 2002 Kansas Realtor of the Year and 2013 Distinguished Service Award.

Brian has invested his time and resources into his community, and individuals in Pittsburg have expressed their gratitude for Brian and Jones Heritage Realtors. Blake Benson, the Pittsburg Area Chamber of Commerce President said, "Jones Heritage Realtors is among Kansas' most notable corporate citizens. From its beginning in 1905 through today, the company has always prioritized community involvement among its brokers and realtors and our region has benefitted greatly from their support. We look forward to continuing this relationship well into the future."

Kim Froman, city of Pittsburg Director of Community Development and Housing, said, "Brian's extensive knowledge and experience with real estate has made him an ideal advocate for housing initiatives within the City of Pittsburg. He dedicated nine years of service to the Pittsburg Land Bank Board of Trustees, including three years as chairperson, while also holding multiple other positions on community boards. All of this combined experience has greatly impacted the

housing market and community within the City of Pittsburg, and we look forward to continuing to work together in the future."

Today, Jones Heritage Realtors is an integral component of the growth and economic development of the Pittsburg community. The firm has handled numerous commercial, industrial and residential transactions and has developed several residential and commercial areas throughout the city.

With 120 years and three generations of knowledge and experience in the Pittsburg community, Jones Heritage Realtors has a prominent influence in the local real estate industry and will continue their legacy of excellence for years to come.

Congratulations to Brian and his team on this milestone. •

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Kelly, one of his secretaries.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

REPORT RELATIVE TO THE ISSUANCE OF AN EXECUTIVE ORDER DECLARING A NATIONAL EMERGENCY IN ORDER TO HALT EFFORTS BY THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT TO INVESTIGATE, ARREST, DETAIN, OR PROSECUTE PERSONS IN AMERICA AND OUR CLOSE ALLY ISRAEL THROUGH BLATANT LAWFAR—PM 13

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U.S.C. 1182(f)), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby report that I have exercised my authority to declare a national emergency in order to halt efforts by the International Criminal Court (ICC) to investigate, arrest, detain, or prosecute persons in America and our close ally Israel through blatant lawfare. I am enclosing a copy of the Executive Order I have issued.

The ICC has, without basis, asserted jurisdiction over and opened investigations into personnel of the United States and certain of its allies, including Israel, and has further abused its power by issuing baseless arrest warrants targeting Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Former Minister of Defense Yoav Gallant. The ICC

has no jurisdiction over the United States or Israel, as neither country is party to the Rome Statute or a member of the ICC. Neither country has ever recognized the ICC's jurisdiction, and both nations are thriving democracies with militaries that strictly adhere to the laws of war. The ICC's recent actions against Israel and the United States set a dangerous precedent, directly endangering current and former United States personnel, including active service members of the Armed Forces, by exposing them to harassment, abuse, and possible arrest. This malign conduct in turn threatens to infringe upon the sovereignty of the United States and undermines the critical national security and foreign policy work of the United States Government and our allies, including Israel.

Pursuant to the national emergency that I have declared, the United States will impose tangible and significant consequences on those responsible for the ICC's transgressions, including by blocking property and assets, and suspending entry into the United States of ICC officials, employees, and agents, as well as their immediate family members. I have directed the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, to identify and sanction any foreign person found to have, among other things, directly assisted in any ICC efforts to investigate, arrest, detain, or prosecute a protected person without consent of that person's country of nationality.

I have further determined that the unrestricted immigrant and non-immigrant entry into the United States of any covered alien found to have participated in any ICC efforts to investigate, arrest, detain, or prosecute a protected person, as well as immediate family members of such aliens, or aliens determined by the Secretary of State to be employed by, or acting as an agent of, the ICC, would be detrimental to the interests of the United States, as immigrants or non-immigrants, and therefore have suspended such immigration except where the Secretary of State determines that the entry of the person into the United States would not be contrary to the interests of the United States.

In addition, I have determined that donations of articles specified in section 203(b)(2) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) by, to, or for the benefit of any person whose assets are blocked, would impair my ability to address the national emergency I declared. I have therefore prohibited such donations.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 5, 2025.

NOTICE OF CERTAIN ACTIONS TAKEN TO ADDRESS THE SYNTHETIC OPIOID SUPPLY CHAIN IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE FLOW OF ILLICIT DRUGS ACROSS OUR NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN BORDERS THAT ARE AN EXPANSION OF THE SCOPE OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED IN PROCLAMATION 10886 OF JANUARY 20, 2025—PM 14

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

To the Congress of the United States:

Consistent with applicable law, including the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1621) and the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701), I am providing notice of certain actions I have taken to address the synthetic opioid supply chain in the People's Republic of China and the flow of illicit drugs across our northern and southern borders. As reflected in the Executive Orders described below, the sustained influx of illicit opioids and other drugs has profound consequences on our Nation, endangering lives and putting a severe strain on our healthcare system, public services, and communities. These actions are an expansion of the national emergency I declared in Proclamation 10886 of January 20, 2025 (Declaring a National Emergency at the Southern Border of the United States).

Executive Order 14193, as amended by Executive Orders 14197 and 14226, and Executive Order 14194, as amended by Executive Orders 14198 and 14227, expand the scope of the aforementioned national emergency to “cover the threat to the safety and security of Americans, including the public health crisis of deaths due to the use of fentanyl and other illicit drugs” and the failure of Canada and Mexico to arrest, seize, detain, or otherwise intercept drug trafficking organizations, other drug and human traffickers, criminals at large, and illicit drugs. Furthermore, Executive Order 14195, as amended by Executive Orders 14200 and 14228, expands the scope of the same national emergency declared in Proclamation 10886 to cover the failure of the People's Republic of China to arrest, seize, detain, or otherwise intercept chemical precursor suppliers, money launderers, transnational criminal organizations, criminals at large, and drugs. To combat these problems, I have determined that ad valorem tariffs on articles that are products of these countries are in order.

My Administration will continue to consult with the Congress on our efforts to address the influx of illegal drugs into our communities. As described in these Executive Orders, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in co-ordination with the Secretary of the

Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security, are authorized to submit recurring and final reports to the Congress on this national emergency.

I am enclosing copies of the Executive Orders I have issued.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 5, 2025.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:55 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following joint resolution, without amendment:

S.J. Res. 11. Joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management relating to “Protection of Marine Archaeological Resources”.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following joint resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.J. Res. 42. Joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Energy relating to “Energy Conservation Program for Appliance Standards: Certification Requirements, Labeling Requirements, and Enforcement Provisions for Certain Consumer Products and Commercial Equipment”.

H.J. Res. 61. Joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Rubber Tire Manufacturing”.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following resolution:

H. Res. 191. Resolution relative to the death of the Honorable Sylvester Turner, a Representative from the State of Texas.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina, for the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

*William Pulte, of Florida, to be Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency for a term of five years.

*Stephen Miran, of New York, to be Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

*Jeffrey Kessler, of Virginia, to be Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security.

*Jonathan McKernan, of Tennessee, to be Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection for a term of five years.

By Mr. CASSIDY for the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

*Keith Sonderling, of Florida, to be Deputy Secretary of Labor.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and tes-

tify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. LUMMIS, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MORENO, Mr. MCCRICK, and Mr. BANKS):

S. 875. A bill to curtail the political weaponization of Federal banking agencies by eliminating reputational risk as a component of the supervision of depository institutions; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

S. 876. A bill making continuing appropriations for military pay in the event of a Government shutdown; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 877. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the life and legacy of Roberto Clemente; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. WARNOCK):

S. 878. A bill to amend the Combat-Injured Veterans Tax Fairness Act of 2016 to apply to members of the Coast Guard when the Coast Guard is not operating as a service in the Department of the Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 879. A bill to expand medical, employment, and other benefits for individuals serving as family caregivers for certain veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MURKLEY (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 880. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to prohibit institutions of higher education participating in Federal student assistance programs from giving preferential treatment in the admissions process to legacy students or donors; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. RICKETTS (for himself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 881. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to include fuel for ocean-going vessels as additional renewable fuel for which credits may be generated under the renewable fuel program; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. WARNER, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 882. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to assure pharmacy access and choice for beneficiaries under prescription drug plans and MA-PD plans and to establish requirements of pharmacy benefit managers under Medicare part D; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. BUDD, Mrs. BRITT, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 883. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to allow the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to approve or deny applications for the siting, construction, expansion, or operation of facilities to export or import

natural gas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. SHEEHY, and Mr. MARSHALL):

S. 884. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives to establish an administrative relief process for individuals whose applications for transfer and registration of a firearm were denied, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. MORAN):

S. 885. A bill to establish a permanent rural housing preservation and revitalization program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. ERNST (for herself, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, and Mr. BUDD):

S. 886. A bill to amend the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act of 1978 to strengthen oversight over foreign investment in the United States agricultural industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. CURTIS):

S. 887. A bill to provide for a memorandum of understanding to address the impacts of a certain record of decision on the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 888. A bill to designate certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service in the State of Oregon as wilderness and national recreation areas, to withdraw certain land located in Curry County and Josephine County, Oregon, from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws, location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and operation under the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. Kaine, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 889. A bill to support State, Tribal, and local efforts to remove access to firearms from individuals who are a danger to themselves or others pursuant to court orders for this purpose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. MORAN, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 890. A bill to increase the number of landlords participating in the Housing Choice Voucher program; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 891. A bill to extend expiring health provisions and improve health care delivery; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. GALLEGOS, and Mr. TUBERVILLE):

S. 892. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the repayment by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs of benefits misused by a fiduciary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 893. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to remove the overtime wages exemption for certain employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. WELCH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. REED, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FETTERMAN, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 894. A bill to amend the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 to protect civil rights and otherwise prevent meaningful harm to third parties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING (for himself and Mr. CORNIN):

S. 895. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the standard charitable mileage rate for delivery of meals to elderly, disabled, frail, and at-risk individuals; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CURTIS (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER):

S. 896. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to co-locate renewable energy projects on certain existing Federal leased areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KING, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 897. A bill to prohibit the sale and distribution of expanded polystyrene food service ware, expanded polystyrene loose fill, and expanded polystyrene coolers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. SMITH, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 898. A bill to restore funding for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 899. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to modify limitations on amounts of farm ownership loans and operating loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 900. A bill to require certain flags of the United States to be made in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. TILLIS:

S. 901. A bill to amend the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to increase the maximum loan amount for certain loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SHEEHY (for himself and Mr. KIM):

