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Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable BERNIE MORENO, a Senator from the State of Ohio.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

As we come into Your presence today, O Lord, we, like Isaiah of old, need to experience reverential awe. With the mighty seraphim who surround Your throne, may we cover our faces and cry "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of Heaven's armies!"

Lord, use our lawmakers so that their actions will help provide for the security and well-being of all people. Sustain our Senators with the protection of Your providence, and give them Your peace. Provide them also with the spirit of unity and with the wisdom to have respect, one for the other. Lord, thank You for the redemption You provide Your people.

We pray in Your awesome Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer 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.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

The senior assistant executive clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, September 16, 2025.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby

appoint the Honorable BERNIE MORENO, a Senator from the State of Ohio, to perform the duties of the Chair.

CHUCK GRASSLEY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. MORENO thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Resumed

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 2296, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant executive clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2296) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Wicker/Reed Amendment Modified No. 3748, in the nature of a substitute.

Wicker (for Ernst) Amendment No. 3427 (to Amendment No. 3748), to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on casualty assistance and long-term care programs.

Thune Amendment No. 3863 (to Amendment No. 3427), relating to the enactment date.

Thune Amendment No. 3864 (to the language proposed to be stricken by Amendment No. 3748), relating to the enactment date.

Thune Amendment No. 3865 (to Amendment No. 3864), relating to the enactment date.

Motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Armed Services, with instructions, Thune Amendment No. 3866, relating to the enactment date.

Thune Amendment No. 3867 (to (the instructions) Amendment No. 3866), relating to the enactment date.

Thune Amendment No. 3868 (to Amendment No. 3867), relating to the enactment date.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Democratic leader is recognized.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I want to be very clear about something. When Donald Trump goes on FOX News and says to Republicans "Don't even bother to deal with Democrats," when he says out loud that he doesn't need or want our votes, that means Donald Trump wants a shutdown—make no mistake about it.

Trump can say a million times he doesn't want a shutdown, but he is acting as if he absolutely wants one. His words say one thing, but his actions say another. He is ordering Republicans not to even bother working with Democrats. He is telling Republicans to "fight back" against "the radical left democratic demands." He is telling them to vote yes on a partisan CR that fails to meet the needs of the American people and had no Democratic input.

These are the kinds of actions a President takes when he wants a shutdown: closing negotiations; forcing partisan votes; ignoring the needs on healthcare, on costs, and on so many other issues of the American people.

It is the same story with Leader THUNE and Speaker JOHNSON. They are doing exactly what Donald Trump wants. They say they want a vote on a partisan CR as soon as possible here in the Congress, but they have refused even to sit down at the table with Leader JEFFRIES and me, despite repeated requests.

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



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So, look, our Republican colleagues can say whatever they want, but it is clear as could be that they want a shutdown. They can say they don't; they are acting as if they do. They can try to play the blame game, but their actions tell a different story. Their actions show clearly they want to shut things down because they don't want to negotiate with Democrats.

And it is more than that. It means Republicans don't want to help the American people with the crisis they have created, raising people's costs, particularly their healthcare costs. They don't want to do anything about the crisis they have created for their hospitals despite the outcry from hospitals, hospital workers, and patients from one end of the country to the other. They don't want to do anything about the fact that people's premiums are going to shoot through the roof. They don't want to stop the rampant and illegal abuses of Donald Trump when he steals or cancels congressional-approved funding for medical research—medical research—or other things.

By refusing to sit down with Democrats, Republicans are telling the American people that they are happy to help Donald Trump burn this country down; they are happy to let the government shut down.

The American people don't want Republicans to shut the government down. The American people expect Republicans who are in charge to sit down and negotiate, as any responsible leaders would do. They expect Republicans to do their jobs.

On Friday, Donald Trump said on "Fox & Friends" that he all he needs is Republican votes. He is wrong. He doesn't know how to count. It takes 60 Senate votes for anything to pass. That means you need Democratic votes. That is a plain fact. To get those votes, he needs some input from Democrats. We particularly want to talk about people's high costs—particularly in healthcare—created by the Republican Big Beautiful Bill. Those are the plain facts.

If Donald Trump says no negotiations at all, then it is Donald Trump's shutdown.

WELCOMING ECUMENICAL PATRIARCH
BARTHOLOMEW

Mr. President, now on a happier note—His All-Holiness Patriarch Bartholomew I. I would like to welcome this morning to Washington His All-Holiness Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew I, the spiritual leader of all the world's orthodox Christians. It is an honor to have His All-Holiness with us this week in our Nation's Capital. He is a great example not only to the world's Christians but to people of all faiths and to everyone who seeks peace, justice, and unity in a world in desperate need of all three.

I particularly commend the patriarch for his legacy as an advocate for protecting our planet, for interfaith dialogue, and for justice for every corner of the Earth.

We welcome Patriarch Bartholomew I to Washington this week. We thank him for his leadership, and we wish him the best during his stay here.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 2805 and S. 2806

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I understand that there are two bills at the desk due for a second reading en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The leader is correct.

The clerk will read the bills by title for a second time en bloc.

The senior assistant executive clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2805) to provide for the designation of the Russian Federation as a state sponsor of terrorism.

A bill (S. 2806) to provide for automatic continuing appropriations.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, in order to place the bills on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceeding en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection having been heard, the bills will be placed on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I am going to speak in just a moment about the border, but just to kind of set the stage a little bit on sort of where things stand, you just heard the Democrat leader talk about their willingness to fund the government—something he said repeatedly in the past. In fact, in the past, as I used quotes on the floor yesterday, he said that he likes clean CRs—clean CRs—and that we need to keep the government open for all kinds of reasons, including people who are served by the VA hospitals, for example.

I agree with him. I think that is important. I don't think anybody benefits from a government shutdown, which is why we are trying to advance a clean CR—a CR that incorporates anomalies that have been requested by his side of the aisle, some on ours, things that we normally incorporate into a continuing resolution.

But the objective in all this would be to fund the government into the foreseeable future. What is being talked about is somewhere in the November timeframe—pre-Thanksgiving, per-

haps—which would give us, after the end of the fiscal year on September 30, another 6 to 7 weeks to consider individual appropriations bills and to fund the government the way it is supposed to be funded: under regular order, where the committees are doing their work and where we are doing our work on the floor.

As the Chair knows, earlier this year, we already passed three appropriations bills across the floor of the Senate—something that hadn't been done before the August recess going back as far as 2018, I believe. So it has been a long time since we have enacted under regular order appropriations bills, and that ought to be the goal. The goal here should be to fund the government the way it was intended to be funded—through the normal appropriations process.

Now, I realize that is a little out of the ordinary, given the past few years under the Democrat leadership or the Democrat leader's leadership here in the Senate, where these issues, a lot of times, got decided behind closed doors in his office. That seems to be what he wants to have happen again.

He is suggesting that he would like to have conversations about this. Well, he knows my office is right down the hall. He knows my phone number. I haven't heard from him.

All we are simply doing is asking for the very thing that in the past he has said he wants, and that is a clean funding resolution to fund the government. That is what we are proposing here. That is what I hope we will have the votes to pick up later this week.

If the Democrat leader chooses to oppose it, that is his prerogative, but I would hope there would be Democrat Senators who would give us the requisite number of votes to get to 60 in order to keep the government open. That is my objective in all of this.

I would say that we have, I think, a process whereby the Appropriations Committee and our chair Senator COLLINS have been working with the ranking Democrat, Senator MURRAY, and with their House counterparts on funding the government in this way, in this fashion. Those discussions, to the degree that they are occurring, are occurring because we allow them to have those conversations and don't get in the way of that.

I think what the Democrat leader is suggesting is that he wants to interject himself into those discussions and perhaps even instruct his ranking member not to participate. I hope that isn't the case.

But my expectation is that we will proceed to fund the government in a way that keeps it open for that foreseeable time period. I think right now what they are talking about in the House of Representatives is somewhere in the November 21 timeframe. That would give us an additional 6 to 7 weeks in which to move individual appropriations bills, which is the way we should be funding the government and

which is the way historically, prior to the Democrat leader's term as majority leader, we used to do it. Now, he moved that behind closed doors into his office. Frankly, I don't think that is in the best interest of this institution and certainly not in the best interest of Members on my side or on his side, who, frankly, want an open process and have requested that.

That was one of the issues, when I was running for this job, that Senators on our side of the aisle had suggested—that we want to do this in the light of day; we want an open process; we want regular order to work; we want the chairs to be empowered and individual members of the committees to be empowered and, just as importantly, individual Senators to be empowered to be able to have their voices heard in that appropriations process.

So that is where we are right now. Now, what is being suggested by the Democrat leader is that they are willing—he is willing—I hope they aren't—he is willing to shut the government down over a clean CR—something that last year and the year before he said he wanted because that is the way to do this, not with all kinds of things attached to it and poison pills but clean, straight-up fund the government. That is what he has wanted.

I hope his Members are smart enough to know that it is a really bad idea, for lots of reasons, to shut the government down over a clean funding resolution extended to a foreseeable date in the future that would enable the Appropriations Committee and this institution, the Senate, working with our colleagues in the House, to fund the government the way it was intended to be funded—through the normal appropriations process. I sincerely hope we can do that.

That is what we are advocating: a clean funding resolution—not with all kinds of ornaments and attachments to it but a handful of anomalies that both sides agree to—that would fund the government into November, until such time as we have the opportunity here to debate and hopefully report out and actually move annual appropriations bills so the Senate's voice—Senators' voices—can be heard in that process.

That is a very, I know, foreign concept to the Democrat leader and certainly something—at least right now—that it doesn't sound like he is open to. But the alternative is a government shutdown.

If you refuse to move a clean CR so the Appropriations committees can do their work and we can do our work here in the Senate, essentially, you are advocating for a government shutdown, and I don't know how that doesn't fall on you.

He is suggesting that is going to fall on Republicans, but if, in fact, the House of Representatives can act on this, the President is prepared to sign a continuing resolution that funds the government—a clean resolution—for the foreseeable future, and we have the

number of votes here in the Senate to pass it, then it will be only the Democrat leader who is standing between this country and a government shutdown and all that means. So I would hope he will come to a different conclusion.

To the question of whether or not he would like to sit down with me, my office is right down here, and he has my cell phone number. At any time, we can do that. It doesn't seem necessary given the fact that if we hand the ball to the appropriators, which is where this should be decided, and they negotiate this and then we have a clean CR to fund the government for the next 7 weeks, that, to me, seems like a very straightforward solution to this, at least in the near term, and one which in past Congresses the Democrat leader has supported.

That is what we are trending toward, and if the Democrat leader wants to chat about that or any other subject, he knows where to find me. By the way, as many of his colleagues were out here trying to negotiate the bipartisan compromise of nominations last week, he was nowhere to be found. So this is time if you want to actually engage and try and come up with some bipartisan solutions to some of these problems, I certainly welcome that.

I look forward to those conversations in the future.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. President, if there is one thing for sure, it is that things look very different at the southern border these days than they did a year ago. Encounters at the southern border have dropped precipitously to as low as just 7,832 encounters in July.

Now compare that to the southern border under the Biden administration when U.S. Customs and Border Protection was encountering more than 100,000 illegal immigrants per month and sometimes many more. In a number of months, that number was up over 200,000. And in one memorable month in 2023, the number of encounters at the southern border exceeded 300,000—300,000 in just one month. Many of those individuals were processed and then allowed to take up residence in the United States.

Well, no longer.

Under President Trump, illegal border crossings have slowed to a trickle, and border communities that were once overwhelmed are quiet. Border Patrol's El Paso sector, which covers 268 miles in western Texas and all of New Mexico, is emblematic of the progress that has been made.

The sector chief says agents there are currently encountering about 40 to 50 people per day. Now, compare that to the 2,700 per day that they would see not that long ago.

Then there is the known “got-aways.” These are individuals that Border Patrol saw but was unable to apprehend. The current daily average in the El Paso sector is nine—nine; nine known “got-aways” per day. Last

summer, it was 400 per day in that sector—400.

One has to wonder just how dangerous some of these individuals were who were avoiding law enforcement, considering that a lot of illegal immigrants encouraged by catch-and-release policies actually sought out Border Patrol during the Biden years.

Under President Trump, the situation at the southern border has been turned around. Our laws are being enforced. The wall is being built, and criminal illegal immigrants who had taken up residence in our country are being arrested, detained, and deported. Thanks to President Trump's leadership, we have made an incredible amount of progress, and we need to sustain that progress for long term.

That is why Republicans made the generational investment in border security in the One Big Beautiful Bill. That includes funding to finish the border wall and hire more Border Patrol and ICE agents, plus additional detention space and deportation capacity.

We also included funding for the Department of Justice to hire more immigration judges to address the massive backlog of immigration cases, a backlog made exponentially worse by the Biden administration's policies.

The open border policies of the past were a danger for everyone. The chaos at our southern border under the Biden administration was an invitation to terrorists, criminals, and other dangerous individuals to enter our country.

It placed an incredible burden on our Border Patrol agents, many of whom were pulled off the essential work of guarding the border to process the flood of illegal immigrants. And it placed a big burden on border cities, and nonborder cities as well, who struggled to deal with an influx of migrants.

Then there were the dangers to illegal immigrants themselves who were encouraged by President Biden's policies to put themselves at the mercy of human smugglers and the cartels, criminals who profited off of the open southern border.

In fact, the New York Times reported in 2022 that human smuggling had become a \$13 billion business for the cartels—ballooning from \$500 million just a few years earlier. New border security measures, however, have cost the cartels an estimated \$1 billion since the start of this year.

Now law enforcement has the bandwidth to go after these criminals and disrupt the networks whose activities endanger immigrants and Americans alike. We have a responsibility to keep America safe, and that starts with security at our borders. President Trump takes that responsibility seriously.

He has acted swiftly to turn the disaster at the southern border around, and Congress has acted to support that mission and make the success we have seen these last few months the new normal. That work continues.

I am grateful to the men and women on the frontlines carrying out the important work enforcing the law and making America safer.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. 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 ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The majority whip.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, once again, Senate Democrats are threatening to shut down the government. A government shutdown is bad for everyone. The cost of a Democrat shutdown is staggering.

Reopening the government after a shutdown is even more costly. And who pays the price of a Schumer shutdown? Well, it is the American people.

It is not the people in this room. No. It is hard-working Americans. It is seniors who rely on Social Security; they are going to be impacted. People living on a fixed income; they budget down to the last dollar. They need to pay for rent; they need to pay for groceries; they need to pay for prescriptions. Democrats don't seem to worry about that. Oh, they say they can wait.

Because a Democrat shutdown means that customer service applications to the Social Security Administration—well, they will be delayed.

Now, many military families also live paycheck to paycheck. They are going to face a lot of uncertainty. The men and women who protect our families will be left to wonder how they can protect their own families. Border Patrol agents, they put their lives on the line every day to protect the American people. They are going to be forced to live without a paycheck.

Democrats already tried to defund the Border Patrol. Now they want Border Patrol agents to go home without a paycheck until the government reopens.

National parks, they risk being closed as well. In my home State of Wyoming, we have Yellowstone National Park; we have the Grand Teton. These are more than parks; they are part of our State and our Nation's rich history and heritage.

Families from across America and around the world visit Wyoming, our national parks, and other national parks. They do it every year.

Under a Schumer shutdown, those plans will be forced to be canceled.

Local businesses like hotels, restaurants, they will lose revenue. Park staff are reduced to skeleton crews. Trash piles up. That is not stewardship. That is neglect.

That is what the Democrats are risking. It is what Democrats are threatening with this reckless talk of a shutdown.

The American people shouldn't be forced to pay the cost of Democrats' political games. That is what it is. Shutdowns are political games. Political acts are choices.

Congress has the tools to avoid this chaos. It requires, however, cooperation from the Democrats.

The appropriations process, it exists. It exists for a reason. It is how Congress fulfills its basic mission—the power of the purse. That is our duty, and that is what Republicans are doing.

For the first time in 4 years, the Senate passed bipartisan appropriations bills before the August recess.

More are on the way.

Appropriations Committee Chairwoman SUSAN COLLINS is working hard to get each and every bill passed. That is something that the current Minority Leader refused to do when the Democrats were in the majority.

Last year, 11 out of 12 funding bills passed the Senate Appropriations Committee. They passed many along bipartisan ways, many were unanimous, all done in regular order. That was last year when SCHUMER was, at that time, majority leader, but he refused to bring a single one of them to the floor of the U.S. Senate for a vote. He let those 11 bipartisan appropriations bills die in the drawer of that desk rather than let the Senate vote on them.

He shut down the appropriations process, and now he and the Senate Democrats are threatening to shut down the government. He himself has recently suggested a shutdown. He said: It is preferable to accepting bipartisan solutions.

Senator CORY BOOKER, who is another member of the Senate Democrat leadership, went even further. When asked about a short stopgap measure that we are talking about now to keep government open so we can proceed with additional appropriations bills, he said:

I am going to block it.

That is what he said—block the normal process to regular order.