S. 902. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to establish a standard for the response time to wildfire incidents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 903. A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to require the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to review and prohibit certain transactions relating to agriculture; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 904. A bill to improve disaster assistance programs of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. COTTON):

S. 905. A bill to require the establishment within the Department of Defense of a pilot program on arsenal workload sustainment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 906. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out a pilot program to support evidence-based mental health peer support activities for students; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 907. A bill to amend the Camp Lejeune Justice Act of 2022 to make technical corrections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROUNDS:

S. 908. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the United States Trade Representative, to develop and finalize a vaccination strategy for poultry; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. CURTIS (for himself, Mrs. CAPITI, Mr. CRAMER, and Ms. LUMMIS):

S.J. Res. 31. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "Review of Final Rule Reclassification of Major Sources as Area Sources Under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. BRITT, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. Res. 116. A resolution celebrating the extraordinary accomplishments and vital role of women business owners in the United States; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. PADILLA):

S. Res. 117. A resolution providing for members on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee on Printing and the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. KELLY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. MOODY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. ROUNDS):

S. Res. 118. A resolution designating March 6, 2025, as "National Slam the Scam Day" to raise awareness about pervasive scams and to promote education to prevent government

impostor scams and other types of scams; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mr. MARKEY):

S. Res. 119. A resolution memorializing those lost to the COVID-19 pandemic; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 94

At the request of Mr. CRAMER, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. 94, a bill to award 3 Congressional Gold Medals to the members of the 1980 United States Olympic Men's Ice Hockey Team, in recognition of their extraordinary achievement at the XIII Olympic Winter Games where, being comprised of amateur collegiate players, they defeated the dominant Soviet ice hockey team in the historic "Miracle on Ice", revitalizing morale in the United States at the height of the Cold War, inspiring generations, and transforming the sport of ice hockey in the United States.

S. 128

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. MORENO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 128, a bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to require proof of United States citizenship to register an individual to vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes.

S. 138

At the request of Mr. SHEEHY, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 138, a bill to require each enterprise to include on the Uniform Residential Loan Application a disclaimer to increase awareness of the direct and guaranteed home loan programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 160

At the request of Mr. SHEEHY, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) were added as cosponsors of S. 160, a bill to amend the Wildfire Suppression Aircraft Transfer Act of 1996 to reauthorize the sale by the Department of Defense of aircraft and parts for wildfire suppression purposes, and for other purposes.

S. 199

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 199, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide special rules for the taxation of certain residents of Taiwan with income from sources within the United States.

S. 289

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a

cosponsor of S. 289, a bill to ban the sale of products with a high concentration of sodium nitrate to individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 331

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. MCCORMICK), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. JUSTICE) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) were added as cosponsors of S. 331, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes.

S. 339

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 339, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of multi-cancer early detection screening tests.

S. 373

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 373, a bill to prohibit discrimination based on political affiliation in granting disaster assistance.

S. 400

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 400, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance the paid family and medical leave credit, and for other purposes.

S. 424

At the request of Mrs. BRITT, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) were added as cosponsors of S. 424, a bill to amend the Federal securities laws to enhance 403(b) plans, and for other purposes.

S. 522

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 522, a bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act to modify the frequency of board of directors meetings, and for other purposes.

S. 696

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 696, a bill to provide temporary Ukrainian guest status for eligible aliens, and for other purposes.

S. 699

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 699, a bill to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to address liability for payment of charges or costs associated with the provision of purchased/referred care services, and for other purposes.

S. 789

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 789, a bill to require reports on critical mineral and rare earth element resources around the world and a strategy for the development of advanced mining, refining, separation, and processing technologies, and for other purposes.

S. 846

At the request of Mrs. BRITT, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 846, a bill to implement or strengthen programs that increase the supply of quality child care services by enhancing the wages of child care workers, and for other purposes.

S. 847

At the request of Mrs. BRITT, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 847, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the employer-provided child care credit and the dependent care assistance exclusion.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 877. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the life and legacy of Roberto Clemente; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 877

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Roberto Clemente Commemorative Coin Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Roberto Clemente Walker was born on August 18, 1934, to Don Melchor Clemente and Luisa Walker in Barrio San Antón, Carolina, Puerto Rico, as the youngest of 7 children.

(2) Clemente excelled in athletics as a youngster and, at the age of 17, was playing for the Santurce Cangrejeros "Crabbers" of the Puerto Rican Baseball League.

(3) In 1954, the Pittsburgh Pirates selected Clemente in the first round of the Major League Baseball Rule 5 draft.

(4) Pirates center fielder Earl Smith wore jersey number 21 until he parted ways with the team in April 1955, and Clemente wore number 13 until then.

(5) In 1955, Clemente made his Major League debut as he went on to play for the Pittsburgh Pirates, starting as a right fielder.

(6) When the team traveled to Richmond, Virginia, for games or Florida for spring training, Clemente encountered Jim Crow

laws for the first time when the Black players had to stay at a separate, inferior hotel and were refused the option to dine with their White counterparts.

(7) Clemente was known for being a proud Afro-Latino and protested the discrimination that Latin and Black ball players encountered.

(8) Clemente was known for defending the rights of Black and Brown people, both on the field and in the streets.

(9) After the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., in 1968, Clemente and his teammates refused to play until after the funerals and even wrote a public statement showing their respect for Dr. King.

(10) Clemente became a union leader in the incipient Major League Baseball Players Association and defended players' rights to demand better working conditions and benefits.

(11) In every city where the Pirates played, Clemente visited sick children in hospitals.

(12) Clemente established training clinics, providing baseball lessons and fun for boys and girls in Pittsburgh, his home island of Puerto Rico, and throughout Latin America.

(13) In 1958, Clemente enlisted in the United States Marine Corps Reserve after the 1958 season and spent 6 months on active duty at Parris Island, South Carolina, and Camp LeJeune, North Carolina.

(14) Clemente served until 1964 and was inducted into the Marine Corps Sports Hall of Fame in 2003.

(15) By the end of his career, Clemente had joined the exclusive 3,000-hit club, was selected to 15 All-Star teams, and won 12 Gold Gloves, 2 World Series, and a National League MVP award.

(16) In Clemente's 18 seasons with Pittsburgh he won 4 batting titles, hit 240 home runs, and posted a lifetime .317 batting average.

(17) In late 1972, a 6.3 magnitude earthquake ravaged Managua, Nicaragua, and killed 5,000 people.

(18) In his philanthropic spirit, Clemente sent shipments of humanitarian aid to the country.

(19) After learning that 3 previous shipments had been diverted by corrupt Somoza Government officials, Clemente decided to accompany one of the aid shipments.

(20) The four-engine DC-7 plane Clemente chartered for a flight on New Year's Eve crashed in the Atlantic Ocean immediately after takeoff from the coast of Isla Verde, Puerto Rico.

(21) On December 31, 1972, Clemente died in the plane crash at the age of 38 years young.

(22) Since 1973, Major League Baseball gives out the Roberto Clemente Award to one player in the league who "best exemplifies the game of baseball, sportsmanship, community involvement and the individual's contribution to his team".

(23) In 2002, Major League Baseball declared the first annual Roberto Clemente Day.

(24) In 2021, Major League Baseball announced September 15 would be the permanent date of Roberto Clemente Day to coincide with the beginning of Hispanic Heritage month.

(25) Clemente was the first Latino player to accomplish many feats in Major League Baseball.

(26) Clemente was the first Puerto Rican, and first person of Latino heritage, to win a World Series as a starter, be named league MVP, be named World Series MVP, and be elected to the Hall of Fame.

(27) Clemente was posthumously elected to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1973, being the first National League baseball player to receive the mandatory 5-year waiting period waiver.

(28) Clemente was a legend in life and death, a baseball star, a humanitarian activist, and a symbol of Latin American pride.

SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) DENOMINATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall mint and issue the following coins:

(1) \$5 GOLD COINS.—Not more than 50,000 \$5 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 8.359 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 0.850 inches; and

(C) contain not less than 90 percent gold.

(2) \$1 SILVER COINS.—Not more than 400,000 \$1 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 26.73 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and

(C) contain not less than 90 percent silver.

(3) HALF-DOLLAR CLAD COINS.—Not more than 750,000 half-dollar coins which shall—

(A) weigh 11.34 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 1.205 inches; and

(C) be minted to the specifications for half-dollar coins contained in section 5112(b) of title 31, United States Code.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 4. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The designs of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the life of Roberto Clemente, including his human rights activism and baseball stardom legacy. At least 1 obverse design shall bear the image of Roberto Clemente.

(2) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this Act, there shall be—

(A) an inscription of Roberto Clemente;

(B) a designation of the value of the coin;

(C) an inscription of the year "2027"; and

(D) inscriptions of the words "Liberty", "In God We Trust", "United States of America", and "E Pluribus Unum".

(b) SELECTION.—The designs for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

(1) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Roberto Clemente Foundation, Roberto Clemente's living family members, and the Commission of the Fine Arts; and

(2) reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) QUALITY OF COINS.—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) PERIOD FOR ISSUANCE.—The Secretary may issue coins under this Act only during the 1-year period beginning on January 1, 2027.

SEC. 6. SALE OF COINS.

(a) SALE PRICE.—The coins issued under this Act shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

(1) the face value of the coins;

(2) the surcharge provided in section 7(a) with respect to such coins; and

(3) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(b) BULK SALES.—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under this Act at a reasonable discount.

(c) PREPAID ORDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this Act before the issuance of such coins.

(2) DISCOUNT.—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under paragraph (1) shall be at a reasonable discount.

SEC. 7. SURCHARGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All sales of coins issued under this Act shall include—

(1) a surcharge of \$35 per coin for the \$5 coins;

(2) a surcharge of \$10 per coin for the \$1 coins; and

(3) a surcharge of \$5 per coin for the half-dollar coins.

(b) DISTRIBUTION.—Subject to section 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code, all surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be paid to the Roberto Clemente Foundation to be used for general expenses associated with the fulfillment of the mission of the Roberto Clemente Foundation, including for costs associated with educational, youth sports, and disaster relief historic preservation.

(c) AUDITS.—The Roberto Clemente Foundation, shall be subject to the audit requirements of section 5134(f)(2) of title 31, United States Code, with regard to the amounts received under subsection (b).

(d) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), no surcharge may be included with respect to the issuance under this Act of any coin during a calendar year if, as of the time of such issuance, the issuance of such coin would result in the number of commemorative coin programs issued during such year to exceed the annual 2 commemorative coin program issuance limitation under section 5112(m)(1) of title 31, United States Code (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act). The Secretary may issue guidance to carry out this subsection.

SEC. 8. FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.

The Secretary shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that—

(1) minting and issuing coins under this Act will not result in any net cost to the United States Government; and

(2) no funds, including applicable surcharges, shall be disbursed to any recipient designated in section 7 until the total cost of designing and issuing all of the coins authorized by this Act (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping) is recovered by the United States Treasury, consistent with sections 5112(m) and 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 893. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to remove the overtime wages exemption for certain employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the Guaranteeing Overtime for Truckers Act, which I introduced today.

America's truckdrivers are on the frontlines of keeping goods and our economy moving. More than 70 percent of goods across the United States are shipped by truck.

Unfortunately, longstanding challenges persist for truckers, including long hours away from home and time spent waiting—often unpaid—to load and unload at congested ports, warehouses, and distribution centers.

Our Nation has made historic investments in our port and supply chain infrastructure through the bipartisan infrastructure law, but we should also improve wages and working conditions for critical workers and ensure they are paid for all of the hours they work.

However, for more than 80 years, Federal law has denied truckers guaranteed overtime pay benefits that are afforded to nearly all other professions. This means that if a truckdriver experiences delays due to congestion or weather, they are often not paid even though they are working. Requiring overtime will create an incentive for the shippers, receivers, and carriers to get cargo loaded and unloaded, keeping truckers and our supply chain moving.

The motor carrier exemption exacerbates trucking workforce challenges. In fact, a February 2022 freight and logistics supply chain assessment by the U.S. Department of Transportation urged Congress to repeal this exemption. Additionally, research suggests that when truck labor rates are fair, there is less driver fatigue, fewer regulatory violations, and lower crash rates.

That is why I am proud to introduce this bill to repeal the overtime exemption for motor carriers.

I want to thank Senator MARKEY for coleading this bill with me, and I hope our colleagues will join us to ensure that trucker compensation reflects the fact that these jobs are essential.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 904. A bill to improve disaster assistance programs of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 904

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Livestock Disaster Assistance Improvement Act of 2025”.

SEC. 2. EMERGENCY CONSERVATION PROGRAM IMPROVEMENTS.

(a) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—Title IV of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 is amended by inserting after section 402B (16 U.S.C. 2202b) the following:

“SEC. 402C. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR EMERGENCY CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

“(a) ELIGIBILITY OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LAND USERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An agricultural producer eligible to receive payments under sections 401 and 402 includes a person that—

“(A) holds a permit from the Federal Government to conduct agricultural production or grazing on Federal land; or

“(B) leases land from a State or unit of local government to conduct agricultural production or grazing on that land.

“(2) EFFECT.—Nothing in this subsection authorizes the Secretary to make a payment

under section 401 or 402 to a State or unit of local government.

“(b) PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.—Emergency measures eligible for payments under sections 401 and 402 include—

“(1) new permanent measures, including permanent water wells and pipelines; and

“(2) replacement or restoration of existing emergency measures with permanent measures, including permanent water wells and pipelines.

“(c) STREAMLINING APPLICATION PROCESS.

“(1) WAIVER OF PUBLIC COMMENT.—During a drought emergency, as determined by the Secretary, the 30-day public comment period required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) shall be waived with respect to an application to carry out emergency measures under section 401 or 402 on land administered by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Secretary of the Interior’).

“(2) ACCEPTANCE OF NRCS REVIEWS.—With respect to an application to carry out emergency measures under section 401 or 402 on land administered by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior may accept—

“(A) during a drought emergency, as determined by the Secretary, an archeological review conducted by the Secretary, acting through the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, for purposes of an archeological review required to be conducted;

“(B) an environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) conducted by the Secretary, acting through the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, for purposes of such an environmental review required to be conducted; and

“(C) a review under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) conducted by the Secretary, acting through the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, for purposes of such a review required to be conducted.”.

(b) EMERGENCY FOREST RESTORATION PROGRAM.—Section 407 of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2206) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) as paragraphs (3) through (5), respectively;

(B) by inserting before paragraph (3) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means—

“(A) with respect to nonindustrial private forest land, an owner of the nonindustrial private forest land;

“(B) with respect to Federal land, a person that holds a permit from the Federal Government to conduct agricultural production or grazing on the Federal land; and

“(C) with respect to land owned by a State or a unit of local government, a person that leases land from the State or unit of local government to conduct agricultural production or grazing on that land.

“(2) ELIGIBLE LAND.—The term ‘eligible land’ means—

“(A) nonindustrial private forest land;

“(B) Federal land; and

“(C) land owned by a State or unit of local government.”; and

(C) in paragraph (3) (as so redesignated)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “nonindustrial private forest land” and inserting “eligible land”; and

(II) by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) as subclauses (I) and (II), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(iii) in the matter preceding clause (i) (as so redesignated), by striking “The term” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term”; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘emergency measures’ includes—

“(i) new permanent measures described in subparagraph (A), including permanent water wells and pipelines; and

“(ii) replacement or restoration of existing emergency measures with permanent measures described in subparagraph (A), including permanent water wells and pipelines.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “an owner of nonindustrial private forest land who” and inserting “an eligible entity that”; and

(B) by striking “restore the land” and inserting “restore eligible land”;

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “owner must” and inserting “eligible entity shall”; and

(B) by striking “nonindustrial private forest land” and inserting “eligible land”;

(4) in subsection (d), by striking “an owner of nonindustrial private forest land” and inserting “an eligible entity”;

(5) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (g); and

(6) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

“(e) STREAMLINING APPLICATION PROCESS.

“(1) WAIVER OF PUBLIC COMMENT.—During a drought emergency, as determined by the Secretary, the 30-day public comment period required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) shall be waived with respect to an application to carry out emergency measures under this section on land administered by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Secretary of the Interior’).

“(2) ACCEPTANCE OF NRCS REVIEWS.—With respect to an application to carry out emergency measures under this section on land administered by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior may accept—

“(A) during a drought emergency, as determined by the Secretary, an archeological review conducted by the Secretary, acting through the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, for purposes of an archeological review required to be conducted;

“(B) an environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) conducted by the Secretary, acting through the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, for purposes of such an environmental review required to be conducted; and

“(C) a review under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) conducted by the Secretary, acting through the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, for purposes of such a review required to be conducted.

“(f) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary to make a payment under this section to a State or unit of local government.”.

(c) CLERICAL IMPROVEMENTS.—

(1) REPEAL.—Section 406 of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 95-334) is repealed.

(2) HEADING FORMAT CORRECTIONS.—

(A) Section 402 of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2202) is amended—

(i) by striking the section designation and all that follows through “authorized” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 402. WATER CONSERVATION AND WATER ENHANCING MEASURES DURING SEVERE DROUGHT.”

“The Secretary is authorized”; and
(ii) by striking “during” and all that follows through “of” and inserting “during a period of”.

(B) Section 403 of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2203) is amended by striking the section designation and all that follows through “authorized” in subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“SEC. 403. EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROGRAM.”

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized”.

(C) Section 405 of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2205) is amended by striking the section designation and all that follows through “authorized” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 405. REGULATIONS.”

“The Secretary is authorized”.

(3) REORDERING.—Title IV of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) is amended—

(A) by redesignating sections 402C (as added by subsection (a)), 403, 404, 405, and 407 (as amended by subsection (b)) as sections 403, 405, 407, 408, and 406, respectively, and moving the sections so as to appear in numerical order;

(B) in section 402B (16 U.S.C. 2202b), by striking the section designation and heading and all that follows through “maximum” and inserting the following:

“(d) MAXIMUM PAYMENT.—The maximum”; and

(C) by moving that subsection (d) (as so redesignated) so as to appear after subsection (c) of section 402A (16 U.S.C. 2202a).

(4) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 402A of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2202a) (as amended by paragraph (3)(C)) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), by striking “2279” and inserting “2279”);

(B) in subsection (c), in the subsection heading, by striking “LIMITATION” and inserting “TOTAL PAYMENT FOR SINGLE EVENT”;

(C) by striking the section designation and heading and inserting the following:

“SEC. 404. COST-SHARE REQUIREMENT; MAXIMUM PAYMENT.”; and

(D) by moving that section 404 (as so redesignated) so as to appear after section 403 (as redesignated by paragraph (3)(A)).

(5) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1241(f)(9)(B) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3841(f)(9)(B)) is amended by striking “403” and inserting “405”.

SEC. 3. LIVESTOCK FORAGE DISASTER PROGRAM.

Section 1501(c)(3)(D)(ii)(I) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9081(c)(3)(D)(ii)(I)) is amended—

(1) by striking “at least 8 consecutive” and inserting the following: “not less than—

“(aa) 4 consecutive weeks during the normal grazing period for the county, as determined by the Secretary, shall be eligible to receive assistance under this paragraph in an amount equal to 1 monthly payment using the monthly payment rate determined under subparagraph (B); or

“(bb) 8 consecutive”; and

(2) in item (bb) (as so designated), by striking “1 monthly payment” and inserting “2 monthly payments”.

SEC. 4. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR LIVESTOCK, HONEY BEES, AND FARM-RAISED FISH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1501(d) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9081(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “drought,” after “adverse weather.”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “to reduce losses” and all that follows through the pe-

riod at the end and inserting “to reduce losses caused by feed or water shortages (including transportation costs for feed, water, livestock, and honey bees), disease, adverse weather, drought, or other factors, as determined by the Secretary, including inspections of cattle tick fever.”;

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by striking “In the case” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) REQUIREMENTS FOR HONEY BEES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of eligible producers of honey bees, the payment rate under subparagraph (A) shall incorporate per-hive and per-colony rates of loss, subject to clause (ii).

“(ii) DETERMINATION OF COLONY LOSSES.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of clause (i), in determining honeybee colony losses eligible for assistance under this subsection, the Secretary shall—

“(aa) review the normal mortality rate used for the calculation of that assistance; and

“(bb) adjust the normal mortality rate described in item (aa) as necessary to exclude losses caused by colony collapse disorder, as determined by the Secretary.

“(II) INSUFFICIENT DATA.—In the absence of sufficient data to establish the adjusted mortality rate described in subclause (I)(bb), the Secretary shall use the normal mortality rate for honey bees applied for the first fiscal year for which emergency relief was provided to eligible producers of honey bees under section 531(e) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1531(e)).”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) DOCUMENTATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any requirements for the submission of documentation by an eligible producer to receive a payment under this subsection shall be consistent nationwide.

“(B) PRODUCERS OF HONEY BEES.—The Secretary, in consultation with eligible producers of honey bees, shall establish a standard, for purposes of this subsection, for—

“(i) collecting data; and

“(ii) setting an annual rate for replacing colonies and hives of honey bees.”.