And it is not just the Democrat-elected officials calling for a shutdown. Liberal columnist Ezra Klein recently wrote in the New York Times and he was on television urging Democrats to shut down the government. He did it despite the costs and consequences to the American people, but that is where the radical left is.

He said joining Republicans to fund this government is worse, he said, than failing at opposition.

That is what they think their job is: to disrupt, to make it harder on the American people's lives. That is not what we ought to be doing here in the U.S. Senate. Democrats are ignoring the needs of keeping the essential functions of our Nation open. And what are those essential needs? Securing the border, Social Security, supporting our military—doesn't seem to care if you are a Democrat these days. What is so wrong with doing the job voters elected us to do?

To my Democrat colleagues, I would say: Stop this political theater. The Republican message is simple: Let's fund the government; protect Social Security; keep servicemembers and border agents paid; keep the government open in order to serve the American people.

Senate Republicans are ready. Ready to keep the government open. Senate Democrats are bragging about being ready to shut it down. The choice is theirs, and the consequences of that choice will be felt by the people of our Nation.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. RES. 389

Ms. ROSEN. Mr. President, when parents send their kids to school, they rightfully expect that they will be safe and protected. Parents expect their kids to bring home knowledge, not polio. They expect them to share stories, not measles. They expect them to get smart, not smallpox.

The reality is, this has been the case for decades because we have had vaccines to safely and efficiently keep students protected against these terrible, terrible diseases.

Unfortunately, there is an extreme movement that relies on conspiracy theories that is trying to overturn commonsense, science, vaccination guidelines, and make children vulnerable to life-threatening illnesses.

Earlier this month, Florida announced it was rolling back longstanding vaccine requirements—longstanding vaccine requirements—for schools; requirements that have prevented the death of more than 1 million children in the last 30 years alone—1 million children. Think about that number. Protecting them from devastating diseases like measles, polio, and whooping cough.

Removing these safeguards will cost kids' lives. There is no other way of putting it, parents will bury their children.

It will bring us back to a time before vaccines, when parents prayed their child would be spared from polio so they wouldn't have to spend the rest of their life in an iron lung. That is not freedom. Living inside of an iron lung because someone refused to get a vaccine is anything but being free.

As my dad used to say: When you don't have your health, you don't have anything. These extreme policies will lead people to die as a result.

Let's also be clear: This is not what parents want. In fact, more than 80 percent of parents support vaccine requirements for schools to prevent diseases like polio, measles; to prevent

diseases like mumps, rubella, smallpox, hepatitis, and a number of other diseases that we don't even think about anymore on a daily basis.

That support crosses party lines. In fact, three-quarters of Republican parents agree schools should require vaccines for measles and polio, including 73 percent of parents who identify themselves with the MAGA movement.

Even my Republican colleagues have spoken up about this, saying:

It's a horrible idea. . . . It's been policy.

I am going to quote again:

Vaccinations have proven to be helpful in preventing the spread of [diseases like] measles, polio, and other things.

This was a Republican:

My children are vaccinated, my grandchildren are vaccinated. I don't agree with that.

These extreme policies are not only way out of step with science, they are way out of step with the very families that these Florida politicians claim to represent.

What is happening in Florida is not an isolated case. And what happens there, it won't stay there. It is part of a broader effort to weaken our Nation's health. Disease knows no boundary and is, unfortunately, an equal opportunity predator.

At the heart of this dangerous misinformation campaign are people like the Secretary of Health and Human Services, R.F.K., Jr., who has built a career by spreading lies about vaccines and spreading rhetoric that has been debunked time and time again by doctors and scientists.

In fact, he fired, just recently, the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention because she allegedly stood up to his anti-vax efforts. Since then, the CDC has made it practically impossible for healthy adults in many States to receive the COVID-19 vaccination if they so choose—if they so choose.

This goes beyond getting rid of COVID vaccine mandates. It actually imposes a new Republican mandate that no one can receive the vaccine, and it does not matter even if they want to. This goes above and beyond, forcing everyone to bend to their will. It is not freedom. It is imposing their radical beliefs on everyone else.

Because of Secretary Kennedy's willingness to push lies and conspiracies that will hurt our health, the Senate must speak out against what he is doing and what Florida is doing and make it clear we support making vaccines accessible and that we support making sure our children are vaccinated against polio, smallpox, rubella, and other life-threatening illnesses.

Washington Republicans cannot and should not stay silent while extremists in Washington and in Florida are trying to make it more likely that children—children—won't receive critical vaccines.

That is why I introduced a resolution opposing these extreme policies, re-

affirming something the overwhelming majority of Americans already know, and this is this: Vaccines save lives. Vaccines protect kids. Vaccines protect every American, and every American deserves the freedom to access them.

This is about the safety of our children. It is about making sure diseases like polio and smallpox remain eradicated. It is about standing up for the overwhelming majority of parents—Republican, Democrat, Independent alike—who want their children just protected from these horrific, terrible illnesses.

So, today, I am calling on my colleagues in the Senate to join me in this effort. Let's send a strong bipartisan message that we reject this extreme, dangerous agenda.

If all of my Republican colleagues disagree with what Florida is doing, let's do more than just give a disapproving statement to reporters. They have something they can do about it. I am going to give them the opportunity—Washington Republicans—to do something to protect our kids. Let's pass my resolution by unanimous consent right now to protect the children of the United States.

So, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 389, which was submitted earlier today; further, that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. MORENO. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me say to my colleague from Nevada that neither one of us represent Florida.

The 10th Amendment to the Constitution is clear that the Federal Government has a limited set of powers, and most powers are delegated to the States. I think we should let decisions for the people of Florida be made by the elected representatives of the people of Florida.

Let me just also address real quickly some of the statements that were just made about children going to school.

It is decently ironic, given that during COVID, kids were prevented from going to school because schools were closed. Schools were closed, in some cases, up to a year and a half.

If we look at the epidemic of childhood violence, youth violence in this country, we can directly trace that to the enormous mistakes made during COVID by locking kids up, by forcing children to get a COVID vaccine that we now know, objectively, absolutely should not have been given to children.

Let me make also another point. You can't, on one side, bemoan the termination of a CDC Director and, on the other side, having not voted to confirm said CDC Director—so when you voted no, you can't also say: Well, why was

that person fired, because you wouldn't have hired him in the first place. That doesn't make any sense.

Let me just make one final point. This is very important. Any vaccine that any parent wants to get is available. What R.F.K. is saying—our Secretary of Health is saying is: We are not going to mandate that people have to put things into their body that they choose not to put in their body.

In fact, I believe over my lifetime, what I have seen the Democrats say is: My body, my choice. I guess that only applies when you are murdering babies.

It is very simple. If we don't have sovereignty over what goes in our body, we are not free people.

I believe that people should make a choice, an educated choice. I have faith in the American people that they can make the decisions that they feel are right for them. For that reason, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CURTIS). The objection is heard.

The Senator from Nevada.

Ms. ROSEN. Mr. President, this is very disappointing. We know that childhood diseases have been eradicated in so many ways because of these vaccinations. And we often know that the way that they are available or the way they are paid for relies on the recommendations from the U.S. Government. So we do put children at risk, and we are saying, in the case of COVID, that people may not get them.

But I remain disappointed. This is really disappointing. By blocking my resolution, Washington Republicans are saying they are OK with extreme policies that can make vaccinations inaccessible, unaffordable, roll back vaccine requirements for schoolchildren, and put us all at risk for diseases like measles, polio, and smallpox, to our families, to our communities, to those most vulnerable.

I don't believe this is a partisan issue. Disease is an equal opportunity predator. Diagnosis can change your life this fast. So it isn't partisan.

The overwhelming majority of parents, including three-quarters of Republicans, support school vaccine requirements. Blocking my resolution ignores parents, ignores science, and it puts kids at risk.

Before some Washington Republicans try to insinuate that because they didn't personally block this resolution, they may support it—it has been introduced, and everyone is welcome to support it today. So if you believe schoolchildren should be able to access vaccines, you can cosponsor my resolution today.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST

Mr. MORENO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of my bill, the HIRE Act, which is at the desk; further, that the bill be considered read a third time and

passed, and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Mr. MORENO. I withhold my request with some remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MORENO. I think one of the things that I can agree on with my colleague from Nevada—and there are a lot of things I think we can work together on. I think she is a good person—the one thing we can agree on is we want stronger families. We want strong family structures. That means that a mom or a dad can have one job that allows them to provide a family-sustaining wage to be able to raise kids so that parents could stay home with their kids—again, a mom or a dad—and provide those kinds of resources that are necessary.

But, right now, corporations are taking a lot of good jobs and shipping those jobs overseas. For example, where I started my career, believe it or not, right out of college, was in a call center. I helped start the Saturn Corporation's customer assistance center. I can tell you firsthand, those are good jobs. I can also say that the people who do the best job at call centers are people with some form of disability. Whether it is blindness, they are in a wheelchair, they don't have a lot of other opportunities for good, high-paying jobs. That used to be the case. They have much higher levels of empathy. They speak our language. They know our culture.

But corporations, unfortunately, chase slave wages in other parts of the world where they can pay people \$5 a day. And our calls—our American consumers that need help and assistance are calling these foreign countries. They have a language barrier, a culture barrier, and more importantly, that money is leaving our country to go into those communities versus having that money stay here in America. So that call center operator can go pay rent, go to the grocery store, buy a car, et cetera. We could create that ecosystem.

I know having been in your State just recently, that there are a lot of needs for jobs there—a lot of needs for jobs. Let's agree that we want these jobs to stay here in America. My bill is very simple. We are not going to control what corporations do, but we can create guardrails.

So what my bill does is very simple. If you outsource American jobs to a foreign country, you will pay a 25-percent fee for the value of that contract. And here is the best part, we take that 25-percent fee that we collect, and we use it to fund trade schools to upskill workers to be able to step up into a better, higher paying job.

The bill is called the HIRE Act.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the im-

mediate consideration of my bill, the HIRE Act, which is at the desk; further, that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Nevada.

Ms. ROSEN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, Senator, we do agree that cracking down on outsourcing and supporting American workers is an important goal and one that does deserve serious debate. I am willing to work with you in a bipartisan way to help address this issue that is hurting our country.

But for some things, this isn't the way we make laws. There is a process. A bill is introduced. It gets reviewed and considered by committee, brought to the floor, worked on with colleagues. We may have different considerations in Nevada than we do in Ohio versus Mr. President's State of Utah.

So what we want to do is work together in a bipartisan way, not rush this complex legislation through by unanimous consent. So you have my commitment to move forward. I am with you, but I am objecting today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. MORENO. Mr. President, I appreciate the Senator from Nevada's willingness to work with me to get this bill across the finish line. You have my commitment that my team will reach out to yours. Let's get this bill going.

I think this is something that we can all agree on that we want to do. Let's put the thoughtfulness into it. I look forward to working with you to make this happen.

Thank you.

Ms. ROSEN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. 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 Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to complete my remarks before the scheduled recess.

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

ONE BIG BEAUTIFUL BILL ACT

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, it seems these days—and this is not a great development, but it seems these days as if Democrats love to hate anything that Republicans—and particularly President Trump—suggest or propose or do, especially when it comes to ways to try to shrink the size of our government and rightsize bloated Federal programs.

They have spent a lot of time and energy catastrophizing about all the sup-

posed dangers of the One Big Beautiful Bill—one of the most important achievements of this administration and Congress so far. The truth about the One Big Beautiful Bill is that it prevented the largest tax hike in American history and puts more money back in the pockets of hard-working Americans.

Now, you would think that alone would be a good reason to support the One Big Beautiful Bill, but there is more.

The main way they have opposed that bill is by mischaracterizing it and outright misrepresenting what is contained in it. One of the accusations made is that it will take away healthcare coverage from people who need it.

Democratic Leader Senator SCHUMER said of the bill:

There is nothing beautiful about stripping away people's healthcare, forcing kids to go hungry, denying communities the resources they need, and increasing poverty.

Minority whip Senator DURBIN claimed that we are going to be taking coverage away from 16 million families.

Now, if true, these accusations would be serious, but they are not true. In the more than 2 months since the One Big Beautiful Bill became law, the Congressional Budget Office has shed some light on this matter and I think done a tremendous job of truth-telling, and it is important to delve deeper into what they have said about this so the American people can know what the truth is.

CBO estimates that 10 million people will lose coverage due to the One Big Beautiful Bill. Now, again, that estimate without context seems pretty serious, but we have to ask, who are these 10 million people? Are they elderly grandmothers? Are they disabled citizens? Are they children? people who have no access to other resources? In fact, they are not. And I have no doubt that my colleagues will argue that they are in the coming months. In the coming months, ahead of the midterm elections, we will hear more about that, which is one reason why I wanted to come in and present the facts.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, 3.7 million of this 10 million—3.7 million of this 10 million—already had access through another form of federally subsidized healthcare. That is more than a third of that 10 million.

When we take this examination of the facts a step further, we see that the Congressional Budget Office estimates that 5.3 million Americans out of that 10 million are individuals who choose not to work, which is one of the new requirements of the One Big Beautiful Bill.

These programs are supposed to go to the deserving and the needy, not to people who like to sit on the couch and play video games or otherwise not contribute to their own welfare. Work requirements for able-bodied adults were an important provision that I championed in this bill, and I am glad we

got it done as part of this legislation. So able-bodied adults who willingly refuse to work shouldn't expect a hand-out from the Federal Government or the taxpayers who do work. It is only right that those who are able to work do so or at least demonstrate they are actively looking for a job or participating in some sort of job training or volunteer services.

Those are other alternatives to work: looking for a job or volunteering or training for work. Seems like a reasonable requirement to me.

There is just no reason for taxpayers to continue to pick up the tab for able-bodied Americans who choose not to enter the labor force.

And the truth is, we need them in the workforce. We need more people in the workforce, which is one of the issues I hear people talk about as I travel my State and around the country. We need the workforce to be able to keep our economy going and to provide for those who need help.

So able-bodied adults who are choosing not to comply with these work requirements make up more than half of those 10 million who will lose coverage, but they can change that. They can simply choose to work or study or go to school or volunteer, and they would get those benefits. But if you consciously choose not to, it makes sense to me that taxpayers should not be required to subsidize that.

Next, the CBO also estimates that 2½ million of the 10 million are not actually eligible for the program to begin with. That is a quarter of that 10 million aren't even eligible.

If we want to make sure that our safety net programs work and are stable, we have to ensure the benefits are actually going to people whom Congress has made eligible for these programs in the first place.

As the Presiding Officer knows, one of the biggest issues confronting our country is that we are \$37 trillion in debt, and we can't just keep printing money and spending money and bankrupting our country and threatening the welfare of future generations. We have a present-day responsibility to address that, and we know that the status quo was not sustainable.

Assuring those who do not actually qualify are not taking benefits away from those who do is only common sense. It is the least we can do.

But that is not all. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that 1.4 million of those who would lose coverage are actually not citizens in the first place, which is another category of ineligible individuals. So Congress has never authorized federally subsidized health coverage for noncitizens.

I don't think the American people who voted overwhelmingly for President Trump last November did so because they want to see taxpayers subsidize illegal aliens' healthcare.

In addition to the categories I just mentioned, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that the remaining

loss of coverage will be the result of reducing waste, fraud, and abuse within these programs—again, something that is not particularly controversial, and I can't think of a single Texan I have talked to who was supportive of spending more of their hard-earned money for fraudulent or wasteful programs. In fact, the opposite is the case.

So at the end of the day, when we look at the numbers from the Congressional Budget Office that keeps the official scorecard for the U.S. Government, the story it tells is far different from the tale that our Democratic colleagues are trying to tell the American people.

The One Big Beautiful Bill is not taking healthcare coverage away from grandmas who are on a fixed income or single mothers. Rather, the reforms to the Medicaid Program in the One Big Beautiful Bill will ensure that the money that is spent goes to people who are eligible and who need it the most. That is the truth about the One Big Beautiful Bill.

So as much as my Democratic colleagues love to hate it, at the end of the day, this single legislative achievement of President Trump's second term of office delivers necessary reforms that will make life better for the American people.

Republicans will continue to never mind the naysayers and keep telling our constituents the truth about the One Big Beautiful Bill.

I yield the floor.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate at 12:36 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mrs. BRITT).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will come to order.

The Senator from Rhode Island.

PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL UNDER CHAPTER 8 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, OF THE RULE SUBMITTED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY RELATING TO "EMISSIONS BUDGET AND ALLOWANCE ALLOCATIONS FOR INDIANA UNDER THE REVISED CROSS-STATE AIR POLLUTION RULE UPDATE"—Motion to Proceed

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I am here, I guess, to offer a eulogy for the supposed Republican principle that government should not be used to pick winners and losers. It turns out that principle is soluble in money.

Months before the 2024 election, President Trump offered big oil and coal cronies a super deal: They give him \$1 billion to take the White House, of which he got at least several hun-

dred million, and he would pay them back bigly; he would use government to make them winners and clean energy losers. So he has bent over backwards to make Big Oil, big polluters happy.