(b) APPLICABILITY TO PRODUCERS OF HONEY BEES.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall apply the amendments made by subsection (a) to producers of honey bees such that there is no limit on the size of a beekeeping operation with respect to those amendments.

SEC. 5. DROUGHT MONITOR INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish an interagency working group (referred to in this section as the “working group”) to improve the availability of consistent, accurate, and reliable data for use in producing the United States Drought Monitor in accordance with section 12512 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (7 U.S.C. 5856).

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The working group shall consist of not fewer than—

(1) 3 representatives from the Department of Agriculture, including 1 representative from each of—

(A) the Office of the Chief Economist, who shall serve as the Chair of the working group;

(B) the Forest Service; and

(C) the Farm Service Agency;

(2) 4 representatives from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including 1 representative from each of—

(A) the Climate Prediction Center;

(B) the National Centers for Environmental Information;

(C) the National Integrated Drought Information System; and

(D) the National Mesonet Program;

(3) 1 representative from the National Drought Mitigation Center;

(4) 1 representative from the Department of the Interior;

(5) 1 representative from the Cooperative Institute for Research to Operations in Hydrology of the University of Alabama; and

(6) 3 representatives from mesonet programs in States—

(A) that have experienced severe drought, as determined by the United States Drought Monitor, in not less than 5 calendar years during the period of calendar years 2012 through 2023; and

(B) more than 50 percent of the land area of which is designated by the Economic Research Service as a Level 1 frontier and remote area.

(c) DUTIES.—The working group shall—

(1) develop a means for the inclusion of additional in-situ data into the process of developing the United States Drought Monitor, including—

(A) determining minimum requirements for data to be included in the United States Drought Monitor;

(B) identifying data available from other government agencies, including through portals managed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

(C) identifying gaps in coverage and determining solutions to address those gaps;

(2) identify and address potential barriers to the use of existing data, including—

(A) identifying Federal datasets that would be of immediate use in developing the United States Drought Monitor where access is restricted to some or all authors of the United States Drought Monitor; and

(B) developing proposed accommodations, modifications to contractual agreements, or updates to interagency memoranda of understanding to allow for incorporation of datasets identified under subparagraph (A);

(3) develop an open and transparent methodology for vetting data products developed using remote sensing or modeling;

(4) if determined appropriate by the working group, develop a methodology for inclusion of data that may otherwise be excluded from the United States Drought Monitor due to shorter periods of record; and

(5) identify and address any other issues relating to data availability and quality, as determined appropriate by the Chair of the working group.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the working group shall submit a report containing recommendations for changes in policies, regulations, guidance documents, or existing law to meet the objectives described in subsection (c) to—

(1) the Secretary of Agriculture;

(2) the Secretary of Commerce;

(3) the Secretary of the Interior;

(4) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate;

(5) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(6) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives; and

(7) the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives.

(e) ACTION BY SECRETARY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of submission of the report under subsection (d), the Secretary of Agriculture, in coordination with the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior, shall incorporate, to the extent practicable, the recommendations of the working group to improve the United States Drought Monitor in accordance with section 12512 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (7 U.S.C. 5856).

(f) TERMINATION.—The working group shall terminate on the date that is 90 days after the date on which the report is submitted under subsection (d).

SEC. 6. ALIGNMENT OF FARM SERVICE AGENCY AND FOREST SERVICE DROUGHT RESPONSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of submission of the report under section 5(d), the Administrator of the Farm Service Agency and the Chief of the Forest Service shall enter into a memorandum of understanding to better align drought response activities of the Farm Service Agency and the Forest Service (referred to in this section as the “agencies”).

(b) CONTENTS.—The memorandum of understanding entered into under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a commitment to better align practices of the agencies with respect to determining the severity of regional drought conditions;

(2) a strategy for amending those determinations to ensure consistent policy with respect to drought response in cases where the agencies are making inconsistent determinations within the same spatial scale;

(3) an agreement to utilize, to the extent practicable, the United States Drought Monitor in making those determinations; and

(4) an agreement to provide consistent information to grazing permittees, operators, and other stakeholders affected by determinations relating to drought.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. COTTON):

S. 905. A bill to require the establishment within the Department of Defense of a pilot program on arsenal workload sustainment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 905

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Arsenal Workload Sustainment Act”.

SEC. 2. PILOT PROGRAM ON ARSENAL WORKLOAD SUSTAINMENT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States has a long and proud history of manufacturing defense products.

(2) Factories and arsenals of the Department of the Army that are owned and operated by the United States Government are a critical component of the organic industrial base.

(3) The first ever National Defense Industrial Strategy released in 2024 recognized the need of the Department of Defense to more strategically utilize the organic industrial base in order to maintain a competitive military advantage.

(4) Sufficient workload at arsenals of the Department of the Army that are owned and operated by the United States Government ensure cost efficiency and technical competence in peacetime, while preserving the ability to provide an effective and timely response to mobilizations, national defense contingency situations, and other emergency requirements.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF PILOT PROGRAM.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of De-

fense shall establish a pilot program to be known as the “Arsenal Workload Sustainment Pilot Program” (in this section referred to as the “pilot program”).

(c) DURATION.—The pilot program shall be conducted for a period of five years.

(d) PREFERENCES FOR PROCUREMENT ACTIONS OR SOLICITATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary of Defense shall give a preference described in paragraph (2) for any procurement action or solicitation by a non-public partner who has entered into a public-private partnership with the Secretary in the source selection process if such non-public partner uses an arsenal of the Department of the Army that is owned and operated by the United States Government as a partner in any type of contractual agreement with the United States Government.

(2) PREFERENCE DESCRIBED.—A preference described in this paragraph is the addition of 20 percent to the price of any offer by a non-public partner that does not use an arsenal of the Department of the Army that is owned and operated by the United States Government as a partner in its bid for the same procurement action or solicitation described in paragraph (1).

(3) FURTHER PREFERENCE.—In selecting non-public partners under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall give preference to non-public partners that—

(A) utilize the Advanced Manufacturing Center of Excellence of the Army; and

(B) ensure not less than 25 percent of the activities under the partnership are performed by employees of the Department of Defense.

(e) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the activities carried out under the pilot program, including a description of any operational challenges identified.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A breakout, by relevant budget accounts, of workload at an arsenal of the Department of the Army that is owned and operated by the United States Government that was achieved in the prior fiscal year, whether directly or through public-private partnerships under the pilot program.

(B) An assessment of relevant budget accounts where such an arsenal can be utilized to meet future procurement needs of the Department of Defense, irrespective of cost.

(C) An outlook of expected workload at each such arsenal during the period covered by the future-years defense program submitted to Congress under section 221 of title 10, United States Code.

(D) The capital investments required to be made at each such arsenal to ensure compliance and operational capacity.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) NON-PUBLIC PARTNER.—The term “non-public partner” means a corporation, individual, university, or nonprofit organization that is not part of the United States Government.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 116—CELEBRATING THE EXTRAORDINARY ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND VITAL ROLE OF WOMEN BUSINESS OWNERS IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. BRITT, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. MARKEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 116

Whereas there are over 14,500,000 women-owned businesses in the United States; and

Whereas women-owned businesses—

(1) employ more than 12,900,000 people in the United States;

(2) generate \$3,300,000,000,000 in revenue annually;

(3) have grown at nearly twice the national average; and

(4) have grown from 4.6 percent to 39.2 percent of all businesses in the United States between 1972 and 2024: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the vital role of women-owned businesses to the economy of the United States;

(2) commends the exceptional entrepreneurial spirit of women business owners in the United States; and

(3) celebrates women entrepreneurs in the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 117—PROVIDING FOR MEMBERS ON THE PART OF THE SENATE OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY

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

S. RES. 117

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the following joint committees of Congress:

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING: Mr. McConnell, Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Hagerty, Mr. Padilla, and Mr. Merkley.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY: Mr. McConnell, Mrs. Fischer, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, Mr. Padilla, and Ms. Klobuchar.

SENATE RESOLUTION 118—DESIGNATING MARCH 6, 2025, AS “NATIONAL SLAM THE SCAM DAY” TO RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT PERVERSIVE SCAMS AND TO PROMOTE EDUCATION TO PREVENT GOVERNMENT IMPOSTER SCAMS AND OTHER TYPES OF SCAMS

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. KELLY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. MOODY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 118

Whereas hundreds of thousands of individuals in the United States are targeted by government imposter scams each year, including government imposter scams related

to Social Security, Medicare, the United States Postal Service, and the Internal Revenue Service;

Whereas scams cost United States consumers billions of dollars annually, disproportionately affecting older adults;

Whereas, in 2023, the Federal Trade Commission reported losses totaled over \$10,000,000,000, which is \$1,000,000,000 more than those reported in 2022, and the highest losses ever reported to the agency;

Whereas 1 in 4 people in the United States reported losing money to scams, with a median loss of \$500 per person;

Whereas, since 2013, the fraud hotline of the Special Committee on Aging of the Senate has received more than 12,300 complaints from individuals in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico regarding possible government imposter scams;

Whereas, according to the Federal Trade Commission, in 2023, older adults reported larger median individual losses as a result of government imposter scams than younger adults;

Whereas government imposter scams involve scammers contacting individuals in the United States and claiming to resolve a government-related problem or impersonating employees of government agencies, such as the Social Security Administration, the Department of Health and Human Services, the United States Postal Service, and the Internal Revenue Service, to demand payment or personal information, which defrauds the people of the United States and erodes trust in the government agencies that the scammers impersonate; and

Whereas increased awareness of, and education about, government imposter scams help to thwart government imposter scammers; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 6, 2025, as “National Slam the Scam Day”;

(2) recognizes National Slam the Scam Day as an opportunity to raise awareness and amplify the messaging about scams that involve individuals impersonating government employees by any means, including by mail, telephone, text message, electronic mail, social media, or internet websites (referred to in this resolution as “government imposter scams”);

(3) recognizes that law enforcement agencies, consumer protection groups, telephone companies, area agencies on aging, and financial institutions all play vital roles in—

(A) preventing government imposter scams from targeting the people of the United States; and

(B) educating the people of the United States about government imposter scams;

(4) encourages—

(A) the implementation of policies and programs to prevent government imposter scams; and

(B) the improvement of measures to protect the people of the United States from government imposter scams;

(5) encourages members of the public to—

(A) ignore solicitations from individuals falsely claiming to represent government agencies;

(B) share information about government imposter scams with family and friends; and

(C) report government imposter scams to—

(i) the corresponding agency, such as the Office of the Inspector General of the Social Security Administration;

(ii) the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration; or

(iii) the Federal Trade Commission; and

(6) honors the commitment and dedication of the individuals and organizations that work tirelessly to fight against government imposter scams.

SENATE RESOLUTION 119—MEMORIALIZING THOSE LOST TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mr. MARKEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 119

Whereas the first Monday in March is recognized as “COVID-19 Victims Memorial Day”;

Whereas SARS-CoV-2 is a coronavirus that causes COVID-19 disease;

Whereas, in late 2019, COVID-19 emerged and began to spread throughout the world, creating a pandemic that has had a catastrophic impact on human life, communities, and the economy of the United States;

Whereas, in March 2020, communities in the United States began to experience increased death due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and families lost parents, siblings, children, friends, and neighbors to the virus;

Whereas, beginning in 2020, many across the United States were, and continue to be, personally impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, including mourning their loved ones or suffering from the unknown long-term health implications of the virus;

Whereas, by the end of February 2025, there had been more than 103,000,000 known cases of COVID-19 in the United States, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that more than 1,220,000 individuals tragically lost their lives due to illness related to COVID-19;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that between October 1, 2024 and February 15, 2025, there were 6,400,000 to 11,500,000 known cases of COVID-19 in the United States;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic has had a disproportionate impact on low-income communities and communities of color, individuals with disabilities, individuals with weakened immune systems, individuals with other risk factors, such as physical or mental comorbidities, and individuals living in congregate settings, such as long-term care facilities and prisons;

Whereas frontline and essential workers and health care and public health professionals have taken selfless actions to protect their neighbors and communities, support struggling local economies, and find innovative ways to provide services;

Whereas local, State, Tribal, and Federal Government entities have provided critical support to businesses, communities, and the people of the United States in need; and

Whereas each life lost to the COVID-19 pandemic and each sacrifice made shall never be forgotten: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) will memorialize those lost to the COVID-19 pandemic;

(2) recognizes the suffering of those who contracted the SARS-CoV-2 virus and those who continue to struggle with the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic; and

(3) expresses support for the annual designation of the first Monday in March as “COVID-19 Victims Memorial Day”.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1231. Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related

substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1232. Ms. HASSAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 331, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1233. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1234. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1235. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1236. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1231. Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. ACCESS TO DRUG TESTING TECHNOLOGIES.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **LIFE-SAVING DRUG TESTING TECHNOLOGIES.**—The term “life-saving drug testing technologies” means devices, including test strips, that can detect the presence of fentanyl, xylazine, or other adulterants in drug samples prior to use.

(2) **STATE.**—The term “State” means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

(b) ACCESS TO DRUG TESTING TECHNOLOGIES.—A State—

(1) shall not prohibit an individual from obtaining, possessing, distributing, or using life-saving drug testing technologies; and

(2) shall not prosecute an individual solely for obtaining, possessing, distributing, or using life-saving drug testing technologies.

SA 1232. Ms. HASSAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 331, to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE II—SUPPORT ACT REAUTHORIZATION

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Reauthorization Act of 2025”.

Subtitle A—Prevention

SEC. 211. PRENATAL AND POSTNATAL HEALTH.

Section 317L(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b-13(d)) is amended by striking “such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023” and inserting “\$4,250,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029”.

SEC. 212. MONITORING AND EDUCATION REGARDING INFECTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLICIT DRUG USE AND OTHER RISK FACTORS.

Section 317N(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b-15(d)) is amended by striking “fiscal years 2019 through 2023” and inserting “fiscal years 2025 through 2029”.

SEC. 213. PREVENTING OVERDOSES OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 392A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280b-1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “and associated risks” before the period at the end; and

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking “opioids” and inserting “substances causing overdose”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(2)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “, and associated risk factors,” after “such overdoses”;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking “coding” and inserting “monitoring and identifying”;

(C) in subparagraph (E)—

(i) by inserting a comma after “public health laboratories”; and

(ii) by inserting “and other emerging substances related” after “analogues”; and

(D) in subparagraph (F), by inserting “and associated risk factors” after “overdoses”.

(b) ADDITIONAL GRANTS.—Section 392A(a)(3) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280b-1(a)(3)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “and Indian Tribes—” and inserting “and Indian Tribes for the following purposes:”;

(2) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) To carry out innovative projects for grantees to detect, identify, and rapidly respond to controlled substance misuse, abuse, and overdoses, and associated risk factors, including changes in patterns of such controlled substance use. Such projects may include the use of innovative, evidence-based strategies for detecting such patterns, such as wastewater surveillance, if proven to support actionable prevention strategies, in a manner consistent with applicable Federal and State privacy laws.”; and

(3) in subparagraph (B), by striking “for any” and inserting “For any”.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 392A(e) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280b-1(e)) is amended by striking “\$496,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023” and inserting “\$505,579,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029”.

SEC. 214. SUPPORT FOR INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES IMPACTED BY FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part O of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280f et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

“PART O—FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME PREVENTION AND SERVICES PROGRAM**“SEC. 399H. FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDERS PREVENTION, INTERVENTION, AND SERVICES DELIVERY PROGRAM.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish or continue activities to support a comprehensive fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (referred to in this section as ‘FASD’) education, prevention, identification, intervention, and services delivery program, which may include—

“(1) an education and public awareness program to support, conduct, and evaluate the effectiveness of—

“(A) educational programs targeting health professions schools, social and other supportive services, educators and coun-

selors and other service providers in all phases of childhood development, and other relevant service providers, concerning the prevention, identification, and provision of services for infants, children, adolescents and adults with FASD;

“(B) strategies to educate school-age children, including pregnant and high-risk youth, concerning FASD;

“(C) public and community awareness programs concerning FASD; and

“(D) strategies to coordinate information and services across affected community agencies, including agencies providing social services such as foster care, adoption, and social work, agencies providing health services, and agencies involved in education, vocational training and civil and criminal justice;

“(2) supporting and conducting research on FASD, as appropriate, including to—

“(A) develop appropriate medical diagnostic methods for identifying FASD; and

“(B) develop effective culturally and linguistically appropriate evidence-based or evidence-informed interventions and appropriate supports for preventing prenatal alcohol exposure, which may co-occur with exposure to other substances;

“(3) building State and Tribal capacity for the identification, treatment, and support of individuals with FASD and their families, which may include—

“(A) utilizing and adapting existing Federal, State, or Tribal programs to include FASD identification and FASD-informed support;

“(B) developing and expanding screening and diagnostic capacity for FASD;

“(C) developing, implementing, and evaluating targeted FASD-informed intervention programs for FASD;

“(D) providing training with respect to FASD for professionals across relevant sectors; and

“(E) disseminating information about FASD and support services to affected individuals and their families; and

“(4) an applied research program concerning intervention and prevention to support and conduct service demonstration projects, clinical studies and other research models providing advocacy, educational and vocational training, counseling, medical and mental health, and other supportive services, as well as models that integrate and coordinate such services, that are aimed at the unique challenges facing individuals with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome or Fetal Alcohol Effect and their families.

“(b) GRANTS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award grants, cooperative agreements and contracts and provide technical assistance to eligible entities to carry out subsection (a).

“(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—To be eligible to receive a grant, or enter into a cooperative agreement or contract, under this section, an entity shall—

“(A) be a State, Indian Tribe or Tribal organization, local government, scientific or academic institution, or nonprofit organization; and

“(B) prepare and submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including a description of the activities that the entity intends to carry out using amounts received under this section.

“(3) ADDITIONAL APPLICATION CONTENTS.—

The Secretary may require that an eligible entity include in the application submitted under paragraph (2)(B)—

“(A) a designation of an individual to serve as a FASD State or Tribal coordinator of activities such eligible entity proposes to carry

out through a grant, cooperative agreement, or contract under this section; and

“(B) a description of an advisory committee the entity will establish to provide guidance for the entity on developing and implementing a statewide or Tribal strategic plan to prevent FASD and provide for the identification, treatment, and support of individuals with FASD and their families.

“(C) DEFINITION OF FASD-INFORMED.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘FASD-informed’, with respect to support or an intervention program, means that such support or intervention program uses culturally and linguistically informed evidence-based or practice-based interventions and appropriate resources to support an improved quality of life for an individual with FASD and the family of such individual.

“SEC. 399I. STRENGTHENING CAPACITY AND EDUCATION FOR FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements, as the Secretary determines appropriate, to public or nonprofit private entities with demonstrated expertise in the field of fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (referred to in this section as ‘FASD’). Such awards shall be for the purposes of building local, Tribal, State, and nationwide capacities to prevent the occurrence of FASD by carrying out the programs described in subsection (b).

(b) PROGRAMS.—An entity receiving an award under subsection (a) may use such award for the following purposes:

“(1) Developing and supporting public education and outreach activities to raise public awareness of the risks associated with alcohol consumption during pregnancy.

“(2) Acting as a clearinghouse for evidence-based resources on FASD prevention, identification, and culturally and linguistically appropriate best practices to help inform systems of care for individuals with FASD across their lifespan.

“(3) Increasing awareness and understanding of efficacious, evidence-based screening tools and culturally and linguistically appropriate evidence-based intervention services and best practices, which may include improving the capacity for State, Tribal, and local affiliates.

“(4) Providing technical assistance to recipients of grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts under section 399H, as appropriate.

(c) APPLICATION.—To be eligible for a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under this section, an entity shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(d) SUBCONTRACTING.—A public or private nonprofit entity may carry out the following activities required under this section through contracts or cooperative agreements with other public and private nonprofit entities with demonstrated expertise in FASD:

“(1) Resource development and dissemination.

“(2) Intervention services.

“(3) Training and technical assistance.

“SEC. 399J. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this part \$12,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029.”

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and every year thereafter, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report containing—

(1) a review of the activities carried out pursuant to sections 399H and 399I of the

Public Health Service Act, as amended, to advance public education and awareness of fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (referred to in this section as “FASD”);

(2) a description of—

(A) the activities carried out pursuant to such sections 399H and 399I to identify, prevent, and treat FASD; and

(B) methods used to evaluate the outcomes of such activities; and

(3) an assessment of activities carried out pursuant to such sections 399H and 399I to support individuals with FASD.

SEC. 215. PROMOTING STATE CHOICE IN PDMP SYSTEMS.

Section 399O(h) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g-3(h)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) PROMOTING STATE CHOICE.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the Secretary to require States to use a specific vendor or a specific interoperability connection other than to align with nationally recognized, consensus-based open standards, such as in accordance with sections 3001 and 3004.”.