His efforts to prop up his coal industry donors have been particularly flagrant. Coal as an energy source is a dirty and dying industry. Coal is expensive to mine, coal-fired powerplants are expensive to operate, and coal-powered electricity is expensive to buy. So besides being toxic to mine and burn, coal is a bad financial play—at least in the real, open market that Republicans claim to want to honor.

So to pick his winners and punish his losers, Trump issued a series of Executive orders directing State and Federal actors to revive the zombie coal industry.

At the beginning of this year, several Indiana utilities had announced plans to retire polluting coal plants and shift to cleaner energy sources. Following Trump's Executive orders and who knows what other private conversations, several of these utilities canceled plans to retire the polluting coal units.

This is a pretty big deal well outside of Indiana because coal plants like these emit hundreds of thousands of tons of pollution each year, including the pollution which forms smog. Exposure to smog is serious. It causes lung disease, it causes cardiovascular problems, and it even causes reproductive issues. It has been documented to cause premature deaths. And it blows into other States. Prevailing winds take the pollution and blow it into other States. In fact, I have argued that there are smokestacks designed specifically to get the pollution out of the home State and land it on the downwind States, like Rhode Island.

Under the cross-State air pollution rule, EPA sets emissions "budgets" to protect people in the downwind States from dangerous, smog-forming pollution that comes out of another State and blows across the border from the upwind, coal-fired powerplants. Well, after these Indiana coal plants got their inducement to extend, EPA had to loosen its previously-set emissions budget for Indiana that protected the downwind States in order to allow more smog to spread, because that is what reopening these plants does—it allows more smog to spread.

EPA promulgated this deregulatory rulemaking without a notice and comment process, giving no opportunity to anyone downwind—vulnerable to smog pollution from Indiana—to communicate into the EPA process their concerns.

Well, back in 1996, Congress enacted the Congressional Review Act to give Congress the opportunity to vote on regulations like this. During the Biden administration, the Senate actually conducted 35 rollcall votes in relation to Republican-sponsored Congressional Review Act resolutions of disapproval.

Now the Trump administration is engaged in an effort, at breakneck speed, to pick winners and punish losers, and if doing so requires them to tear down protections of Americans' health, of our safety, of the environment, that is all fine with them.

Congressional Review Act resolutions like this one can help hold the administration to account. I strongly urge a vote upholding our response against this polluting regulation.

I move to proceed to Calendar No. 142, S.J. Res. 60.

Mr. YOUNG. Madam President—

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. If the Senator wishes to speak, I am willing to withdraw my motion to proceed, which actually is not debatable and would cut him off. But I would like to know how much time the Senator would like, and then I would like unanimous consent that we then proceed to the conclusion of Calendar No. 142—and Senator CAPITO as well.

Mr. YOUNG. I thank the good Senator.

Madam President, I request 5 minutes to state my case.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. The distinguished chairman of Environment and Public Works would like some time as well?

Mrs. CAPITO. Five minutes.

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

Mr. YOUNG. Madam President, I would say that I love all of our States, and I am very proud that the State of Indiana plays such a critical role in ensuring economic resiliency and the manufacturing potential of this great Nation—something so important to all of our citizens irrespective of where you live.

I represent the most manufacturing-intensive State in the country. Energy demand is up, manufacturers are invested in expanding, small businesses are plugging in, and our Nation's energy needs are rising. Indiana is foremost a manufacturing State. About 45 percent of our in-state electricity generation comes from coal. That is the reality. That means dependable, around-the-clock capacity isn't optional; it is how the Hoosier economy runs.

Yes, the expectation was that four Indiana coal-fired power units would be offline by 2024, but the facts on the ground have changed, and our responsibility here today is to keep power dependable and affordable with the megawatts we have—the megawatts we already have.

So what the EPA is doing now is a commonsense correction. That is all we are talking about—updating Indiana's summer emissions limit to match the plants that are actually in operation while keeping the underlying clean air guardrails in place. Keep those in place. Plants still have to meet current environmental standards. They still have to run controls. No one is getting a free pass here. This is merely a housekeeping correction that lines up

the State limit with active generation so unrealistic, retroactive costs aren't forced on powerplants and ultimately the ratepayer.

This is common sense, pushing aside the bureaucracy and using the flexibility that we have in the law. It keeps the numbers honest, it keeps the planning stable for the hottest months of the year, and it avoids regulatory whiplash. Imagine if we are changing the rules nonstop in DC. It would create great uncertainty. So this accommodates the realities on the ground.

If this fix were overturned, Indiana would revert to older limits designed for a fleet that no longer exists, so, in practice, that means less operating room during heat waves and higher costs right when our citizens need power the most—all of our citizens.

Hoosiers are already feeling it. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, Indiana's average home electricity prices are up roughly 11.5 percent year over year, and the Trump administration aims to do something about it.

Rather than working to keep generation steady and reliability predictable, my colleagues—at least some of them—on the other side of the aisle are advancing a repeal effort that would punish Indiana at the worst possible time.

Hoosiers should not pay more because government insists on regulating yesterday's grid instead of today's realities. Instead, we should focus on adding new capacity—new capacity—before prematurely retiring existing assets and cut redtape so that generation, pipelines, and transmission get built faster. That is what we should do. Let's not write off active megawatts and then act surprised when bills rise and lights flicker.

So if your priority is reliability and protecting American families from price spikes, the choice is clear: Keep what works today so we can build what we need for tomorrow.

I urge my colleagues to vote no on this disapproval resolution.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam President, I would like to thank the gentleman from Indiana for really framing the debate for his home State of Indiana.

I rise today in opposition as well to S.J. Res. 60, a CRA that is introduced by my colleague from Rhode Island Senator WHITEHOUSE to overturn this technical correction to the State of Indiana's emissions. The interim technical correction is necessary due to the Supreme Court's stay of the good neighbor rule.

I urge my colleagues to vote no and return the Senate floor to our business of confirming President Trump's nominees in the face of historic obstruction.

Allow me to explain just a little bit—and both of them have explained this. In 2021, the EPA issued a Federal implementation plan covering Indiana. In doing so, they relied on the announced

retirement of four electric-generating units projected to happen in 2023. In 2022, those powerplants announced they would no longer close, which EPA counted for in their good neighbor rule, so the Supreme Court subsequently stayed that rule, meaning that Indiana was forced into their now-outdated 2021 emissions budget.

The Trump administration's EPA finalized this interim rule that this CRA would repeal to adjust Indiana's emissions budget to reflect what it would have looked like in 2021 had those plants not announced retirement.

I will say that every single day, every one of our offices is deluged with people coming in, saying: We need more power in this country. If we are going to win the race in AI, if we are going to win the next race in innovation, we have to have more power.

So this is an example, I think, of the Trump EPA working to make changes that ensure legal durability and reflect practical energy and environmental needs for specific States that the Biden administration had neglected.

It is surprising to me that anybody would want to spend time on this minor interim rule specific to one State that will not have a material impact on air quality or attainment of the 2008 ozone standard, which is the purpose of the rule. However, as we have seen time and time again, they are relentless in their efforts to weaponize our environmental statutes to shut down powerplants and manufacturing that provide good-paying jobs in States like Indiana and in the rest of the Rust Belt. This straightforward action only received five comments—five. I have got them right here. Yes, a majority of the comments that the EPA received were in support of this rule, and the two others were anonymous comments.

Where was the outrage against this rule and then when the EPA was accepting comments?

Just to frame how many comments you got, when I did my Congressional Review Act of the Obama clean powerplant, I got 4.3 million comments; with the Biden clean powerplant 2.0, 1.3 million comments; with the Biden WOTUS rule, 115,000; with the California waiver, 53,000.

This is all the people in this country who care about what we are doing right now. It is just attempting to waste floor time in the U.S. Senate, trying to reverse a technical correction in an underhanded effort to close powerplants that provide affordable electricity and jobs for American workers and help us progress in this race for superiority in the race to AI. We need more energy, not less; and the CRA is a deliberate attempt to shut down powerplants in Indiana that are not popular. They are coal-fired power plants—love it—when grid reliability experts are warning of a shortage of baseline power.

I am fully against this CRA, and I hope that my colleagues will join me in that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I move again to proceed to Calendar No. 142, S.J. Res. 60.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The senior assistant executive clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 142, S.J. Res. 60, providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "Emissions Budget and Allowance Allocations for Indiana Under the Revised Cross-State Air Pollution Rule Update".

VOTE ON MOTION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question occurs on agreeing to the motion to proceed.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Louisiana (MR. CASSIDY) and the Senator from Utah (MR. LEE).

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 51, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 520 Leg.]

YEAS—47

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

NAYS—51

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

NOT VOTING—2

Cassidy Lee

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (MR. BANKS). The Senator from Delaware.

MAIDEN SPEECH

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER. Mr. President, as America confronts a period of darkness, still I rise, full of bright

hope. Why bright hope? "Bright Hope" was the name of the church that my grandmother attended for 70 years in Philadelphia. But, for me, it is more than just a name. It is a call to action. It is a feeling. It is what drove me to run for the U.S. Senate and what keeps me going in my darkest of times.

So once again, I rise with bright hope and tremendous humility to deliver my maiden speech as Delaware's 58th U.S. Senator. My presence here would not have been possible without my God, my family, and the people of the great State of Delaware who have put their trust in me.

The word "trust" is important here because this is not a time when Americans are eager to trust their elected officials. Partisan tensions are so high right now that we can barely talk to each other, let alone work together.

So the question is this:

Are we to be one people, bound together by common spirit, sharing in a common endeavor? Or will we become a divided nation?

As much as I would like to take credit, those are not my words. They are the words of the late great Barbara Jordan, the Congresswoman from Texas, the conscience of her Congress, who, in the midst of our Nation's bicentennial in 1976, spoke about the "collective spirit of our nation," about the deeply troubling reality that people did not trust their government. And she offered a path forward, saying:

For all of its uncertainty, we cannot flee the future.

We must address and master the future together. It can be done if we restore the belief that we share a sense of national community.

We are now 50 years removed from the bicentennial, and our present is rhyming with our past—wars built on false pretense, painful economic downturns, incomplete recoveries that leave many behind, and Presidents who abuse their power. The problems persist.

So how do we, before our tricentennial in 2076, build what Barbara Jordan called our common spirit? How do we restore the belief that a more perfect union is even possible? How do we rekindle bright hope for America? These are big questions, but they are not confined to the Halls of Congress. Go into any coffee shop, a sports game, or a family home, and Americans are saying the same thing and asking the same questions. I saw it firsthand in the grocery store about 10 years ago when a dad with three kids in front of me in line put back a bunch of grapes because they were too expensive. It shook me to the core.

You see, the year before that, my husband Charles, the love of my life, played a game of basketball before his business meetings, ruptured his Achilles tendon, and blood clots went to his heart and lungs. At the age of 52, the love of my life died, and I was consumed with grief. But seeing that dad woke me up from my own pain. I would be OK.

At that moment, I decided I had nothing to lose and everything to give. Having never run for anything in my life, I decided to run for Congress. I spread a huge piece of white paper on my living room wall, and I started to write. I asked: Why me? Why now? What for?

And the answers appeared—three words that have driven me forward, three words that have given me bright hope: purpose, peace, and planet. It was clear that if we can help Americans live their purpose, provide peace, and protect our planet, I believe we will be able to rebuild the trust we have lost.

It begins with purpose. I am a big believer that a good-paying job or starting a business can help us find purpose and that the dignity of work is essential to what it means to be an American.

I have often said that if I had another middle name, it would be LISA BLUNT "Jobs" ROCHESTER. For me, I got my first job at the age of 14, and I flipped burgers, worked retail. I was a CEO. I even served as Delaware's secretary of labor. As a matter of fact, in Delaware, a union leader said to me: You can't spell "labor" without "L-B-R."

I know jobs. I love jobs. And I can tell you, we need a new and different approach to jobs in this country, especially as we look to the future of work in the age of artificial intelligence. With reports that AI is poised to push unemployment rates upwards of 20 percent in the next 5 years, we need big, bold solutions now.

Fortunately for us, America has a track record of taking on historic challenges and transforming them into opportunities for success. When the Soviet Union started the space race in the 1950s, we pushed American innovation to new heights. The groundbreaking research from that era still impacts us today—GPS systems, weather satellites, the COVID-19 vaccine, even the internet.

We need to harness the innovative spirit that landed us on the Moon and apply it to our economy. We must mobilize our Nation's leading labor experts, supply chain strategists, and economic innovators and pursue the future instead of waiting for it to come to us.

From workforce development and apprenticeship opportunities to emerging technologies, our common goal must be for everyone to succeed and find purpose in a rapidly changing economy. Access to economic opportunity is a good start.

But many families derive their sense of purpose from where they live, the communities they belong to, the place they call home.

Growing up, my family lived with my grandparents—my mom's mom, my dad's mom. We lived in apartments. We lived in public housing for a short time. But I will never forget the exhilaration I felt on the day we moved into our own home, a place that was truly ours.

But for millions of Americans, that feeling is out of reach. Instead, home ownership feels impossible. And the rent in America is too doggone high. Yet, for too long, the Federal Government has been missing in action. Our Nation's zoning frameworks date back to the 1920s—100 years ago. Times have changed, and it is time we get back in the game.

That is why, a week ago, I was proud to unveil my very first policy agenda as a Senator, "The New Way Home"—a blueprint that will touch every corner of the housing crisis. Together, we can expand housing supply, build stronger communities, make housing more attainable, unlock innovative housing models, and invest in smart tax policy. Together, we can chart a path to a new way home and help Americans find purpose, even peace, in the stability that comes with a roof over your head.

Peace—that is something we all need right now, isn't it?

I studied international relations in college, and I have lived and traveled and worked in over 30 countries. My son was even born abroad. I fundamentally believe that we need peace at a global level.

But today, I want to talk about the need for peace at a more personal level—the peace that comes with knowing our purpose and having a steady job and a place to call home and the peace that comes when we can take care of our families.

Not every family looks the same, but we all want the same things: quality healthcare, affordable childcare, and the comfort of knowing that Social Security and Medicare will be there for us too.

Last summer, I sat at a kitchen table with a mother of young children, one with disabilities. She was taking care of her aging father as well—a role that she inherited from her mother because her mother passed away from all the stress. And I will never forget the look of frustration in her eyes. She was drained physically, mentally, and emotionally from all the administrative hoops and barriers and things she had to jump through and financially from all the bills she had to pay. She was barely holding on.

How are we supposed to rebuild trust in our government, rekindle bright hope in our democracy, when families are struggling to care for their aging loved ones and their children at the same time? We have failed the sandwich generation, their children, and their parents as well.

We now have a patchwork of solutions in States, but we are not working together as a nation. We have an opportunity to provide peace of mind and create jobs by investing in childcare and healthcare, but that is only half the battle. We must also focus on those caring for aging parents by addressing the urgent shortages in home care and nursing workforces.

It is also time to revolutionize Medicare, to truly uplift Americans living

in their twilight years, because we all deserve peace of mind, of knowing that we can retire with dignity.

Ultimately, the solutions are clear. By simplifying access to care and making it more affordable, we give families the tools they need to strive while strengthening our economy, and we have the power to give our families peace of mind.

But none of this will be possible without a planet. Who doesn't want clean drinking water and clean air? How is this controversial? Yet there are many communities in America where unsafe water, dirty air, and playgrounds built on brownfields are still a reality.

In 2022, I was able to work with the Ellendale community in their decades-long fight for clean drinking water. It is still one of the proudest moments of my career thus far. But for many across this country, there are Ellendales everywhere, many communities that still need champions in this Chamber, especially as we confront the threats of climate change.

Let me be clear. As the junior Senator from the lowest lying State in the Nation, from our farms and our beaches to our environmental justice communities, in Delaware, we know climate change is real. Now is not the time to pull back from our oversight of Agencies like the EPA and FEMA; now is the time to lean in. With rising insurance rates pricing people out of their homes and recordbreaking disaster seasons draining State and local budgets, the health and wealth of our Nation depends on our collective action to preserve and protect our environment.

Purpose, peace, planet—this is how we can earn the trust that has been lost, how we can rekindle bright hope in our democracy, because when people have a good job, a roof over their head, the ability to care for their family, and a healthy planet to call home, they will know they have a government that works for them.

It is on all of us, the people that serve in this Chamber, to meet this moment. And if we are successful, 50 years from now, as we celebrate our tricentennial, Americans will not need to read a speech from 2025 and say these are the challenges of our time, too. They will, instead, be able to freely write the next chapter of the American story.

Mr. President, I will end where I began—with bright hope. I often said: Bright hope shines brightest in the darkness. Right now, a lot of people are asking me how I still have bright hope in the moment that we are in.

Well, let me tell you, I have bright hope because God mended my broken heart after the death of my husband and blessed me with the opportunity to serve my State and my country. I have bright hope because I stand here as a descendent of the enslaved men and women who built this place. I have bright hope because I prayed in the

Gallery on January 6, and I am here, alive, standing firm for democracy and love. I have bright hope because in the words of the renowned poet Langston Hughes:

I, too, sing America.