SEC. 216. FIRST RESPONDER TRAINING PROGRAM.

Section 546 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee-1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “tribes and tribal” and inserting “Tribes and Tribes”; and

(2) in subsections (a), (c), and (d)—

(A) by striking “approved or cleared” each place it appears and inserting “approved, cleared, or otherwise legally marketed”; and

(B) by striking “opioid” each place it appears;

(3) in subsection (f)—

(A) by striking “approved or cleared” each place it appears and inserting “approved, cleared, or otherwise legally marketed”; and

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “opioid”;

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “opioid and heroin” and inserting “opioid, heroin, and other drug”; and

(ii) by striking “opioid overdose” and inserting “overdose”; and

(D) in paragraph (3), by striking “opioid and heroin”; and

(4) in subsection (h), by striking “\$36,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023” and inserting “\$56,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029”.

SEC. 217. DONALD J. COHEN NATIONAL CHILD TRAUMATIC STRESS INITIATIVE.

(a) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The second part G of title V of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290kk et seq.), as added by section 144 of the Community Renewal Tax Relief Act (Public Law 106-554), is amended—

(1) by redesignating such part as part J; and

(2) by redesignating sections 581 through 584 as sections 596 through 596C, respectively.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Section 582 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290hh-1) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “VIOLENCE RELATED STRESS” and inserting “TRAUMATIC EVENTS”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “tribes and tribal” and inserting “Tribes and Tribal”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “and dissemination” after “the development”;

(3) in subsection (b), by inserting “and dissemination” after “the development”;

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking “The NCTSI” and inserting the following:

“(1) COORDINATING CENTER.—The NCTSI”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) NCTSI GRANTEES.—In carrying out subsection (a)(2), NCTSI grantees shall develop

trainings and other resources, as applicable and appropriate, to support implementation of the evidence-based practices developed and disseminated under such subsection.”;

(5) in subsection (e)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(B) in subparagraph (A), as so redesignated, by inserting “and implementation” after “the dissemination”;

(C) by striking “The NCTSI” and inserting the following:

“(1) COORDINATING CENTER.—The NCTSI”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) NCTSI GRANTEES.—NCTSI grantees shall, as appropriate, collaborate with other such grantees, the NCTSI coordinating center, and the Secretary in carrying out subsections (a)(2) and (d)(2).”;

(6) by amending subsection (h) to read as follows:

“(h) APPLICATION AND EVALUATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under subsection (a), a public or nonprofit private entity or an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information and assurances as the Secretary may require, including—

(i) a plan for the evaluation of the activities funded under the grant, contract, or agreement, including both process and outcomes evaluation, and the submission of an evaluation at the end of the project period; and

(ii) a description of how such entity, Indian Tribe, or Tribal organization will support efforts led by the Secretary or the NCTSI coordinating center, as applicable, to evaluate activities carried out under this section.”;

(7) by amending subsection (j) to read as follows:

“(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

“(1) \$93,887,000 for fiscal year 2025;

“(2) \$95,000,000 for fiscal year 2026;

“(3) \$97,000,000 for fiscal year 2027;

“(4) \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2028; and

“(5) \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2029.”

SEC. 218. PROTECTING SUICIDE PREVENTION LIFELINE FROM CYBERSECURITY INCIDENTS.

(a) NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION LIFELINE PROGRAM.—Section 520E-3(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb-36c(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) taking such steps as may be necessary to ensure the suicide prevention hotline is protected from cybersecurity incidents and eliminates known cybersecurity vulnerabilities.”.

(b) REPORTING.—Section 520E-3 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb-36c) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) CYBERSECURITY REPORTING.—

“(1) NOTIFICATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The program’s network administrator receiving Federal funding pursuant to subsection (a) shall report to the Assistant Secretary, in a manner that protects personal privacy, consistent with applicable Federal and State privacy laws—

“(i) any identified cybersecurity vulnerabilities to the program within a reasonable amount of time after identification of such a vulnerability; and

“(ii) any identified cybersecurity incidents to the program within a reasonable amount of time after identification of such incident.

“(B) LOCAL AND REGIONAL CRISIS CENTERS.—Local and regional crisis centers participating in the program shall report to the program’s network administrator identified under subparagraph (A), in a manner that protects personal privacy, consistent with applicable Federal and State privacy laws—

“(i) any identified cybersecurity vulnerabilities to the program within a reasonable amount of time after identification of such vulnerability; and

“(ii) any identified cybersecurity incidents to the program within a reasonable amount of time after identification of such incident.

“(2) NOTIFICATION.—If the program’s network administrator receiving funding pursuant to subsection (a) discovers, or is informed by a local or regional crisis center pursuant to paragraph (1)(B) of, a cybersecurity vulnerability or incident, within a reasonable amount of time after such discovery or receipt of information, such entity shall report the vulnerability or incident to the Assistant Secretary.

“(3) CLARIFICATION.—

“(A) OVERSIGHT.—

“(i) LOCAL AND REGIONAL CRISIS CENTERS.—Except as provided in clause (ii), local and regional crisis centers participating in the program shall oversee all technology each center employs in the provision of services as a participant in the program.

“(ii) NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR.—The program’s network administrator receiving Federal funding pursuant to subsection (a) shall oversee the technology each crisis center employs in the provision of services as a participant in the program if such oversight responsibilities are established in the applicable network participation agreement.

“(B) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—The cybersecurity incident reporting requirements under this subsection shall supplement, and not supplant, cybersecurity incident reporting requirements under other provisions of applicable Federal law that are in effect on the date of the enactment of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Reauthorization Act of 2025.”.

(c) STUDY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct and complete a study that evaluates cybersecurity risks and vulnerabilities associated with the 9-8-8 National Suicide Prevention Lifeline; and

(2) submit a report on the findings of such study to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 219. BRUCE’S LAW.

(a) YOUTH PREVENTION AND RECOVERY.—Section 7102(c) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb-7a(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)(A)(i), by inserting “, which may include strategies to increase education and awareness of the potency and dangers of synthetic opioids (including drugs contaminated with fentanyl) and, as appropriate, other emerging drug use or misuse issues” before the semicolon; and

(2) in paragraph (4)(A), by inserting “and strategies to increase education and awareness of the potency and dangers of synthetic opioids (including drugs contaminated with fentanyl) and, as appropriate, emerging drug use or misuse issues” before the semicolon.

(b) INTERDEPARTMENTAL SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS COORDINATING COMMITTEE.—Section 7022 of the SUPPORT for Patients and

Communities Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa note) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (g) and inserting the following:

“(g) WORKING GROUPS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Committee may establish working groups for purposes of carrying out the duties described in subsection (e). Any such working group shall be composed of members of the Committee (or the designees of such members) and may hold such meetings as are necessary to carry out the duties delegated to the working group.

“(2) ADDITIONAL FEDERAL INTERAGENCY WORK GROUP ON FENTANYL CONTAMINATION OF ILLEGAL DRUGS.—

“(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary, acting through the Committee, shall establish a Federal Interagency Work Group on Fentanyl Contamination of Illegal Drugs (referred to in this paragraph as the ‘Work Group’) consisting of representatives from relevant Federal departments and agencies on the Committee.

“(B) CONSULTATION.—The Work Group shall consult with relevant stakeholders and subject matter experts, including—

“(i) State, Tribal, and local subject matter experts in reducing, preventing, and responding to drug overdose caused by fentanyl contamination of illicit drugs; and

“(ii) family members of both adults and youth who have overdosed by fentanyl contaminated illicit drugs.

“(C) DUTIES.—The Work Group shall—

“(i) examine Federal efforts to reduce and prevent drug overdose by fentanyl-contaminated illicit drugs;

“(ii) identify strategies to improve State, Tribal, and local responses to overdose by fentanyl-contaminated illicit drugs;

“(iii) coordinate with the Secretary, as appropriate, in carrying out activities to raise public awareness of synthetic opioids and other emerging drug use and misuse issues;

“(iv) make recommendations to Congress for improving Federal programs, including with respect to the coordination of efforts across such programs; and

“(v) make recommendations for educating youth on the potency and dangers of drugs contaminated by fentanyl.

“(D) ANNUAL REPORT TO SECRETARY.—The Work Group shall annually prepare and submit to the Secretary, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives, a report on the activities carried out by the Work Group under subparagraph (C), including recommendations to reduce and prevent drug overdose by fentanyl contamination of illegal drugs, in all populations, and specifically among youth at risk for substance misuse.”; and

(2) by striking subsection (i) and inserting the following:

“(i) SUNSET.—The Committee shall terminate on September 30, 2029.”.

SEC. 220. GUIDANCE ON AT-HOME DRUG DISPOSAL SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, shall publish guidance to facilitate the use of at-home safe disposal systems for applicable drugs.

(b) CONTENTS.—The guidance under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) recommended standards for effective at-home drug disposal systems to meet applicable requirements enforced by the Food and Drug Administration;

(2) recommended information to include as instructions for use to disseminate with at-home drug disposal systems;

(3) best practices and educational tools to support the use of an at-home drug disposal system, as appropriate; and

(4) recommended use of licensed health providers for the dissemination of education, instruction, and at-home drug disposal systems, as appropriate.

SEC. 221. ASSESSMENT OF OPIOID DRUGS AND ACTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall publish on the website of the Food and Drug Administration (referred to in this section as the “FDA”) a report that outlines a plan for assessing opioid analgesic drugs that are approved under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355) that addresses the public health effects of such opioid analgesic drugs as part of the benefit-risk assessment and the activities of the FDA that relate to facilitating the development of nonaddictive medical products intended to treat pain or addiction. Such report shall include—

(1) an update on the actions taken by the FDA to consider the effectiveness, safety, benefit-risk profile, and use of approved opioid analgesic drugs;

(2) a timeline for an assessment of the potential need, as appropriate, for labeling changes, revised or additional postmarketing requirements, enforcement actions, or withdrawals for opioid analgesic drugs;

(3) an overview of the steps that the FDA has taken to support the development and approval of nonaddictive medical products intended to treat pain or addiction, and actions planned to further support the development and approval of such products; and

(4) an overview of the consideration by the FDA of clinical trial methodologies for analgesic drugs, including the enriched enrollment randomized withdrawal methodology, and the benefits and drawbacks associated with different trial methodologies for such drugs, incorporating any public input received under subsection (b).

(b) PUBLIC INPUT.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall provide an opportunity for public input concerning the regulation by the FDA of opioid analgesic drugs, including scientific evidence that relates to conditions of use, safety, or benefit-risk assessment (including consideration of the public health effects) of such opioid analgesic drugs.