Thank you, Mr. President.
(Applause. Senators rising.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

SENATE INTERNS

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, it is by way of real honor to bring the interns on their shadow day to track my participation in hearings and speeches and floor votes and conversation with other Senators because it is really hard for our interns to get a full vision of what we do as Senators if they are just in the office helping to answer the mail—because a good share of what they do is writing responses to all the questions that Oregonians write about.

I will never forget the time I spent with Senator Hatfield when I was an intern and had a chance to essentially be his floor monitor 49 years ago. At that time, there was no television on the floor, and there was no fax machine. Of course, there was no internet. There was no cell phone. So each Senator had somebody monitoring the debate, and my assignment was monitoring the debate on the Tax Reform Act of 1976.

There were 125 votes on that. And I sat up in the balcony up here, in the staff section, with many other staff members. The bells would ring, and we would run down to where the reporters hang out outside the double doors now here. I and other staff members would hang out, waiting for our Senators to come out of the elevator, and brief them about the amendment that was being considered. Because there was no television on the floor, folks back in the office had no idea what was being debated and what folks back home thought about the issue.

So I do appreciate the opportunity to help our interns get a fuller vision of the work we do here in the Senate.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, my reason for coming to the floor now is to weigh in on Senator RAND PAUL's proposed budget.

Now, if we could turn the clock back to the beginning of July, Senate Republicans passed President Trump's so-called Big Beautiful Bill.

Many of us consider it a big, ugly betrayal because its core message was that families lose and billionaires win. That was not President Trump's message during his campaign. During his campaign, he said he was going to be fighting for families. Then he gets sworn in just down this hallway in the Rotunda. Who does he have standing behind him? Champions for families? Healthcare? for education? for housing? for investment in infrastructure? No. Billionaires.

That revealed what he was really up to, and that entire bill hurt families.

Why? To fund tax breaks for billionaires. Kicking 15 million Americans off their health insurance to fund tax breaks for billionaires. Slashing nutrition assistance for millions of children. Why? In order to give tax breaks to billionaires. Running up \$30 trillion in additional national debt over the next 30 years. Why? To fund tax breaks for billionaires. It is pretty astounding that a single Member of this body would have voted for that bill running up \$30 trillion in debt.

Every single person who gave speeches back home that said "I am all about being fiscally responsible"—what could possibly be more irresponsible than cutting nutrition for children and cutting healthcare for 15 million Americans in order to make the richest Americans even richer? It is like the worst possible reason for a deficit or a debt.

Families lose; billionaires win.

Now Senator PAUL has introduced a budget resolution that compounds that. He says that over the next 10 years, we should cut an additional \$22 trillion out of the programs that serve Americans.

Now, if he had come to the floor and said "We just passed a bill that runs up \$30 trillion in debt to fund tax breaks for billionaires, and we are going to take away those tax breaks for billionaires in order to not run up \$30 trillion," I would be right with him because that would be wise. But cutting fundamental programs for families and our national security?

Now, any responsible budget plan is going to tell you when its cuts are going to happen. So where does Senator PAUL, my good friend from Kentucky—where does he say those spending cuts will happen? Where will that \$22 trillion come from that he is eliminating over the next 10 years? Well, he doesn't answer the question. He says: I am going to create a new category in the budget called "New Efficiencies, Consolidations, and Other Savings." Not one damn detail. How convenient that is.

I am just going to magically cut \$22 trillion out of the spending over the next 10 years and not say a word about the damage it is going to do.

This is kind of a replay of what we saw in the reconciliation debate when our Republican colleagues used magic math and budget gimmicks and smoke and mirrors to slash programs for families and explode the debt.

Don't we owe it to our constituents, don't we owe it to Americans to be honest about what is being proposed? So I will tell you where those cuts are going to come from, something of that size. Well, they are going to come from Medicare. They are going to come from Medicaid. They are going to come from child nutrition. They are going to come from border security. They are going to come from law enforcement. They are going to come from national defense. They are going to come from veterans' care. They are going to come from en-

vironmental protection and investments in infrastructure.

Now, if you spread those cuts evenly over the discretionary budget lines over those 10 years, it cuts 38 percent of what we spend—38 percent. I am pretty sure some of my colleagues will say: Well, whatever you do, don't cut national defense and certainly don't cut support for our veterans.

So then what are we talking about? We are talking about a 48-percent cut in everything else.

OK. So voting for this RAND PAUL budget, you are voting for essentially a 50-percent cut in Medicare, a 50-percent cut in Medicaid, a 50-percent cut in cancer research, a 50-percent cut on top of the cuts already made in child nutrition, and a 50-percent cut on investments in infrastructure. That is what you are voting for, and that is really beyond damaging to our Nation.

You want to cut Medicare in half? Well, then, put that in the line, explain what it is, and then vote for it. That would show some courage. If you really want Medicare cut in half, tell the American people that. Have the courage of your convictions. Don't hide it behind this funny line called "New Efficiencies" or something of that nature.

Well, there are obviously all these things you can find in the budget that need to be cut, and there have been some examples given. I am sure you can find some scientific research that most Americans would look at, even with full information, and they would say: Oh, yeah, we don't need to research that.

But, you know, sometimes the insights in science come from the most unexpected places. For example, there has been some commentary about silly-sounding Federal grants like studying Gila monster venom. Why would you study that? Well, then you find out that what was learned there helped create the drug Ozempic. Well, that is pretty big medical insight that has huge applications in terms of a variety of diseases but also in terms of addiction and in terms of weight loss.

You might say: Why would you study bird songs? Well, it turns out that the study of bird songs led to advances in hearing aid technology, allows people to distinguish sounds they want to hear from background noise so they can have a conversation in a crowded room.

I am just saying that I am sure there are individual items that could be found that sound absurd, but you know what—those are little tiny pennies. It is not cutting Medicare by 50 percent; it is not cutting Medicaid by 50 percent.

If you want to cut \$22 trillion, cut it out of the tax breaks for billionaires. That is the real crime done by the families lose; billionaires win, big, ugly betrayal of a bill. Maybe that is the budget we should be voting on.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CURTIS). The Senator from Kentucky.

SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2027 THROUGH 2035—
Motion to Proceed

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a budget that balances over 5 years. My budget, the Six Penny Plan, the Six Penny Plan budget, cuts 6 percent of all spending to rebalance in just 5 years.

I am able to introduce this budget because neither Republicans nor Democrats introduced a budget this year. So we are running a \$7 trillion government without a budget this year. So I think it is important that we have at least some debate and vote on a budget.

Most Republicans say they are for a balanced budget amendment. Most of them have voted for it at some point in time. Yet most of the budgets and most of the spending that go through here seem to be adding to the debt, not canceling it out.

Since I was elected, Congress has passed a budget less than half of the time. For almost five decades, Congress has passed all required annual appropriations bills only four times. So four times in 50 years has Congress actually gone through and individually passed the appropriations bills. As a consequence, the looting of the American taxpayer continues.

By promising yet another so-called clean continuing resolution, Republicans are doubling down on embracing what they once considered to be reckless spending levels.

Today, I propose a clear path back towards fiscal responsibility. I urge the Senate to adopt my Six Penny Plan that will balance the Federal budget.

This year, the United States will spend \$6.7 trillion while bringing in about \$4.7 trillion. That is \$2 trillion more being spent than what is coming in. A deficit of this magnitude should be concerning enough even on its own merits. But to add insult to injury, Congress passed a budget just 5 months ago which set a spending cap of almost \$6 trillion for the year. So 5 months ago, Congress did actually pass a budget—halfway through the year we were already in—to spend \$6 trillion this year. Turns out, though, we have spent \$6.6 trillion. So we couldn't even get it right 6 months ago when the vast majority of Republicans voted for a budget that said they were going to spend \$6 trillion in a year that was half over, and now they have spent \$6.6 trillion.

Next year, it is going to be even worse. The budget that was passed in the spring said we would spend \$6.3 trillion next year, but it turns out it is going to be \$7.2 trillion next year.

What is going on here? We keep passing budgets. We keep saying we are going to get better. We keep saying the bills we are passing are making the deficit less. Yet the deficit keeps getting worse.

So even when Congress passes a budget, they seem to immediately renege on the deal they just passed. The numbers in the budget end up not being of consequence because the spending goes on unabated.

This week, Congress will likely vote on locking in spending levels. The spending levels will be the same spending levels that Republicans criticized as the Biden spending levels last December. So when there was a Democrat in the White House, when President Biden was there, all the Republicans were unified in saying “We despise the Biden spending levels. We are against spending in deficit and deficit spending. We are against all of that”—until the Republicans got in charge, and 3 months later, they voted for the exact same levels.

The continuing resolution from March of this year is the exact same levels as the Biden spending levels. What are we going to vote for in a couple of days here? The Biden spending levels again. What does that lead to? Two trillion dollars in deficit.

So every time we vote for a continuing resolution, for continuing the spending at the same level, we are voting for a level of spending that is \$2 trillion short of what comes in.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, enacting a yearlong CR—continuing resolution—will result in blowing through next year’s spending target by nearly \$1 trillion.

So the target that was passed last spring was 6.3, but the spending is actually going to be 7.2. How can you be off a trillion dollars? How can you with a straight face go home and say: Oh, well, we were just off a trillion.

And this year, we don’t have a budget because—I don’t know—maybe our math was so bad last year, we decided not to do it. But the deficit next year is going to be \$2.1 trillion.

It is getting worse, not better. Next year’s deficit will be \$100 billion more than the deficit this year.

It was not that long ago that Republicans were castigating the Biden administration and saying they were reckless. Now we are doing the same thing.

It was not that long ago that Republicans argued to the American people that Biden’s overspending inevitably was causing inflation; it was to blame for the rise in the cost of goods. Anybody remember Bidenomics? Anybody remember Biden inflation? It was accurate because it was based on debt, and debt causes inflation. When the Federal Reserve buys the debt and monetizes the debt, that recreates inflation.

But the same thing is happening. Nothing has changed. A new party in charge, and the same spending and the same debt.

It wasn’t that long ago that conservatives were staunchly opposed to raising the debt ceiling, and only the unholy alliance between Democrats and Big Government Republicans would get the spending bills through, would get the debt ceiling through.

But now it has evaporated. Virtually the entire Republican Party now supports this debt. On an inauspicious day, March 15 of this year, the Republican continuing resolution was signed into law. On the Ides of March, Republicans took ownership of the Biden spending levels. The Biden spending levels are now Republican spending levels.

To make matters worse, this summer, Republicans voted to raise the debt ceiling by \$5 trillion. We have never ever voted to raise the debt ceiling that much. It used to be the conservative line that we held the line and said: We are not doing that or, if we are going to raise the debt ceiling, we are going to do it in a small amount for a short period of time in order that we would discuss this again and again and again until we get it right.

But Republicans now own the spending problem. Republicans now own the debt expansion. Republicans must rediscover our principles of fiscal responsibility. Our country’s future depends on it.

Our national debt now stands at \$37 trillion and grows with each passing second. If you have ever seen the usdebtclock.org, the website, the numbers are spinning literally out of control. To put this debt in perspective, every American household is on the hook for over \$238,000 to cover Uncle Sam’s reckless spending spree.

To put it bluntly, the state of our Nation’s fiscal health is bleak. The government now spends over a trillion dollars just on interest. This is more than we spend on our national defense.

We should heed this fact as a warning. As Hoover Institution Historian Niall Ferguson points out, “Any great power that spends more on debt service than on defense will not stay great for very long.”

We must act now if America is to, once again, be a rising nation, but we are currently on a path toward decline. If we continue down this unsustainable path, American families will be forced to deal with even higher inflation, confiscatory tax rates, rising interest, and a weak economy. It will be harder to find a job and provide for your family because the deals made in the Halls of Congress always stick the taxpayers with the bill. You either are going to have to pay for it through taxes—the debt will always be paid either through taxes or through inflation and high prices at the grocery store.

Government spending and fiscal malfeasance have not only weakened every American family’s purchasing power, but our national economy is weaker as well. At \$37 trillion, the Federal debt is nearly twice what it was 10 years ago. The Federal debt is now larger than the entire economy. Our economy is about \$29 trillion; the debt is at \$37 trillion or, to put it in more tangible terms, the U.S. debt is large enough to fill 34 NFL stadiums with \$100 bills.

Government spending is so out of control that even if every bank account in the United States were

emptied to pay down our debt, it would only cover just about half of what Washington owes. So if everybody’s bank account was liquidated in the whole country, it only would pay for half of the debt.

This is an amazing problem. This is an extraordinary problem. Something must be done.

America is in a historic state of financial disarray. Right after the end of World War II, the world’s most expensive war, our accumulated debt was 18 percent larger than the entire economy. We are now 20 percent. So we have now exceeded even the debt of World War II.

America’s leading financial minds have already sounded the alarm. The Chairman of the Federal Reserve said that Federal spending is on an unsustainable path, and it is past time for Congress to correct it.

The CEO of JPMorgan Chase, America’s largest bank, warned that the Federal Government must reduce its deficits before lenders finally say enough and stop loaning the government money.

Just this week, the Director of the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office suggested that the U.S. economy is weakening. The people who rank our credit have downgraded the U.S. credit rating.

As interest payments on the national debt crowd out the rest of the government’s budget, entitlement cuts, inflation, and eventually default on the debt are what lie ahead for the American economy.

Unfortunately, a debt crisis will not just stop with our economy. A threat to our financial security is also a threat to our national security. We must remember that the surest path to peace is leaving no doubt in your adversary’s mind about your ability to respond with aggression.

With increasingly dubious financial health and a larger share of resources devoted to interest payments, the United States is sending a message of weakness.

Yet Congress has reportedly chosen to ignore the deficit, raise the debt ceiling, and continue to fund foreign wars. Instead of budgeting, Congress decided to kick the difficult decisions down the road. Unfortunately, continuing spending at the Biden administration levels is a path that is not sustainable and will further our fiscal decay with \$2 trillion annual deficits as far as the eye can see.

Since entering the Senate, I have introduced several proposals to lead us back to a balanced Federal budget. In 2017, I introduced a budget that would freeze spending. In 2017, if you simply froze spending—you didn’t cut one penny from anything, but you froze spending for 5 years—we would have balanced in 5 years just by freezing spending.

I introduced a budget a few years later, and it would have taken one penny—1 percent across the board

would balance in 5 years. A few years later, I introduced it again; it was a two-penny plan. Then came the pandemic. We spent so much money. We closed the economy down. We did such terrible things to the country, and now it is a six-penny plan. It takes a 6-percent cut.

How can we possibly survive a 6-percent cut?

I will tell you how I present it to people. I have people come in. They always have something that seems to be of value for people. I will give you an example. The folks that come in and they are looking for Alzheimer's research. I have family members with Alzheimer's. I have a great deal of sympathy. I look at them and tell them where we are, and I tell them we are a rich country; we ought to have some government money researching Alzheimer's. And I say: You know, we are \$2 trillion short this year. If we cut everybody by 6 percent, we will be able to balance the budget. So the Alzheimer's research, we spend \$100 million on. If next year we spend \$94 million and we did that for everyone, we could balance the budget.

Interestingly, people who are emotionally involved with this—moms, dads, grandparents with Alzheimer's—look at me and say: You know what? For the good of the country, we can do that.

Yet if you talk to people around here, they go: Oh, you hate old people. I don't hate old people. I aspire to be an old person.

The thing is, you have to have a little bit of a haircut for every program up here. If you just cut one program, you will never get through it. You have to cut everything all across the board, not because you don't like the recipients, not because you don't want to help people, but because you don't want to destroy our country.

For just six pennies on the dollar, we can reverse this dismal trajectory. In just 5 years, we can restore trust in the U.S. dollar, the U.S. economy, and steer the U.S. Government away from this fiscal cliff. History will remember who had the courage to stand up to make these hard choices. History will remember those who chose not to leave this enormous bill to their children.

Vote yes on this plan. Vote yes on restoring fiscal sanity. Vote yes on securing the future for our country.

MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 159, S. Con. Res. 22.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 159, S. Con. Res. 22, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2026 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2027 through 2035.

VOTE ON MOTION

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE).

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 62, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 521 Leg.]

YEAS—36

Banks	Grassley	Moran
Barrasso	Hagerty	Moreno
Blackburn	Hoeven	Paul
Britt	Husted	Ricketts
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Risch
Cornyn	Johnson	Schmitt
Crapo	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cruz	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Curtis	Lummis	Sheehy
Daines	Marshall	Thune
Ernst	Mc Cormick	Tillis
Fischer	Moody	Tuberville

NAYS—62

Alsobrooks	Hawley	Reed
Baldwin	Heinrich	Rosen
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Rounds
Blumenthal	Hirono	Sanders
Blunt Rochester	Justice	Schatz
Booker	Kaine	Schiff
Boozman	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	Kim	Shaheen
Capito	King	Slotkin
Collins	Klobuchar	Smith
Coons	Lujan	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Markey	Van Hollen
Cotton	McConnell	Warner
Cramer	Merkley	Warnock
Duckworth	Mullin	Warren
Durbin	Murkowski	Welch
Fetterman	Murphy	Whitehouse
Gallego	Murray	Wicker
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden
Graham	Padilla	Young
Hassan	Peters	

NOT VOTING—2

Cassidy Lee

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following resolutions which are at the desk: S. Res. 391, S. Res. 392, S. Res. 393, S. Res. 394, and S. Res. 395.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. HOEVEN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

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

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

MORNING BUSINESS

U.S. SENATE PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE REGULATIONS

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the adopted U.S. Senate Professional Liability Insurance Regulations.

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

U.S. SENATE PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION ON SEPTEMBER 15, 2025

1.0 Scope and Authority—These regulations establish the policies and procedures regarding the partial reimbursement to Senate Office qualified employees for the cost of professional liability insurance pursuant to the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1997, Public Law No. 104-208, div. A, title VI, sec. 636, as amended by Public Law No. 106-58 (Sept. 29, 1999), reported at 5 U.S.C. prec. §5941 note.

2.0 Definitions—For purposes of these regulations, the following terms shall have the meaning specified.

2.1 *Management official* means an individual employed by a Senate office, for whom the duties and responsibilities of their position require or authorize the individual to formulate, determine, or influence the policies of a Senate office.

2.2 *Supervisor* means an individual employed by a Senate office with the authority in the interest of the Senate office to hire, direct, assign, promote, reward, transfer, furlough, lay off, recall, suspend, discipline, or remove employees, to adjust their grievances, or to effectively recommend such action, if the exercise of the authority is not merely routine or clerical in nature but requires the consistent exercise of independent judgment.

2.3 *Qualified employee* means a current U.S. Senator, the Senate Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, the Secretary of the Senate, and a Senate office employee whose position is that of a supervisor or management official, as determined by the employing U.S. Senator or head of a Senate support office.

2.4 *Senate office* means a Member office, a Committee office, a Leadership office, or a Senate support office.

2.5 *Senate support office* means the Senate Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, the Secretary of the Senate, or any other internal Senate entity, as determined by the U.S. Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, that draws its salaries and expenses from the contingent fund of the Senate.

2.6 *Professional liability insurance* means insurance which provides coverage for—

(A) legal liability for damages due to injuries to other persons, damage to their property, or other damage or loss to such other persons (including the expenses of litigation and settlement) resulting from or arising out of any tortious act, error, or omission of the covered individual (whether common law, statutory, or constitutional) while in the performance of such individual's official duties as a qualified employee; and

(B) the cost of legal representation for the covered individual in connection with any administrative or judicial proceeding (including any investigation or disciplinary proceeding) relating to any act, error, or omission of the covered individual while in the performance of such individual's official duties as a qualified employee, and other

legal costs and fees relating to any such administrative or judicial proceeding.

3.0 Administration—Senate offices may annually reimburse qualified employees not more than one-half the annual premium paid by such qualified employee to maintain the employee's professional liability insurance policy. To effectuate reimbursement under these regulations, the following requirements must be satisfied:

3.1 *Determination of qualified employee status:* Each Senator, the Sergeant at Arms, and the Secretary of the Senate shall determine which of their employees are qualified employees under Section 2.3 of these regulations. A U.S. Senator, the Sergeant at Arms, and the Secretary of the Senate are automatically considered qualified employees under these regulations.

3.2 *Filing for reimbursement/Timely filing:* For any professional liability insurance premium for which a qualified employee seeks partial reimbursement, the qualified employee must file a reimbursement request within the same calendar year in which the qualified employee paid for their insurance policy. Reimbursement filings must contain all required documentation as specified in Section 3.3 of these regulations.

3.3 *Required documentation:* A qualified employee who purchases professional liability insurance must submit to the Senate Disbursing Office and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration—

(A) written certification by the employee's Senate office that the employee is a qualified employee as defined in Section 2.3 of these regulations (for purposes of these regulations, a U.S. Senator, the Sergeant at Arms, and the Secretary of the Senate are exempt from the certification requirement);

(B) a copy of the employee's professional liability insurance policy, including the declarations page;

(C) a copy of the insurance premium invoice or billing notice showing the annual premium or portion of the annual premium applicable to the employee's professional liability insurance coverage; and

(D) proof of employee's payment of the professional liability insurance premium for that calendar year.

3.4 *Repayment:* Qualified employees must refund a prorated share of the reimbursement received if their professional liability insurance coverage is discontinued, the qualified employee leaves the Senate, or otherwise becomes ineligible for reimbursement during a period covered by the reimbursement.

4.0 Compliance with Congressional Accountability Act Reform Act of 2018—These regulations shall not be construed to relieve a Senator of any reimbursement obligation applicable to that Senator under 2 U.S.C. § 1415(d).

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is still available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have

printed in the RECORD the notifications that have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such an annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,
*Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(C) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 25-1F. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 21-42 of June 3, 2021.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,
Director.

Enclosure.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 25-1F

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(C), AECA)

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Australia.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 21-42; Date: June 3, 2021; Implementing Agency: Army.

(iii) Description: On June 3, 2021, Congress was notified by congressional certification transmittal number 21-42 of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of twenty-nine (29) AH-64E Apache attack helicopters; sixty-four (64) T700-GE 701D engines (58 installed, 6 spares); twenty-nine (29) AN/ASQ-170 Modernized Target Acquisition and Designation Sight/AN/AAR-11 Modernized Pilot Night Vision Sensors (M-TADS/PNVs); sixteen (16) AN/APG-78 Fire Control Radars (FCR) with Radar Electronic Units; twenty-nine (29) AN/APR-48B Modernized Radar Frequency Interferometers (MRFI); seventy (70) Embedded Global Positioning Systems with Inertial Navigation Systems plus Multi-Mode Receiver (EGI+MMR) (58 installed, 12 spares); thirty-five (35) AAR-57 Common Missile Warning Systems (CMWS) (29 installed, 6 spares); seventy (70) AN/ARC-231A Very High Frequency/Ultra High Frequency (VHF/UHF) radios (58 installed, 12 spares); eighty-five (85) AGM-114R Hellfire missiles; twenty-nine (29) M36E8 Hellfire Captive Air Training Missiles (CATM); and two thousand (2,000) Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System Guidance Sections (APKWS-GS). Also included were AN/APR-39 Radar Signal Detecting Sets; AN/AVR-2B Laser Detecting Sets; AN/APX-123 A Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) transponders; IDM-401 Improved Data Modems; Link-16 Small Tactical Terminal KOR-24-A; Improved Countermeasure Dispensing System (ICMD); AN/ARN-149 (V)3 Automatic Direction Finders; Doppler ASN-157 Doppler Radar Velocity Sensors; AN/APN-209 Radar Altimeters Common Core (RACC); AN/ARN-153 Tactical Air Navigation Set (TACAN); AN/PYQ-10(C) Simple Key Loader; M230E1 + M139 AWS Automatic Gun; M261 Rocket Launchers; M299 missile launchers; 2.75 inch rockets; 30mm rounds; High Explosive Warhead for airborne 2.75 rockets, inert; MK66-4 2.75 inch rocket High Explosive warhead M151 fuze M423 motor; MK66-4 2.75 inch rocket warhead M274 motor; MK66-4 2.75 inch rocket motor; M151HE 2.75 inch warhead; Manned-Unmanned Teaming-2

(MUMT-X) video receivers; Manned-Unmanned Teaming-2 (MUMT-X) Air-Air Ground kits; training devices; communication systems; helmets; simulators; generators; transportation and organization equipment; spare and repair parts; support equipment; tools and test equipment; technical data and publications; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor technical assistance; technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of program and logistical support. The total estimated value was \$3.5 billion. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted \$2.5 billion of this total.

This transmittal notifies the inclusion of up to thirty-three (33) Common Infrared Countermeasure (CIRCM) systems (29 installed, 4 spares). The following non-MDE items are also included: Blue force tracking 2 (BFT-2) systems and KGV-72 programmable encryption devices. The estimated total cost of the new items is \$150 million. The estimated MDE value will increase by \$140 million. The estimated non-MDE value will increase by \$10 million to a revised \$1.01 billion. The estimated total case value will increase by \$150 million to a revised \$3.65 billion. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) will constitute \$2.64 billion of this total.

(iv) Significance: This notification is being provided as the MDE items for CIRCM systems were not enumerated in the original notification. The proposed articles and services will support Australia's capability to meet current and future threats and will enhance interoperability with U.S. and other allied forces.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States. Australia is one of the most important U.S. allies in the Western Pacific. The strategic location of this political and economic power contributes significantly to ensuring peace and economic stability in the Western Pacific. It is vital to the U.S. national interest to assist our ally in developing and maintaining a strong and ready self-defense capability.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology:

The CIRCM system is the next-generation lightweight, laser-based, infrared countermeasure system for rotary-wing, tilt-rotor, and small fixed-wing aircraft across the DoD. CIRCM provides near spherical coverage of the host platform to defeat infrared-seeking threat missiles. CIRCM receives an angular bearing hand-off from the Common Missile Warning System and employs a pointing and tracking system that acquires and tracks the incoming missile. CIRCM jams the missile by using modulated laser energy, thus degrading the tracking capability of the missile and causing it to miss the aircraft.

The KGV-72 programmable encryption device provides traffic encryption for Force Battle Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2) Blue force tracking (BFT) satellite network multicast and unicast transmission of mapping, short messaging, and geolocation application data. Designed for use in tactical ground and rotary wing platforms, the KGV-72 connects to a commercial L band transceiver and FBCB2 BFT computer to secure beyond line-of-sight communication.

The Sensitivity of Technology statement contained in the original notification applies to additional items mentioned.

The highest level of information that may be transferred in support of this proposed sale is classified SECRET.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: September 15, 2025.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act

requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is still available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications that have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such an annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 0H-25. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 24-64 of May 29, 2024.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,
Director.

Enclosure.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 0H-25

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(A), AECA)

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Austria.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No: 24-64; Date: May 29, 2024; Implementing Agency: Army.

(iii) Description: On May 29, 2024, Congress was notified by congressional certification transmittal number 24-64 of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of twelve (12) UH-60M Black Hawk helicopters with twenty-six (26) T700-GE-701D engines; fifteen (15) AN/AAR-57 Counter Missile Warning Systems (CMWS); and thirty (30) H-764U Embedded Global Positioning Systems with Inertial Navigation (EGI) with country-unique selective availability anti-spoofing modules (or Future M-Code replacement). The following non-MDE was also included: APR-39C (V)1/4 radar warning receivers; AVR-2B laser detecting sets; AN/ARN-147(V) very high frequency omni-directional range instrument landing system receiver radio; AN/ARN-149(V) low frequency automatic direction finder (ADF) radio receiver; AN/ARN-153 Tactical Air Navigation System (TACAN) receiver transmitter; AN/APN-209 radar altimeter radios; EBC-406HM emergency locator transmitter (ELT); Improved Heads Up Display (IHUD); signal data converters for IHUD; color weather radars; MX-10D electro-optical and infrared with laser designator; Engine Inlet Barrier Filters (ELBF); Ballistic Armor Protection Systems (BAPS); Internal Auxiliary Fuel Tank Systems (IAFTS); Fast Rope Insertion Extraction System (FRIES); External Rescue Hoist (ERH); rescue hoist equipment sets; dual patient litter system

(DPLS) sets; Martin Baker palletized crew chief and gunner seats with crashworthy floor structural modifications; External Stores Support System (ESSS); instrument panel; cockpit multi-function display (MFD); degraded visual environment (DVE) system; Traffic Alert Collision Avoidance System (TCAS II); cargo hook scale; sling load observation capability; Direction Finder DF-935; environmental control system; snow skis provisions; Bambi bucket provisions; Helicopter Terrain Awareness System (HTAWS); CONRAD troop radio capability; TETRA BOS radio capability; very important person kit; 28 volts of direct current 10 ampere utility power socket (cabin); Universal Serial Bus (USB) charging outlet; Crashworthy Extended Range Fuel Systems (CEFS) tanks; Black Hawk Aircrew Trainer (BAT); training devices; helmets; transportation; organizational equipment; spare and repair parts; support equipment; tools and test equipment; technical data and publications; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics support. The estimated total cost was \$1.05 billion. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted \$350 million of this total.

This transmittal notifies the inclusion of the following MDE items: fifteen (15) ARC-231A RT-1987 very high frequency (VHF)/ultra high frequency (UHF)/line-of-sight satellite communication (SATCOM) radios. The following non-MDE will also be included: APX-123A identification friend or foe (IFF) transponder (or future IFF replacement); AN/PYQ-10 simple key loader (SKL); AN/ARC-231 RT-1808A; KIV-77 common IFF Crypto Appliqué; and AN/ARC-201D RT-1478D radios. The estimated total value of the new MDE items is \$2.4 million but will not require an increase to the previously notified MDE value. The estimated total value of the new non-MDE articles is \$7.2 million but will not require an increase to the previously notified non-MDE value. The total case value will remain \$1.05 billion. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) continues to constitute \$350 million of this total.

(iv) Significance: The proposed sale will improve Austria's capability to deter current and future threats and support coalition operations and the United States' and Austria's goal of greater military interoperability.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security of a partner that is a force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology:

The AN/ARC-231A RT-1987 is a software-definable radio for military aircraft that provides two-way, multi-mode voice and data communications over a 30 Hz to 512 MHz frequency range. It supports both line-of-sight UHF and VHF bands with AM, FM, and satellite communication (SATCOM) capabilities and includes embedded frequency agile modes, Electronic Counter-Countermeasures (ECCM), anti-jam waveforms including Have Quick and Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System (STNCGARS), Demand Assigned Multiple Access, and Integrated Waveform. It provides simultaneous, real-time participation in tactical voice and data communications networks. The RT-1987 will ensure NSA TSVICIS 3.1.1. crypto modernization compliance. Operator selectable air traffic control channel spacing, and other data link and secure communications features, provides battlefield interoperability.

The AN/ARC-231 RT-1808A radio is a software-definable radio for military aircraft that provides two-way, multi-mode voice and data communications over a 30 Hz to 512 MHz

frequency range. It covers both line-of-sight UHF and VHF bands with AM, FM, and SATCOM capabilities.

The AN/APX-123A IFF is a space diversity transponder and is installed on various military platforms. When installed in conjunction with platform antennas and the remote-control unit (or other appropriate control unit), the transponder provides identification, altitude, and surveillance reporting in response to interrogations from airborne, ground-based, and/or surface interrogators.

The AN/PYQ-10 simple key loader (SKL) is a ruggedized, portable, hand-held fill device, for securely receiving, storing, and transferring data between compatible cryptographic and communications equipment. The AN/PYQ-10(C) will contain the KOV-21 communications security card.

The KIV-77 IFF Crypto Appliqué provides cryptographic and time-of-day services for a combined interrogator/transponder or individual interrogator or transponder Mark XIIA (Mode 4 and Mode 5) IFF system deployed to identify cooperative friendly systems.

The AN/ARC-201D VHF-FM SINCGARS airborne radio is a reliable field-proven voice and data communication system used with the UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is UNCLASSIFIED.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: September 15, 2025.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is still available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications that have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such an annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 25-66, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Belgium for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$567.8 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 25-66

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Belgium.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$505.0 million.

Other \$62.8 million.

Total \$567.8 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Three hundred twenty (320) AIM-9X Block II Sidewinder tactical missiles.

Two hundred fifty-eight (258) AIM-9X Block II+ Sidewinder tactical missiles.

Fifty (50) AIM-9X Block II tactical guidance units.

Thirty (30) AIM-9X Block II+ tactical guidance units.

Non-Major Defense Equipment: The following non-MDE items will also be included: missile containers; weapon software; transportation; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistical support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Navy (BE-P-ADC).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None known at this time.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: September 15, 2025.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Belgium—AIM-9X Sidewinder Missiles

The Government of Belgium has requested to buy three hundred twenty (320) AIM-9X Block II Sidewinder tactical missiles; two hundred fifty-eight (258) AIM-9X Block II+ Sidewinder tactical missiles; fifty (50) AIM-9X Block II tactical guidance units; and thirty (30) AIM-9X Block II+ tactical guidance units. The following non-Major Defense Equipment items will also be included: missile containers; weapon software; transportation; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistical support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost is \$567.8 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by improving the security of a NATO Ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

The proposed sale will improve Belgium's capability to meet current and future threats by providing air-to-air missiles and guidance units for Belgium's F-35 fleet in support of NATO's defense mission. Belgium will have no difficulty absorbing these weapons into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be RTX Corporation, located in Arlington, VA. At this time, the U.S. Government is not aware of any offset agreement proposed in connection with this potential sale. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor.