SEC. 222. GRANT PROGRAM FOR STATE AND TRIBAL RESPONSE TO OPIOID USE DISORDERS.

The activities carried out pursuant to section 1003(b)(4)(A) of the 21st Century Cures Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee-3a(b)(4)(A)) may include facilitating access to products used to prevent overdose deaths by detecting the presence of one or more substances, such as fentanyl and xylazine test strips, to the extent the purchase and possession of such products is consistent with Federal and State law.

Subtitle B—Treatment

SEC. 231. RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR PREGNANT AND POSTPARTUM WOMEN.

Section 508 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb-1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(1)(C), by striking “providing health services” and inserting “providing health care services”;

(2) in subsection (g)—

(A) by inserting “a plan describing” after “will provide”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following: “Such plan may include a description of how

such applicant will target outreach to women disproportionately impacted by maternal substance use disorder.”; and

(3) in subsection (s), by striking “\$29,931,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023” and inserting “\$38,931,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029”.

SEC. 232. IMPROVING ACCESS TO ADDICTION MEDICINE PROVIDERS.

Section 597 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ll) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by inserting “diagnoses,” after “related to”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting “addiction medicine,” after “psychiatry.”.

SEC. 233. MENTAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH EDUCATION AND TRAINING GRANTS.

Section 756(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 294e-1(f)) is amended by striking “fiscal years 2023 through 2027” and inserting “fiscal years 2025 through 2029”.

SEC. 234. LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM FOR SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER TREATMENT WORKFORCE.

Section 781(j) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 295h(j)) is amended by striking “\$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023” and inserting “\$40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029”.

SEC. 235. DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF MODEL TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER PATIENT RECORDS.

Section 7053 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (42 U.S.C. 290dd-2 note) is amended by striking subsection (e).

SEC. 236. TASK FORCE ON BEST PRACTICES FOR TRAUMA-INFORMED IDENTIFICATION, REFERRAL, AND SUPPORT.

Section 7132 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115-271; 132 Stat. 4046) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraph (CC) as subparagraph (DD); and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (BB) the following:

“(CC) The Administration for Community Living.”;

(2) in subsection (d)(1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “, developmental disability service providers” before “, individuals who are”; and

(3) in subsection (i), by striking “2023” and inserting “2029”.

SEC. 237. GRANTS TO ENHANCE ACCESS TO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER TREATMENT.

Section 3203 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (21 U.S.C. 823 note) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b); and

(2) by striking ““(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary” and inserting the following: “The Secretary”.

SEC. 238. STATE GUIDANCE RELATED TO INDIVIDUALS WITH SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS AND CHILDREN WITH SERIOUS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE.

(a) REVIEW OF USE OF CERTAIN FUNDING.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”), acting through the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, shall conduct a review of State use of funds made available under the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant program under subpart I of part B of title XIX of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x et seq.) (referred to in this section as the “block grant program”) for first episode psychosis activities. Such review shall consider the following:

(1) How States use funds for evidence-based treatments and services according to the standard of care for individuals with early serious mental illness and children with a serious emotional disturbance.

(2) The percentages of the State funding under the block grant program expended on early serious mental illness and first episode psychosis, and the number of individuals served under such funds.

(b) REPORT AND GUIDANCE.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the completion of the review under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report describing—

(A) the findings of the review under subsection (a); and

(B) any recommendations for changes to the block grant program that would facilitate improved outcomes for individuals with serious mental illness and children with serious emotional disturbance.

(2) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the report is submitted under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall update the guidance provided to States under the block grant program on coordinated specialty care and other evidence-based mental health care services for individuals with serious mental illness and children with a serious emotional disturbance, based on the findings and recommendations of such report.

SEC. 239. REVIEWING THE SCHEDULING OF APPROVED PRODUCTS CONTAINING A COMBINATION OF BUPRENORPHINE AND NALOXONE.

(a) SECRETARY OF HHS.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall, consistent with the requirements and procedures set forth in sections 201 and 202 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 811, 812)—

(1) review the relevant data pertaining to the scheduling of products containing a combination of buprenorphine and naloxone that have been approved under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355); and

(2) if appropriate, request that the Attorney General initiate rulemaking proceedings to revise the schedules accordingly with respect to such products.

(b) ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall review any request made by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under subsection (a)(2) and determine whether to initiate proceedings to revise the schedules in accordance with the criteria set forth in sections 201 and 202 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 811, 812).

Subtitle C—Recovery

SEC. 241. BUILDING COMMUNITIES OF RECOVERY.

Section 547(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee-2(f)) is amended by striking “\$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023” and inserting “\$16,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029”.

SEC. 242. PEER SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTER.

Section 547A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee-2a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(4), by striking “building; and” and inserting the following: “building, such as—

“(A) professional development of peer support specialists; and

“(B) making recovery support services available in nonclinical settings; and”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

“(d) REGIONAL CENTERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may establish one regional technical assistance center (referred to in this subsection as the

‘Regional Center’), with existing resources, to assist the Center in carrying out activities described in subsection (b) within the geographic region of such Regional Center in a manner that is tailored to the needs of such region.

“(2) EVALUATION.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Reauthorization Act of 2025, the Secretary shall evaluate the activities of the Regional Center and submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of such evaluation, including—

“(A) a description of the distinct roles and responsibilities of the Regional Center and the Center;

“(B) available information relating to the outcomes of the Regional Center under this subsection, such as any impact on the operations and efficiency of the Center relating to requests for technical assistance and support within the region of such Regional Center;

“(C) a description of any gaps or areas of duplication relating to the activities of the Regional Center and the Center within such region; and

“(D) recommendations relating to the modification, expansion, or termination of the Regional Center under this subsection.

“(3) TERMINATION.—This subsection shall terminate on September 30, 2029.”; and

(4) in subsection (f), as so redesignated, by striking “\$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023” and inserting “\$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029”.

SEC. 243. COMPREHENSIVE OPIOID RECOVERY CENTERS.

Section 552 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee-7) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(2)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “and in such manner” and inserting “, in such manner, and containing such information and assurances, including relevant documentation.”; and

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking “is capable of coordinating with other entities to carry out” and inserting “has the demonstrated capability to carry out, through referral or contractual arrangements”;

(2) in subsection (h)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (4) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(B) by striking “With respect to” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—With respect to”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) ADDITIONAL REPORTING FOR CERTAIN ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—An entity carrying out activities described in subsection (g) through referral or contractual arrangements shall include in the submissions required under paragraph (1) information related to the status of such referrals or contractual arrangements, including an assessment of whether such referrals or contractual arrangements are supporting the ability of such entity to carry out such activities.”; and

(3) in subsection (j), by striking “2019 through 2023” and inserting “2025 through 2029”.
SEC. 244. YOUTH PREVENTION AND RECOVERY.

Section 7102(c) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb-7a(c)) (as amended by section 210(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i)—

(I) by inserting “, or a consortium of local educational agencies,” after “a local educational agency”; and

(II) by striking “high schools” and inserting “secondary schools”; and

(ii) in clause (vi), by striking “tribe, or tribal” and inserting “Tribe, or Tribal”;

(B) by amending subparagraph (E) to read as follows:

“(E) INDIAN TRIBE; TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The terms ‘Indian Tribe’ and ‘Tribal organization’ have the meanings given such terms in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).”;

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (L) as subparagraph (K); and

(D) by inserting after subparagraph (J) the following:

“(K) SECONDARY SCHOOL.—The term ‘secondary school’ has the meaning given such term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).”;

(2) in paragraph (3)(A), in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(A) by striking “and abuse”; and

(B) by inserting “at increased risk for substance misuse” after “specific populations”;

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “Indian tribes” and inserting “Indian Tribes”;

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and abuse”; and

(C) in subparagraph (B), by striking “peer mentoring” and inserting “peer-to-peer support”;

(4) in paragraph (5), by striking “tribal” and inserting “Tribal”;

(5) in paragraph (6)(A)—

(A) in clause (iv), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(vi) a plan to sustain the activities carried out under the grant program, after the grant program has ended; and”;

(6) in paragraph (8), by striking “2022” and inserting “2027”; and

(7) by amending paragraph (9) to read as follows:

“(9) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this subsection, there are authorized to be appropriated—

“(A) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2025;

“(B) \$12,000,000 for fiscal year 2026;

“(C) \$13,000,000 for fiscal year 2027;

“(D) \$14,000,000 for fiscal year 2028; and

“(E) \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2029.”;

SEC. 245. CAREER ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7183 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee-8) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting “; TREATMENT, RECOVERY, AND WORKFORCE SUPPORT GRANTS” after “CAREER ACT”;

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting “each” before “for a period”;

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “the rates described in paragraph (2)” and inserting “the average rates for calendar years 2018 through 2022 described in paragraph (2)”;

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) RATES.—The rates described in this paragraph are the following:

“(A) The highest age-adjusted average rates of drug overdose deaths for calendar years 2018 through 2022 based on data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, including, if necessary, provisional data for calendar year 2022.

“(B) The highest average rates of unemployment for calendar years 2018 through 2022 based on data provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

“(C) The lowest average labor force participation rates for calendar years 2018 through 2022 based on data provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.”;

(4) in subsection (g)—

(A) in each of paragraphs (1) and (3), by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) as subparagraphs (A) through (C), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(C) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) (as so redesignated), by striking “An entity” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An entity”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) TRANSPORTATION SERVICES.—An entity receiving a grant under this section may use not more than 5 percent of the funds for providing transportation for individuals to participate in an activity supported by a grant under this section, which transportation shall be to or from a place of work or a place where the individual is receiving vocational education or job training services or receiving services directly linked to treatment of or recovery from a substance use disorder.

“(3) LIMITATION.—The Secretary may not require an entity to, or give priority to an entity that plans to, use the funds of a grant under this section for activities that are not specified in this subsection.”;

(5) in subsection (i)(2), by inserting “, which shall include employment and earnings outcomes described in subclauses (I) and (III) of section 116(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3141(b)(2)(A)(i)) with respect to the participation of such individuals with a substance use disorder in programs and activities funded by the grant under this section” after “subsection (g)”;

(6) in subsection (j)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “for grants awarded prior to the date of enactment of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Reauthorization Act of 2025” after “grant period under this section”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “2 years after submitting the preliminary report required under paragraph (1)” and inserting “September 30, 2029”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking “(g)(3)” and inserting “(g)(1)(C)”; and

(7) in subsection (k), by striking “\$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023” and inserting “\$12,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029”.