Implementation of the proposed sale will require the assignment of four U.S. Government and two contractor representatives to Belgium on a temporary basis in conjunction

with program technical oversight and support requirements.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 25-66

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The AIM-9X Sidewinder Block II and Block II+ missile represents a substantial increase in missile acquisition and kinematics performance over the AIM-9M and replaces the AIM-9X Block I missile configuration. The missile includes a high off-boresight seeker, enhanced countermeasure rejection capability, low drag/high angle of attack airframe, and the ability to integrate the helmet mounted cueing system. The software algorithms are the most sensitive portion of the AIM-9X missile. The software continues to be modified via a pre-planned product improvement (P³I) program in order to improve its counter-countermeasure capabilities. The most current AIM-9X Block II/II+ operational flight software developed for all international partner countries, which is authorized by U.S. Government export policy, provides fifth generation infrared missile capabilities such as Lock-on after launch, weapon data link, surface attack, and surface launch. No software source code or algorithms will be released.

2. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

3. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

4. A determination has been made that Belgium can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This proposed sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

5. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Belgium.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is still available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications that have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such an annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY

COOPERATION AGENCY,

Washington, DC.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 25-68, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Norway for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$113 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 25-68

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Norway.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$107 million.

Other \$6 million.

Total \$113 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE): Eight hundred sixteen (816) GBU-39/B Small Diameter Bombs Increment I.

Non-Major Defense Equipment: The following non-MDE items will also be included: spare parts, consumables and accessories, and repair and return support; training aids, devices, and spare parts; classified and unclassified software delivery and support; classified and unclassified publications and technical data; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, logistics, and technical support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (NO-D-YAK).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None known at this time.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: September 15, 2025.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Norway—GBU-39B Small Diameter Bomb Increment I

The Government of Norway has requested to buy eight hundred sixteen (816) GBU-39/B Small Diameter Bombs Increment I. The following non-MDE items will also be included: spare parts, consumables and accessories, and repair and return support; training aids, devices, and spare parts; classified and unclassified software delivery and support; classified and unclassified publications and technical data; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, logistics, and technical support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost is \$113 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by improving the security of a NATO Ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

The proposed sale will improve Norway's capability to meet current and future threats and increase its interoperability with the United States and other NATO members. Norway will have no difficulty absorbing these articles and services into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be The Boeing Company, located in Arlington, VA. The purchaser typically requests offsets. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Norway.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 25-68

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The GBU-39/B Small Diameter Bomb Increment I (SDB-I) all up round is a 250-lb GPS-aided inertial navigation system with precise positioning services provided by Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module or M-Code, small autonomous, day or night, adverse weather, conventional, air-to-ground precision glide weapon able to strike fixed and stationary relocatable non-hardened targets from standoff ranges. It provides aircraft with an ability to four SDBs in place of one 2,000-lb bomb.

2. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

3. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

4. A determination has been made that Norway can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

5. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Norway.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is still available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications that have been received. If the cover

letter references a classified annex, then such an annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 25-96, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Peru for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$3.42 billion. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 25-96

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Peru.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$1.81 billion.

Other \$1.61 billion.

Total \$3.42 billion.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Ten (10) F-16C Block 70 aircraft.

Two (2) F-16D Block 70 aircraft.

Fourteen (14) F110-GE-129 engines (12 installed, 2 spares).

Fourteen (14) Improved Programmable Display Generators (12 installed, 2 spares).

Twelve (12) AIM-120C-8 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM).

Fifty-two (52) LAU-129 guided missile launchers (48 installed, 4 spares).

Twelve (12) M61A1 anti-aircraft guns.

Fourteen (14) Embedded Global Positioning System Inertial Navigation Systems (12 installed, 2 spares).

Fourteen (14) AN/APG-83 active electronically scanned array Scalable Agile Beam Radars (12 installed, 2 spares).

Fourteen (14) Modular Mission Computers 7000AH (or next generation mission computer equivalent) (12 installed, 2 spares).

Twelve (12) AIM-9X Block II Sidewinder missiles.

Two (2) AIM-9X Block II Sidewinder tactical guidance units.

One (1) AIM-9X Block II Sidewinder Captive Air Training Missile (CATM) guidance unit.

Two (2) AIM-9X Block II Sidewinder CATMs.

Fourteen (14) Multifunctional Information Distribution System-Joint Tactical Radio Systems (12 installed, 2 spares).

Non-Major Defense Equipment: The following non-MDE items will also be included: Infrared Search and Track systems; missile warning systems; AN/ALQ-254 Viper Shield or equivalent electronic warfare systems; AN/AAQ-28 Litening targeting pods; Cartridge Actuated Devices/Propellant Actuated Devices (CAD/PAD); AIM-120C-8 AMRAAM CATMs; Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing Systems II (JHMCS II) helmet-mounted displays; ammunition; cartridges, chaffs, and

flares; weapons support equipment; embedded communications security devices; AN/ALE-47 airborne countermeasures dispenser systems; countermeasure processors, sequencer switching units, and Control Display Units; AN/APX-127 advanced identification friend or foe or equivalent; AN/ARC-238 radios; KIV-78A and KY-58M cryptographic devices; AN/PYQ-10 Simple Key Loaders; night vision devices (NVD) and NVD intensifier tubes; ADU-890 and ADU-891 adaptor group computer test sets; Joint Mission Planning System; pylons, launcher adapters, weapon interfaces, and bomb and ejection racks; fuel tanks; Precision Measurement Equipment Laboratory (PMEL) and calibration support; Common Munitions Built-in-Test Re-programming Equipment; targeting systems; spare and repair parts, consumables, and accessories; repair and return support; aircraft, engine, ground, and pilot life support equipment; classified and unclassified computer program identification number systems; classified and unclassified software and software support; classified and unclassified publications, manuals, and technical documentation; National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) maps and mapping data; personnel training and training equipment, simulators, and training devices; studies and surveys; facilities and construction support transportation, ferry, and fuel support; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (PE-D-SAA).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None known at this time.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: September 15, 2025.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Peru—F-16 Aircraft

The Government of Peru has requested to buy ten (10) F-16C Block 70 aircraft; two (2) F-16D Block 70 aircraft; fourteen (14) F110-GE-129 engines (12 installed, 2 spares); fourteen (14) Improved Programmable Display Generators (12 installed, 2 spares); twelve (12) AIM-120C-8 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM); fifty-two (52) LAU-129 guided missile launchers (48 installed, 4 spares); twelve (12) M61A1 anti-aircraft guns; fourteen (14) Embedded Global Positioning System Inertial Navigation Systems (12 installed, 2 spares); fourteen (14) AN/APG-83 active electronically scanned array Scalable Agile Beam Radars (12 installed, 2 spares); fourteen (14) Modular Mission Computers 7000AH (or next generation mission computer equivalent) (12 installed, 2 spares); twelve (12) AIM-9X Block II Sidewinder missiles; two (2) AIM-9X Block II Sidewinder tactical guidance units; one (1) AIM-9X Block II Sidewinder Captive Air Training Missile (CATM) guidance unit; two (2) AIM-9X Block II Sidewinder CATMs; and fourteen (14) Multifunctional Information Distribution System-Joint Tactical Radio Systems (12 installed, 2 spares). The following non-MDE items will also be included: Infrared Search and Track systems; missile warning systems; AN/ALQ-254 Viper Shield or equivalent electronic warfare systems; AN/AAQ-28 Litening targeting pods; Cartridge Actuated Devices/Propellant Actuated Devices (CAD/PAD); AIM-120C-8 AMRAAM CATMs; Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing Systems II (JHMCS II) helmet-mounted displays; ammunition; cartridges, chaffs, and flares; weapons support

equipment; embedded communications security devices; AN/ALE-47 airborne countermeasures dispenser systems; countermeasure processors, sequencer switching units, and Control Display Units; AN/APX 127 advanced identification friend or foe or equivalent; AN/ARC-238 radios; KIV-78A and KY-58M cryptographic devices; AN/PYQ-10 Simple Key Loaders; night vision devices (NVD) and NVD intensifier tubes; ADU-890 and ADU-891 adaptor group computer test sets; Joint Mission Planning System; pylons, launcher adapters, weapon interfaces, and bomb and ejection racks; fuel tanks; Precision Measurement Equipment Laboratory (PMEL) and calibration support; Common Munitions Built-in-Test Reprogramming Equipment; targeting systems; spare and repair parts, consumables, and accessories; repair and return support; aircraft, engine, ground, and pilot life support equipment; classified and unclassified computer program identification number systems; classified and unclassified software and software support; classified and unclassified publications, manuals, and technical documentation; National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) maps and mapping data; personnel training and training equipment, simulators, and training devices; studies and surveys; facilities and construction support transportation, ferry, and fuel support; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost is \$3.42 billion.

This proposed sale will contribute to the foreign policy objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security of an important partner which is a force for political stability, peace, and economic progress in South America.

The proposed sale will enhance the Peruvian Air Force's ability to control its sovereign airspace, defend its territorial borders, and conduct precision air-to-ground attack operations in support of ground forces in counter-narcotics and counterterrorism operations. The sale will also enhance Peru's military partnership with the United States on an enduring long-term basis. Peru will have no difficulty absorbing these articles and services into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractors will be Lockheed Martin, located in Greenville, SC; General Electric Aerospace, located in Cincinnati, OH; and RTX Corporation, located in Arlington, VA. At this time, the U.S. Government is not aware of any offset agreement proposed in connection with this potential sale. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Peru.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 25-96

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The F-16 Block 70 is a fourth generation, single-engine, supersonic, all-weather multirole fighter aircraft that features advanced avionics and systems. It contains the General Electric F110-129D engine, AN/APG-83 radar, digital flight control system, embedded internal global navigation system, Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing Systems

(JHMCS) II or Scorpion Hybrid Optical-based Inertial Tracker (HOBIT) with night vision device compatibility, internal and external electronic warfare (EW) equipment, advanced identification friend or foe (AIFF), Link-16 datalink, and software computer systems.

a. The General Electric F110-GE-129D engine is an afterburning turbofan jet engine that powers the F-16. Engine spare modules are kits made up of spare engine components including the following modules: inlet fan, core engine, fan drive turbine, augmentor duct and nozzle, and gear box.

b. The Modular Mission Computer 7000AHC is the central aircraft computer of the F-16. It serves as the hub for all aircraft subsystems and avionics data transfer.

c. The Improved Programmable Display Generator and color multifunction displays utilize ruggedized commercial liquid crystal display technology that is designed to withstand the harsh environment found in modern fighter cockpits. The display generator is the fifth-generation graphics processor for the F-16. Through the use of state-of-the-art microprocessors and graphics engines, it provides orders of magnitude increases in throughput, memory, and graphics capabilities.

d. The APG-83 Scalable Agile Beam Radar is an active electronically scanned array radar upgrade for the F-16. It includes higher processor power, higher transmission power, more sensitive receiver electronics, and synthetic aperture radar, which creates higher-resolution ground maps from a greater distance than existing mechanically scanned array radars (e.g., APG-68). The upgrade features an increase in the detection range of air targets, increases in processing speed and memory, and significant improvements in all modes.

e. The Embedded Global Positioning System/Inertial Navigation System with Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM)—or M-Code receiver when available—and Precise Positioning Service is a self-contained navigation system that provides the following: acceleration, velocity, position, attitude, platform azimuth, magnetic and true heading, altitude, body angular rates, time tags, and coordinated universal time (UTC) synchronized time. SAASM or M-Code enables the GPS receiver access to the encrypted P(Y or M) signal, providing protection against active spoofing attacks.

f. The integrated EW suite provides passive radar warning, wide spectrum radio frequency jamming, and control and management of the entire EW system. This system is anticipated to be internal to the aircraft although mounted pod variants are used in certain circumstances.

g. The Multifunction Information Distribution System Joint Tactical Radio System is a four-channel software programmable radio for Link-16 digital voice communications and datalink, Tactical Air Navigation, and advanced waveforms. Link-16 is a command, control, communications, and intelligence system incorporating high-capacity, jam-resistant, digital communication links for exchange of near real-time tactical information, including both data and voice, among air, ground, and sea elements.

2. The LAU-129 guided missile launcher is capable of launching the Air Intercept Missile (AIM)-9 family of missiles or AIM-120 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM). The LAU-129 launcher provides the mechanical and electrical interface between the missile and aircraft.

3. The M61A1 anti-aircraft gun is a six-barreled automatic cannon chambered in 20x120 mm with a cyclic rate of fire of 2,500-6,000 rounds per minute. This weapon is a hydrau-

lically powered air-cooled Gatling gun used to damage and destroy aerial targets, suppress and incapacitate personnel targets, and damage and destroy moving and stationary light material targets.

4. AN/ARC-238 radio with HAVE QUICK II is a voice communications radio system that is equipped with HAVE QUICK II, which employs cryptographic technology. Other waveforms may be included as needed.

5. The AN/APX-127 AIFF is a system capable of transmitting and interrogating Mode 5. The AN/APX-127 is a form, fit, and function refresh of the AN/APX-126 and is the next generation to be produced.

6. The AN/ALE-47 airborne countermeasures dispenser system provides an integrated threat-adaptive, computer-controlled capability for dispensing chaff, flares, and active radio frequency expendables. The system is internally mounted and may be operated as a stand-alone system or may be integrated with other on-board EW and avionics systems. The AN/ALE-47 uses threat data received over the aircraft interfaces to assess the threat situation and determine a response. Expendable routines tailored to the immediate aircraft and threat environment may be dispensed using one of four operational modes.

7. The KY-58 is a secure voice module primarily used to encrypt radio communication to and from military aircraft and other tactical vehicles.

8. The KIV-78 is a cryptographic appliqué for AIFF. It can be loaded with Mode 5 classified elements.

9. The AN/PYQ-10 Simple Key Loader is a handheld device used for securely receiving, storing, and transferring data between compatible cryptographic and communications equipment.

10. The Joint Mission Planning System is a multi-platform, computer-based mission planning system. Its modular suite of systems is tailored to user needs, allowing operators of various aircraft to install planning modules required for flight planning, weapons delivery planning, postflight debrief, and operational integration.

11. The Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System II or Scorpion HOBIT is a device used in aircraft to project information to the pilot's eyes and aid in tasks such as cueing weapons and aircraft sensors to air and ground targets. This provides improvement for close combat targeting and engagement.

12. The AIM-9X Block II Sidewinder missile is a short-range air-to-air missile with a high off-boresight seeker, enhanced countermeasure rejection capability, low drag/high angle of attack airframe, and the ability to integrate the JHMCS. This potential sale will include AIM-9X guidance sections, Active Optical Target Detectors, training missiles, Captive Air Training Missiles (CATMs), and CATM guidance units.

13. The AIM-120C-8 AMRAAM is a supersonic, air-launched, aerial intercept guided missile featuring digital technology and micro-miniature solid-state electronics. AMRAAM capabilities include look-down/shoot-down, multiple launches against multiple targets, resistance to electronic countermeasures, and interception of high and low-flying and maneuvering targets. This potential sale will include CATMs and AMRAAM guidance and control sections.

14. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

15. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

16. A determination has been made that Peru can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

17. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Peru.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is still available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications that have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such an annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(C) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 25-0X. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 23-54 of July 27, 2023.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,
Director.

Enclosure.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 25-0X

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(C), AECA)

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Romania.

(ii) Sec. 36(B)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 23-54; Date: July 27, 2023; Implementing Agency: Navy.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description: On July 27, 2023, Congress was notified by congressional certification transmittal number 23-54 of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of sixteen (16) Assault Amphibious Vehicles (AAVs), Personnel Variant (AAVP-7A1); three (3) Assault Amphibious Vehicles, Command Variant (AAVC-7A1); two (2) Assault Amphibious Vehicles, Recovery Variant (AAVR-7A1); sixteen (16) 50 Cal Machine Guns (Heavy Barrel); and five (5) 7.62 mm M240B Machine Guns. Also included were MK-19 Grenade Launchers; M36E T1 Thermal Sighting Systems (TSS); supply

support (spare parts); support equipment (including special mission kits/Enhanced Applique Kits (EAAK)); training, unclassified technical manuals, technical data package, engineering and technical support and assistance (including Contractor Engineering Technical Services (CETS)); and other related elements of program and logistics support. The estimated total program cost was \$120.5 million. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted \$75.5 million of this total.

This transmittal notifies the inclusion of the following additional MDE items: thirty-seven (37) Assault Amphibious Vehicles, Personnel variant (AAVP-7A1) Reliability, Availability, Maintainability/Rebuilt to Standard (RAM/RS); five (5) Assault Amphibious Vehicles, Command variant (AAVC-7A1) RAM/RS; two (2) Assault Amphibious Vehicles, Recovery variant (AAVR-7A1) RAM/RS; thirty-seven (37) .50 caliber machine guns (heavy barrel); and seven (7) 7.62 mm M240B machine guns. The following non-MDE will also be included: MK-19 grenade launchers; M36E T1 thermal sights; supply support and spare parts; support equipment, including special mission kits and Enhanced Applique Kits; training; unclassified technical manuals; technical data package; engineering and technical support and assistance, including contractor engineering technical services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost of the new items is \$404.0 million. The estimated MDE value will increase by \$210.3 million to a revised \$285.8 million. The estimated non-MDE value will increase by \$193.7 million to a revised \$238.7 million. The estimated total case value will increase by \$404.0 million to a revised \$524.5 million.

(iv) Significance: This notification is being provided as the additional MDE items were not enumerated in the original notification. The inclusion of this MDE represents an increase in capability over what was previously notified. The proposed sale will improve Romania's capability to meet current and future threats by modernizing and ensuring its continued expeditionary capability to counter regional threats.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy goals and national security objectives of the United States by improving the security of a NATO Ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: The Sensitivity of Technology Statement contained in the original notification applies to items reported here.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: September 15, 2025.

HAWAIIAN HISTORY MONTH

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, earlier this month, the State of Hawaii officially designated September 2025 as Hawaiian History Month. Designated on September 2, 2025, the 187th anniversary of the birthday of Hawaii's last ruling monarch Queen Liliuokalani, Hawaiian History Month aims to recognize, reflect, and share Hawaii's true history. I had the honor of recognizing the accomplishments of two pivotal Native Hawaiian leaders, Edith Kanakaole and Mary Kawena Pukui. Both women were chosen to be included in the U.S. Mint's American Woman Quarters Program and Native American \$1 Coin Program, respec-

tively. Having celebrated these pioneering women in their respective fields of Native Hawaiian education and culture, I come to the floor to celebrate Hawaiian History Month by highlighting three more Native Hawaiian leaders that shaped Hawaiian history. These biographies are necessarily brief, and I encourage my colleagues and all Americans to take the time to learn more about these revered leaders.

Hawaii's last reigning monarch Lydia Liliu Loloku Walania Wewehi Kamakaeha—Liliuokalani—was born in Honolulu on September 2, 1838. Liliuokalani was an avid scholar and a talented musician, eventually composing more than 150 songs throughout her lifetime including the beloved "Aloha Oe." When her brother, King David Kalakaua, was appointed to the throne in 1874, Liliu—then granted the title Liliuokalani—was named his heir.

Upon King Kalakaua's death in 1891, Queen Liliuokalani assumed the throne and sought to amend the Bayonet Constitution—a document King Kalakaua was forced to sign under threat of violence from a group of predominantly American and British businessmen, which significantly reduced the monarchy's power and disenfranchised most Native Hawaiians. Fearing the Queen's desire to restore power to the monarchy and the Hawaiian people, those same businessmen—supported by U.S. marines—orchestrated an illegal overthrow of the Queen in 1893 and formed a provisional government.

All the while calling for peace among her people, Liliuokalani traveled to Washington, DC, to seek assistance in undoing the overthrow from President Grover Cleveland. Despite her efforts, President William McKinley signed into law a joint resolution of Congress annexing Hawaii as part of the United States. Through the adversity she faced, Queen Liliuokalani continued to petition Congress and advocate for the restoration of the Hawaiian monarchy. Her commitment to the people of Hawaii and her dignified resistance serve as examples of courage and resilience for all Native Hawaiians.

Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaʻole was born into royal lineage on March 26, 1871. After his parents' death, his uncle King Kalakaua took him in as hanai son and gave him the title Prince. An avid scholar during his youth, Prince Kuhio was also a notable athlete in football, rowing, track, cycling, horsemanship, and marksmanship. He later studied abroad in California and England. During his travels, he was hosted as a guest of the Japanese Government. Following the illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1893, Prince Kuhio joined an unsuccessful attempt to restore the monarchy.

Years later, Prince Kuhio entered public service, representing Hawaii in the House of Representatives from 1902 until his death in 1922. Despite his non-voting status, Prince Kuhio played a significant role in shaping Hawaii's future and was a tireless advocate for the

Native Hawaiian community. He secured Federal dollars for the dredging and construction of Pearl Harbor, helped establish Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, and laid the foundation for Hawaii's modern government structure and its county system, which remain in place today. Prince Kuhio also established Hawaii's Hawaiian Civic Club, beginning a movement of advocacy within the Native Hawaiian community which had been literally decimated from a pre-contact number of 800,000 to 1 million, to 40,000 by 1920.

Most notably, Prince Kuhio championed the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, HHCA, landmark legislation that serves as the first expression of the United States trust relationship with the Native Hawaiian community. Enacted in 1921, the HHCA set aside approximately 200,000 acres of land to create a permanent homeland for Native Hawaiians, who had suffered from diseases, the overthrow of their kingdom, and the loss of their lands. Through the HHCA, Prince Kuhio sought to return Native Hawaiians to their land and promote self-sufficiency through homesteading on these leased, trust lands.

Prince Kuhio's persistence and effectiveness in advocating for the Native Hawaiian community continues to impact the Native Hawaiian community, especially through the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. His legacy lives on in the many Native Hawaiian families who have benefited—and will continue to benefit—from his vision and leadership.

Daniel Kahikina Akaka was born in Honolulu, HI, on September 11, 1924. Senator Akaka graduated from the Kamehameha School for Boys in 1942. Upon completing high school at the height of World War II, he served in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from 1943 to 1945 and the U.S. Army from 1945 to 1947, with deployments to Saipan and Tinian. Following his military service, Mr. Akaka earned both a bachelor's and master's of education from the University of Hawaii. He went on to serve as a teacher, vice-principal, principal, and chief program planner within the Department of Education. He later became the director of the Hawaii Office of Economic Opportunity and served as a special assistant for Human Resources, as well as director of the Office of Progressive Neighborhoods Program.

Mr. Akaka was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1976, where he served until May 16, 1990. He was appointed to the U.S. Senate in 1990 to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of Senator Masayuki "Spark" Matsunaga. After winning a special election later that year, Senator Akaka became the first and only Native Hawaiian to serve in the U.S. Senate, where he represented Hawaii until his retirement. During his tenure, Senator Akaka served on the Committee on Armed Services, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, Committee on Homeland Security and Govern-

mental Affairs, Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Committee on Indian Affairs, and Committee on Ethics.

Throughout his distinguished career, Senator Akaka was a tireless advocate for Native Hawaiians and worked to ensure that the U.S. Government fulfilled its trust responsibilities. In 1993, he helped pass the Apology Resolution, which acknowledged the U.S. Government's role in the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii and issued a formal apology to Native Hawaiians. The resolution also committed the United States to a process of reconciliation. Senator Akaka also championed the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act, which sought to establish a pathway for Federal recognition of Native Hawaiians and their right to self-governance, based on their unique political and historical relationship between the United States. Although the bill did not pass, it laid critical groundwork for ongoing discussions about Federal recognition and justice for Native Hawaiians.

Senator Akaka's unwavering commitment to the people of Hawaii and the Native Hawaiian community serve as an inspiration. His legacy reminds us of the importance of humility, service, and steadfast dedication to the communities we are called to represent.

Every day, but particularly during this month, we honor and thank Queen Liliuokalani, Prince Kuhio, and Senator Akaka for their extraordinary vision, leadership, and commitment to the Native Hawaiian community.

WELCOMING ECUMENICAL PATRIARCH BARTHOLOMEW

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I rise, on behalf of all Floridians, to recognize the meaningful visit of Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, His All-Holiness Bartholomew of the Orthodox Church to our Nation's Capital. Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew has been on the forefront of religious freedom for his entire ministry, and now as the longest serving Archbishop of Constantinople in the two millennia history of Christianity, he has worked to bring people together for the purpose of advancing greater cooperation and mutual understanding. He has been honored with the Congressional Gold Medal and, soon, the Templeton Prize. Florida is home to many Orthodox churches, Orthodox Christians, and communities who share deep gratitude for the leadership of His All-Holiness Bartholomew and his mission to serve others. I join with Floridians and the U.S. Senate in welcoming His All-Holiness Bartholomew to the United States and our Nation's Capital.

WELCOMING ECUMENICAL PATRIARCH BARTHOLOMEW

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, I rise today to welcome to our Nation's

capital His All-Holiness Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew, the Spiritual Head of the second-largest Christian Church in the world. His All-Holiness serves as the current Archbishop of Constantinople and leads over 300 million Orthodox Christians worldwide.

His All-Holiness is visiting Washington, DC, from September 15 through September 17 and will meet with President Trump at the White House. This visit coincides with his receipt of the Templeton Prize, a prestigious award previously bestowed upon renowned figures such as Mother Teresa, the Dalai Lama, and Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

For decades, His All-Holiness has been a steadfast advocate for religious freedom and unity among Christians worldwide. He has consistently called for the protection of religious minorities and has championed the rights of Orthodox Christians to worship freely. His efforts to promote dialogue between the Orthodox Church and other Christian denominations have significantly strengthened interreligious understanding.

In my home State of Kansas, we are honored to have a strong and active Greek Orthodox community, with more than 4,300 Orthodox Christians and two parishes: St. Dionysios in Overland Park and Holy Trinity in Wichita. These churches embody the deep spiritual connection that Kansans share with the Ecumenical Patriarchate and Orthodox Christians around the world.

I now ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this historic visit and in honoring His All-Holiness Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew for his unwavering commitment to faith and the common good.

WELCOMING ECUMENICAL PATRIARCH BARTHOLOMEW

Mr. WARNOCK. Mr. President, I welcome His All-Holiness Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew of the Eastern Orthodox Church to the United States of America. Since 1991, Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew has served as the spiritual leader for 300 million Orthodox Christians across the world. Throughout his diakonia, Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew has dedicated himself to fostering inter-religious dialogue, advancing initiatives to promote understanding and tolerance amongst Christians, Jews, and Muslims in the Middle East.

In addition to his commitment to religious tolerance and freedom, Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew has been a champion for ecological justice and the protection of the environment. Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew's dedication to the spiritual responsibility of environmentalism and the necessity of caring for God's creation led to him being referred to as the "Green Patriarch." As a result of his efforts, the John Templeton Foundation has awarded Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew with the 2025 Templeton

Prize for helping “bridge scientific and spiritual understandings of humanity’s relationship with the natural world.”

It is an honor to have him visit Washington, DC, and our government officials during his trip to receive the Templeton Prize.

WELCOMING ECUMENICAL PATRIARCH BARTHOLOMEW

Mr. HUSTED. Mr. President, today I would like to recognize His All-Holiness Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew’s visit to Washington, DC. His All-Holiness is visiting our Nation’s Capital in conjunction with his acceptance of the prestigious Templeton Prize, an award which has been received by faith leaders including Mother Teresa, the Dalai Lama, and Archbishop Desmond Tutu. The Greek Orthodox community in Ohio and across the country take great pride in this recognition of their faith leader’s global influence.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING THREE KANSAS COMMUNITY COLLEGES

• Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize three Kansas community colleges that were recently ranked among the top 2-year colleges in the Nation by WalletHub: Manhattan Area Technical College, Pratt Community College, and Colby Community College.

Community and technical colleges play a vital role in building the workforce of the future and making higher education accessible to students from all backgrounds. They provide affordable, high-quality education that prepares students for meaningful careers or further study. For many, especially in rural areas, these colleges offer the best path to career success and personal advancement.

Manhattan Area Technical College earned the No. 2 national ranking, driven by its consistent record of placing graduates into high-demand careers with strong earning potential. Its focus on career and technical education equips students with skills that are both practical and accessible.

Pratt Community College earned the No. 3 spot nationwide, celebrated for instilling financial responsibility in its graduates, who maintain one of the lowest student loan default rates in the country. This recognition underscores the college’s exceptional return on investment and its commitment to preparing students for long-term professional success.

Colby Community College earned the No. 15 national ranking, reflecting its ongoing excellence in serving students across western Kansas. The college has posted the highest graduation rate among Kansas community colleges in 7 of the past 10 years and led the State’s community colleges in fall-to-fall retention in 5 of the past 6 years.

As a proud community college alum, I know firsthand the opportunities that community and technical colleges provide their students. They open doors for hard-working Americans seeking a better future through education and training. I am proud to see these Kansas colleges leading the way in providing affordable, effective, and transformative education.

I now ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Manhattan Area Technical College, Pratt Community College, and Colby Community College on this national recognition.●

RECOGNIZING THE HOISINGTON DAIRY QUEEN

• Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, today I would like to recognize the closure of a staple restaurant and icon of Hoisington, Ks. After more than 70 years of service to the local community, the Dairy Queen in Hoisington is closing its doors. The Hoisington location opened in 1953, and the business served the area for the following decades until officially closing on August 28, 2025.

For more than 40 of those years, Becky and Leon Steiner owned and operated the business, providing the Hoisington community with decades of good memories and tasty food.

Anyone from a small, close-knit community knows firsthand the importance of a restaurant like Dairy Queen to the town. These restaurants are a place for folks to grab a bite to eat after church, a safe hangout spot for students to gather after school is out, and a place for people of all ages to gather for a cold treat when it is hot. For many, the local ice cream spot is an important part of the community.

Throughout the years, the location of the Dairy Queen had remained the same, despite updates and repairs to the building, including a rebuild after the April 2001 tornado that caused significant damage to the Hoisington community.

The location faced further hardships during the COVID-19 pandemic when, in March 2020, all Dairy Queen franchise stores were required to close their dining rooms as a result of the virus.

And yet, despite these challenges, the Hoisington community consistently rallied around the business and supported its owners by remaining loyal customers of the restaurant.

In 2023, Hoisington’s Dairy Queen recognized the commitment of the community and celebrated 70 years of business at the location by offering a week of special deals with discounted treats such as ice cream cones, fries, hamburgers, and sundaes.

While running a business for decades is no easy task, the Steiners credit the tremendous support of the Hoisington community as the key to their success over the years.

While Becky and Leon Steiner have closed the doors to their restaurant,

they announced that their daughter Amber and her husband John Crawford will open a new business, bringing a “hometown fast food” restaurant to the community to help fill the void left.

I congratulate the Steiners on many decades of successful business in the local community, and I offer my best wishes to the Crawfords as they launch a new restaurant to continue the family legacy of service to the people of Hoisington.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:16 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 452) to award 3 Congressional Gold Medals to the members of the 1980 U.S. Olympic Men’s Ice Hockey Team, in recognition of their extraordinary achievement at the 1980 Winter Olympics where, being comprised of amateur collegiate players, they defeated the dominant Soviet hockey team in the historic “Miracle on Ice”, revitalizing American morale at the height of the Cold War, inspiring generations and transforming the sport of hockey in the United States.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1107. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize certain health care professionals employed by the Department of Veterans Affairs to deliver, distribute, or dispense to veterans certain controlled medications via telemedicine under certain conditions, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1860. An act to designate Regional Breast and Gynecologic Cancer Care Coordinators to expand the work of the Breast and Gynecologic Oncology System of Excellence at the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2034. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify the requirements of the Edith Nourse Rogers STEM Scholarship.

H.R. 2334. An act to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to preempt any squatter’s rights established by State law regarding real property owned by a member of the uniformed services.

H.R. 2701. An act to direct the American Battle Monuments Commission to establish

a program to identify American-Jewish servicemembers buried in United States military cemeteries overseas under markers that incorrectly represent their religion and heritage, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3400. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to assign physicians of the Department of Veterans Affairs to temporarily serve as traveling physicians in the territories and possessions of the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3426. An act to amend title 40, United States Code, to limit the construction of new courthouses under certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3427. An act to require the Comptroller General of the United States to review all clean water-related technical assistance authorities of the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3494. An act to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out an information technology system and prioritize certain requirements to manage supply chains for medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

H.R. 3579. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements to the Veterans Readiness and Employment program of Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3767. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for a time frame for the employment in the Department of Veterans Affairs of participants in the Health Professionals Scholarship Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3854. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit a plan to expand the use of certain automation tools in the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3951. An act to amend the Veterans' Benefits Improvements Act of 1996 and the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020 to improve the temporary licensure requirements for contract health care professionals who perform medical disability examinations for the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4446. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify the conditions under which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs is required to redevelop the individualized vocational rehabilitation plan for a veteran, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5100. An act to extend the SBIR and STTR programs, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 276h, clause 10 of rule One and the order of the House of January 3, 2025, the Speaker appoints the following Members on the part of the House of Representatives to the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group: Mr. CUELLAR of Texas, Mr. CORREA of California, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. ESCOBAR of Texas, and Mr. CARBAJAL of California.