(b) REAUTHORIZATION OF THE CAREER ACT; RECOVERY HOUSING PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 8071 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (42 U.S.C. 5301 note; Public Law 115-271) is amended—

(A) by striking the section heading and inserting “CAREER ACT; RECOVERY HOUSING PILOT PROGRAM”;

(B) in subsection (a), by striking “through 2023” and inserting “through 2029”; and

(C) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking “not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Reauthorization Act of 2025”; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)(B)(i)—

(I) in subclause (I)—

(aa) by striking “for calendar years 2013 through 2017”; and

(bb) by inserting “for calendar years 2018 through 2022” after “rates of unemployment”;

(II) in subclause (II)—

(aa) by striking “for calendar years 2013 through 2017”; and

(bb) by inserting “for calendar years 2018 through 2022” after “participation rates”; and

(III) by striking subclause (III) and inserting the following:

“(III) The highest age-adjusted average rates of drug overdose deaths for calendar years 2018 through 2022 based on data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, including, if necessary, provisional data for calendar year 2022.”; and

(D) in subsection (f), by striking “For the 2-year period following the date of enactment of this Act, the” and inserting “The”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subtitle F of title VIII of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115-271; 132 Stat. 4095) is amended by striking the subtitle heading and inserting the following: “Subtitle F—CAREER Act; Recovery Housing Pilot Program”.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115-271; 132 Stat. 3894) is amended—

(1) by striking the item relating to section 7183 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 7183. CAREER Act; treatment, recovery, and workforce support grants.”;

(2) by striking the item relating to subtitle F of title VIII and inserting the following:

“Subtitle F—CAREER Act; Recovery Housing Pilot Program”; and

(3) by striking the item relating to section 8071 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 8071. CAREER Act; Recovery Housing Pilot Program.”.

SEC. 246. ADDRESSING ECONOMIC AND WORK-FORCE IMPACTS OF THE OPIOID CRISIS.

Section 8041(g)(1) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (29 U.S.C. 3225a(g)(1)) is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2029”.

Subtitle D—Miscellaneous Matters

SEC. 251. DELIVERY OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE BY A PHARMACY TO A PRESCRIBING PRACTITIONER.

Section 309A(a) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 829a(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) the controlled substance is a drug in schedule III, IV, or V to be administered—

“(A) by injection or implantation for the purpose of maintenance or detoxification treatment; or

“(B) subject to a risk evaluation and mitigation strategy pursuant to section 505-1 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355-1) that includes elements to assure safe use of the drug described in subsection (f)(3)(E) of such section, including a requirement for post-administration monitoring by a health care provider.”.

SEC. 252. REQUIRED TRAINING FOR PRESCRIBERS OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (m)(1) of section 303 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 823), as so redesignated by section 3 of this Act, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clause (iv)—

(i) in subclause (I)—

(I) by inserting “the American Academy of Family Physicians, the American Podiatric Medical Association, the Academy of General Dentistry, the American Optometric Association,” before “or any other organization”;

(II) by striking “or the Commission” and inserting “the Commission”; and

(III) by inserting “, or the Council on Podiatric Medical Education” before the semicolon at the end; and

(ii) in subclause (III), by inserting “or the American Academy of Family Physicians” after “Association”; and

(B) in clause (v), in the matter preceding subclause (I)—

(i) by striking “osteopathic medicine, dental surgery” and inserting “osteopathic medicine, podiatric medicine, dental surgery”; and

(ii) by striking “or dental medicine curriculum” and inserting “or dental or podiatric medicine curriculum”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) in clause (i)—

(i) by inserting “the American Pharmacists Association, the Accreditation Council on Pharmacy Education, the American Psychiatric Nurses Association, the American Academy of Nursing, the American Academy of Family Physicians,” before “or any other organization”; and

(ii) by inserting “, the American Academy of Family Physicians,” before “or the Accreditation Council”; and

(B) in clause (ii)—

(i) by striking “or accredited school” and inserting “, an accredited school”; and

(ii) by inserting “, or an accredited school of pharmacy” before “in the United States”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Notwithstanding the redesignation made by section 3(a)(1), the amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if enacted on December 29, 2022.

SA 1233. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2024 for—

(1) prevention and harm reduction activities, especially those activities that address the demand side of addiction and the overdose crisis;

(2) children’s mental health; and

(3) policies, programs, and practices that aim to minimize the health, social, and economic consequences of substance abuse.

SA 1234. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In subsection (e) of section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)), as added by section 2, strike paragraph (2) and insert the following:

“(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), except as provided in paragraph (3), the term ‘fentanyl-related substance’ means any substance that—

“(A) is an opioid mu receptor agonist with potential for misuse or abuse, as demonstrated by binding studies and functional assays; and

“(B) is structurally related to fentanyl by 1 or more of the following modifications:

“(i) By replacement of the phenyl portion of the phenethyl group by any monocycle,

whether or not further substituted in or on the monocycle.

“(ii) By substitution in or on the phenethyl group with alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, hydroxyl, halo, haloalkyl, amino, or nitro groups.

“(iii) By substitution in or on the piperidine ring with alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, ester, ether, hydroxyl, halo, haloalkyl, amino, or nitro groups.

“(iv) By replacement of the aniline ring with any aromatic monocycle whether or not further substituted in or on the aromatic monocycle.

“(v) By replacement of the N-propionyl group with another acyl group.

SA 1235. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. ANNUAL REPORTING.

(a) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “fentanyl-related substance” has the meaning given that term under subsection (e) of schedule I of section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)), as added by this Act.

(b) **REPORTING.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every year thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report that, for the year before the year during which the report is submitted—

(1) indicates the number of fentanyl-related substances identified by the Attorney General and lists the scientific names of each newly identified fentanyl-related substance;

(2) describes the extent of scientific and medical evaluation by the Attorney General or the Secretary of Health and Human Services, if any, of each substance that was determined to be a fentanyl-related substance;

(3) identifies any fentanyl-related substance for which results of the scientific and medical evaluation, if any, by the Attorney General, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or a practitioner conducting research found the fentanyl-related substance to have some accepted medical use or a lower potential for abuse than substances included in Schedule I of section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)) and, for each such fentanyl-related substance, the control status of the substance; and

(4) for each fentanyl-related substance, indicates the number of criminal cases in which an offense involving the fentanyl-related substance was charged.

SA 1236. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. AMENDING THE 21ST CENTURY CURES ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE USE OF FUNDS FOR DEVICES FOR USE IN THE DETECTION OF FENTANYL, XYLAZINE, AND OTHER EMERGING ADULTERANT SUBSTANCES.

Section 1003 of the 21st Century Cures Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee-3a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(4), by adding at the end the following:

“(G) Providing assistance for expenses relating to the acquisition or use of adulterant substance detection devices.”; and

(2) in subsection (h)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (4) as paragraphs (2) through (5), respectively; and

(B) by inserting before paragraph (2) (as so redesignated), the following:

“(1) **ADULTERANT SUBSTANCE DETECTION DEVICE.**—The term ‘adulterant substance detection device’ means a device, including a test strip, that can detect the presence of an adulterant, such as fentanyl, xylazine, or another adulterant in a drug sample prior to use of a controlled substance.”.

SEC. _____. AMENDING THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE USE OF FUNDS FOR DEVICES FOR USE IN THE DETECTION OF FENTANYL, XYLAZINE, AND OTHER EMERGING ADULTERANT SUBSTANCES.

Part A of title V of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 506B. USE OF FUNDS FOR DEVICES FOR USE IN THE DETECTION OF FENTANYL, XYLAZINE, AND OTHER EMERGING ADULTERANT SUBSTANCES.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Expenses relating to the acquisition or use of adulterant substance detection devices shall be allowable expenses under any grant, contract, or cooperative agreement entered into by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration under this Act.

“(b) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term ‘adulterant substance detection device’ has the meaning given such term in section 1003(h)(1) of the 21st Century Cures Act.”.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I have seven requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 6, 2025, at 11 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet in open session during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 6, 2025, at 9:30 a.m., to receive testimony.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet in executive session during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 6, 2025, at 11 a.m., to consider nominations.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 6, 2025, at

10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet in executive session during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 6, 2025, at 9:30 a.m., to consider a nomination.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 6, 2025, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 6, 2025, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

PROVIDING FOR MEMBERS ON THE PART OF THE SENATE OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 117, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 117) providing for members on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee on Printing and the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. THUNE. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 117) was agreed to.

(The resolution is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

NATIONAL SLAM THE SCAM DAY

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 118, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 118) designating March 6, 2025, as “National Slam the Scam Day” to raise awareness about pervasive scams and to promote education to prevent government imposter scams and other types of scams.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. THUNE. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 118) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, pursuant to the provisions of S. Res. 64, adopted March 5, 2013, appoints the following Senators as members of the Senate National Security Working Group for the 119th Congress: the Honorable DEB FISCHER of Nebraska, Administrative Co-Chair; the Honorable JONI ERNST of Iowa, Co-Chair; the Honorable JAMES LANKFORD of Oklahoma, Co-Chair; the Honorable BILL HAGERTY of Tennessee, Co-Chair; the Honorable ROGER WICKER of Mississippi; the Honorable LINDSEY GRAHAM of South Carolina; the Honorable JAMES RISCH of Idaho; the Honorable PETE RICKETTS of Nebraska; and the Honorable TIM SHEEHY of Montana.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination: The nomination on the Secretary's desk in the Coast Guard; that the nomination be confirmed; that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate then immediately resume legislative session.

The nomination considered and confirmed is as follows:

IN THE COAST GUARD

* PN10 COAST GUARD nomination of Samuel B. Hafenstein, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 8, 2025.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MARCH 10, 2025

Mr. THUNE. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 3 p.m. on Monday, March 10; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, morning business be closed, and the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of Executive Calendar No. 29, the Chavez-DeRemer nomination; further, that the Senate

vote on confirmation of the nomination at 5:30 p.m.; further, following disposition of the Chavez-DeRemer nomination, the Senate resume legislative session and resume consideration of the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 18, S. 331, and the Senate vote on adoption of the motion; finally, if any nominations are confirmed during Monday's session of the Senate, the motions to reconsider are considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 3 P.M. MONDAY, MARCH 10, 2025

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 4:31 p.m., adjourned until Monday, March 10, 2025, at 3 p.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 6, 2025.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
TROY EDGAR, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

IN THE COAST GUARD

COAST GUARD NOMINATION OF SAMUEL B. HAFENSTEINER, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.