The message also announced that pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1928a, and the order of the House of January 3, 2025, the Speaker appoints the following Member on the part of the House of Representatives to the United States Group of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly: Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 1107. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize certain health care professionals employed by the Department of Veterans Affairs to deliver, distribute, or dispense to veterans certain controlled medications via telemedicine under certain conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1860. An act to designate Regional Breast and Gynecologic Cancer Care Coordinators to expand the work of the Breast and Gynecologic Oncology System of Excellence at the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2034. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify the requirements of the Edith Nourse Rogers STEM Scholarship; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2334. An act to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to preempt any squatter's rights established by State law regarding real property owned by a member of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 3400. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to assign physicians of the Department of Veterans Affairs to temporarily serve as traveling physicians in the territories and possessions of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 3426. An act to amend title 40, United States Code, to limit the construction of new courthouses under certain circumstances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 3427. An act to require the Comptroller General of the United States to review all clean water-related technical assistance authorities of the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 3494. An act to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out an information technology system and prioritize certain requirements to manage supply chains for medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 3579. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements to the Veterans Readiness and Employment program of Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 3767. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for a time frame for the employment in the Department of Veterans Affairs of participants in the Health Professionals Scholarship Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 3854. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit a plan to expand the use of certain automation tools in the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 3951. An act to amend the Veterans' Benefits Improvements Act of 1996 and the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020 to improve the temporary licensure requirements for contract health care professionals who perform medical disability examinations for the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 4446. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify the conditions under which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs is required to redevelop the individualized vocational rehabilitation plan for a veteran, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 5100. An act to extend the SBIR and STTR programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

MEASURES DISCHARGED PETITION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, hereby direct that the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works be discharged of further consideration of S.J. Res. 76, 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 "Extension of Deadlines in Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review Final Rule," and, further, that the resolution be immediately placed upon the Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Edward J. Markey, Sheldon Whitehouse, Brian Schatz, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Ben Ray Lujan, Peter Welch, Martin Heinrich, Adam B. Schiff, Jeff Merkley, Christopher Murphy, Angus S. King, Jr., Alex Padilla, Jeanne Shaheen, Lisa Blunt Rochester, Tim Kaine, Christopher A. Coons, John W. Hickenlooper, Tina Smith, Richard Blumenthal, Cory A. Booker, Gary C. Peters, Michael F. Bennet, Andy Kim, Elizabeth Warren, Richard J. Durbin, Patty Murray, Mazie Hirono, Bernard Sanders, Chris Van Hollen, Ron Wyden.

MEASURES DISCHARGED

The following joint resolution was discharged from the Committee on Environment and Public Works by petition, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 802(c), and placed on the calendar:

S.J. Res. 76. 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 "Extension of Deadlines in Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review Final Rule".

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 2805. A bill to provide for the designation of the Russian Federation as a state sponsor of terrorism.

S. 2806. A bill to provide for automatic continuing appropriations.

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 1402. An act to require sellers of event tickets to disclose comprehensive information to consumers about ticket prices and related fees, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-1816. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the September 2025 monthly cumulative report on rescissions; referred jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986; to the Committees on Appropriations; the Budget; and Foreign Relations.

EC-1817. A communication from the Chief Regulatory Officer, Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Codification of Certain U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Law Enforcement Authorities" (RIN1615-AD03) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 11, 2025; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1818. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Prohibited Exports, Imports, and Sales To or From Certain Countries-Cyprus" (RIN1400-AG10) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 11, 2025; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1819. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 3(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed transfer of major defense equipment with an original acquisition value of approximately \$83,445,034 to the Government of Ukraine's Armed Forces (Transmittal No. RSAT 25-11218); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1820. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995 with respect to significant foreign narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-1821. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 12957 of March 15, 1995 with respect to Iran; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-1822. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Annual Report to Congress on the Medicare and Medicaid Integrity Programs for Fiscal Year 2024"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1823. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Medicare National Coverage Determinations for Fiscal Year 2024"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1824. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 26-148, "Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Support Act of 2025"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1825. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 26-147, "Fiscal Year 2026 Local Budget Act of 2025"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1826. A communication from the Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting legislative proposals

that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the first session of the 119th Congress; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-1827. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director of Offshore Regulatory Programs, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Restoration of Names That Honor American Greatness; Gulf of America" (RIN1014-AA65) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 15, 2025; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-1828. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director of Offshore Regulatory Programs, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Oil and Gas and Sulfur Operations on the Outer Continental Shelf-Civil Penalty Inflation Adjustment" (RIN1014-AA62) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 15, 2025; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petition or memorial was laid before the Senate and was referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-19. A petition from a citizen relative to support for an Article V Convention; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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. CORNYN (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. SCHIFF):

S. 2807. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify the applicability of the authority to reconsider decisions of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs or the Secretary of the Army to inter remains or honor the memory of a person in a national cemetery, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. WARNOCK):

S. 2808. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to publish a report on the fertilizer industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. ERNST, and Ms. SLOTKIN):

S. 2809. A bill to require reporting of price increases on noncompetitive contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

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

S. 2810. A bill to allow individuals to choose to opt out of the Medicare part A benefit; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. SCHIFF):

S. 2811. A bill to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to prohibit the manufacture, processing, use, and distribution in commerce of commercial asbestos and mixtures and articles containing commercial as-

bestos, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. PETERS):

S. 2812. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to carry out a national public safety messaging campaign relating to the dangers of illegal passing of stopped school buses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. JUSTICE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. BUDD):

S. 2813. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit capacity-based restrictions on firearm magazines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 2814. A bill to improve safety on transit systems; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 2815. A bill to repeal the District of Columbia Incarceration Reduction Amendment Act and Second Look Amendment Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MURPHY:

S. 2816. A bill to prohibit the administration of any political loyalty test as a condition of Federal employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. GALLEGO (for himself, Mr. KIM, Ms. WARREN, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Mr. WARNOCK):

S. 2817. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to prohibit dual appointments of employees of the Federal Reserve System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 2818. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a corporate tax rate increase on companies whose ratio of compensation of the CEO or other highest paid employee to median worker compensation is more than 50 to 1, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. Kaine, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. KIM, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 2819. A bill to amend the Head Start Act to improve the Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. Kaine, Mr. KIM, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2820. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require States to provide for same day voter registration; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. BANKS:

S. 2821. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to reform the H-1B non-immigrant visa program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Mr.

BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KIM, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2822. A bill to improve voter access to ballot box through automatic voter registration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KIM, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 2823. A bill to provide paid family and medical leave benefits to certain individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI:

S. 2824. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the temporary enhanced premium credits; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 2825. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to faith- or community-based organizations to address persistent health inequities and chronic disease challenges; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. KAINE (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WARNER, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WELCH, Mr. COONS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WYDEN, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S.J. Res. 77. A joint resolution terminating the national emergency declared to impose duties on articles imported from Canada; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, and Mr. REED):

S. Res. 389. A resolution condemning the extreme anti-vaccine policies of Secretary of Health and Human Services Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., strongly opposing the policies of the State of Florida that roll back immunization requirements, and expressing the sense of the Senate that vaccines are critical to protecting public health, eliminating preventable illness and death, and reducing hospitalizations and severity of illness, work best when adopted at a high level within each community, and must be made available to the public; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. KAINE, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KING, Mr. WARNER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BENNET, Ms. SMITH, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. WELCH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Ms.

ALSOBROOKS, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER):

S. Res. 390. A resolution designating September 2025 as "National Voting Rights Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORENO (for Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BUDD, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. HUSTED, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. JUSTICE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mrs. MOODY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MORENO, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. PAUL, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. SHEEHY, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. GALLEGO)):

S. Res. 391. A resolution condemning the assassination of Charlie Kirk and honoring his life and legacy; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KING, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. RICKETTS, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. KELLY, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BENNET, Mr. KAINE, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. SCHMITT, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. Res. 392. A resolution expressing support for the designation of November 16, 2025, as "National Warrior Call Day" and recognizing the importance of connecting members of the Armed Forces and veterans in the United States to support structures necessary to transition from the battlefield, especially peer-to-peer connection; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. KING (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. REED, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. Res. 393. A resolution designating September 25, 2025, as "National Lobster Day"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. JUSTICE, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. KING, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. HUSTED, Mr. WICKER, and Ms. COLLINS):

S. Res. 394. A resolution designating September 2025 as "National Literacy Month"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. Res. 395. A resolution recognizing and supporting the goals and ideals of National Forensic Science Week; considered and agreed to.

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

S. Res. 396. A resolution condemning the tragic act of violence on September 10, 2025,

in Evergreen, Colorado, recognizing the victims, survivors, and responders, and expressing condolences and support to their families and their communities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 142

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 142, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to wildland firefighters in recognition of their strength, resiliency, sacrifice, and service to protect the forests, grasslands, and communities of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 186

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mrs. MOODY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 186, a bill to prohibit taxpayer funded abortions.

S. 275

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 275, a bill to improve the provision of care and services under the Veterans Community Care Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 599

At the request of Mr. WELCH, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 599, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the mileage rate offered by the Department of Veterans Affairs through their Beneficiary Travel program for health related travel, and for other purposes.

S. 602

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 602, a bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to support research and development of ungulate grazing land management techniques for purposes of wildfire mitigation, fuel reduction, and post-fire recovery.

S. 723

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 723, a bill to require the Bureau of Indian Affairs to process and complete all mortgage packages associated with residential and business mortgages on Indian land by certain deadlines, and for other purposes.

S. 775

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 775, a bill to amend the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 to prohibit the slaughter of equines for human consumption.

S. 1221

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mrs. MOODY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1221, a bill to prohibit

contracting with persons that have business operations with the Maduro regime, and for other purposes.

S. 1532

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) were added as cosponsors of S. 1532, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the railroad track maintenance credit.

S. 1547

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1547, a bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to reauthorize the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 1696

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1696, a bill to prohibit the Administrator of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration from issuing a rule or promulgating a regulation requiring certain commercial motor vehicles to be equipped with speed limiting devices, and for other purposes.

S. 1711

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGOS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1711, a bill to address national security risks and prohibit the use of Federal funds for the procurement of certain vehicles and vehicle technologies produced or provided by entities based in certain countries, and for other purposes.

S. 1726

At the request of Mr. TUBERVILLE, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1726, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify that the Department of Veterans Affairs definition of "medical services" includes medically necessary automobile adaptations, and for other purposes.

S. 1808

At the request of Mr. MCCORMICK, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. MORENO) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. KIM) were added as cosponsors of S. 1808, a bill to permit a registered investment company to omit certain fees from the calculation of acquired fund fees and expenses, and for other purposes.

S. 1838

At the request of Mr. HICKENLOOPER, the names of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) were added as cosponsors of S. 1838, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out a pro-

gram of research, training, and investigation related to Down syndrome, and for other purposes.

S. 2019

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2019, a bill to establish a Task Force for Recognizing and Averting Payment Scams, and for other purposes.

S. 2130

At the request of Mr. RICKETTS, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2130, a bill to make improvements to the AUKUS partnership, and for other purposes.

S. 2155

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. SCHIFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2155, a bill to ensure greater accountability by licensed firearms dealers.

S. 2438

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2438, a bill to assist employers providing employment under special certificates issued under section 14(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 in transforming their business and program models to models that support people with disabilities through competitive integrated employment, to phase out the use of such special certificates, and for other purposes.

S. 2452

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGOS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2452, a bill to amend the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act to provide for advancements in public safety services to Indian communities, and for other purposes.

S. 2647

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2647, a bill to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes.

S. 2667

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2667, a bill to prevent violence in the West Bank and authorize the imposition of sanctions with respect to any foreign person endangering United States national security and undermining prospects for a two-state solution by committing illegal violent acts.

S. 2722

At the request of Mr. RICKETTS, the name of the Senator from North Caro-

lina (Mr. BUDD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2722, a bill to promote the energy security of Taiwan, and for other purposes.

S. 2755

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2755, a bill to provide that no Federal funds may be obligated or expended to award a grant or contract to an institution of higher education for the specific purposes of conducting fundamental research in collaboration with a covered entity.

S. 2763

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2763, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permanently appropriate funding for the administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 2764

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHMITT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2764, a bill to require disclosure of the total amount of interest that would be paid over the life of a loan for certain Federal student loans.

S. 2777

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) were added as cosponsors of S. 2777, a bill to exempt small business concerns from duties imposed pursuant to the national emergency declared on April 2, 2025, by the President and to refund small business concerns the amount of any such duties paid.

S.J. RES. 38

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 38, a joint resolution establishing the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

S.J. RES. 71

At the request of Mr. Kaine, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 71, a joint resolution terminating the national emergency declared with respect to energy.

S. RES. 351

At the request of Mr. Kaine, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 351, a resolution requesting information on the Kingdom of Eswatini's human rights practices pursuant to section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

S. RES. 352

At the request of Mr. Kaine, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 352, a resolution requesting

information on the Republic of South Sudan's human rights practices pursuant to section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

S. RES. 353

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 353, a resolution requesting information on the Republic of Costa Rica's human rights practices pursuant to section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

S. RES. 354

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 354, a resolution requesting information on the Republic of Panama's human rights practices pursuant to section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

S. RES. 355

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 355, a resolution requesting information on the Republic of Rwanda's human rights practices pursuant to section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

S. RES. 356

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 356, a resolution requesting information on the United Mexican States' human rights practices pursuant to section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

S. RES. 386

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. ALSOBROOKS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 386, a resolution designating the week of September 14 through September 20, 2025, as "Community School Coordinators Appreciation Week".

AMENDMENT NO. 3288

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3288 intended to be proposed to S. 2296, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3714

At the request of Mr. BANKS, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3714 intended to be proposed to S. 2296, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 389—CONDEMNING THE EXTREME ANTI-VACCINE POLICIES OF SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES ROBERT F. KENNEDY, JR., STRONGLY OPPOSING THE POLICIES OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA THAT ROLL BACK IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS, AND EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT VACCINES ARE CRITICAL TO PROTECTING PUBLIC HEALTH, ELIMINATING PREVENTABLE ILLNESS AND DEATH, AND REDUCING HOSPITALIZATIONS AND SEVERITY OF ILLNESS, WORK BEST WHEN ADOPTED AT A HIGH LEVEL WITHIN EACH COMMUNITY, AND MUST BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC

Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, and Mr. REED) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 389

Whereas there is strong bipartisan support for wide access to vaccines, ensuring vaccines are affordable, trusting science and relying on peer-reviewed medical information, and protecting all individuals, especially children and vulnerable populations, from preventable illness;

Whereas it is dangerous and harmful to children's health to promote conspiracy theories and restrict access to life-saving preventive medicine, including vaccines;

Whereas having a high rate of community adoption of vaccines is critical to protect individuals who medically cannot receive certain vaccinations, including infants and individuals with weakened immune systems, such as cancer patients;

Whereas routine childhood immunizations for children born between 1994 and 2023 have prevented approximately 508,000,000 cases of illness, approximately 32,000,000 hospitalizations, and over 1,100,000 deaths, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;

Whereas measles is a highly contagious and deadly disease with a range of serious health complications, and the measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine (MMR) is safe and effective in preventing this disease and has prevented over 60,000,000 deaths worldwide between 2000 and 2023;

Whereas COVID-19 has caused over 1,200,000 deaths in the United States and over 7,100,000 deaths worldwide, with fatalities dropping dramatically once the COVID-19 vaccine became widely available;

Whereas after the hepatitis A vaccine was introduced in 1995, between 1996 and 2011, the rate of hepatitis A infection dropped by 95 percent;

Whereas after the hepatitis B vaccine was introduced with implementation of the birth dose recommendation, there has been a 95 percent reduction in infant hepatitis B infections, and an estimated 90,100 deaths have been prevented;

Whereas polio was a major cause of significant disability and paralysis of children prior to the polio vaccine being released in 1955, with over 21,000 paralytic cases in 1952, and the disease was eradicated in the United States by 1979 due to effectiveness of the vaccine;

Whereas diphtheria, described in history dating back to the 5th century, is a contagious disease that causes respiratory illness, has a 30 percent fatality rate (with higher fatality rates for young children), and caused up to 15,000 deaths in the United States annually in the 1920s, but due to widespread vaccination, there has been only 1 reported death from diphtheria in the United States between 1996 and 2018;

Whereas smallpox is a deadly disease that has existed for over 3000 years, with a fatality rate around 30 percent, that was eradicated in the United States by 1949 and worldwide by 1977, due to the effectiveness of vaccines;

Whereas vaccines for seniors, including vaccines for influenza, COVID-19, and shingles, are a critical prevention tool to keep older individuals healthy and out of the hospital;

Whereas there are numerous additional diseases, including some cancers, that are preventable by vaccines;

Whereas vaccine research to discover new ways to prevent additional disease or treat disease should continue to receive Federal research funding with no political interference;

Whereas availability and insurance coverage of vaccines for the entire population through a wide range of medical and community settings, such as pharmacies, clinics, hospitals, physician offices, health departments, health centers, mobile clinics, and other locations, is essential to ensure access to vaccines and protect public health;

Whereas recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on vaccines are tied to, and impact, a wide array of health programs, including the Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.), the program under section 1928 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396g; commonly referred to as the "Vaccines for Children program"), the TRICARE program under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, hospital care and medical services furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs under chapters 17 and 18 of title 38, United States Code, the Medicare program under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.), and private health insurance;

Whereas a lack of private or public insurance coverage for vaccines could make vaccines prohibitively expensive for millions of patients to access, forcing patients to forego vaccinations due to cost;

Whereas in June 2025, Secretary of Health and Human Services Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. took the unprecedented step of dismissing all 17 members of the previously independent Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and appointed a new set of members;

Whereas such Advisory Committee has advised the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on vaccine recommendations for more than 60 years;

Whereas Secretary Kennedy's actions directly threatened access to the COVID-19 vaccine in several States, including Nevada, by making it more difficult for individuals who want the vaccine to get it; and

Whereas in September 2025, the State of Florida became the first State in modern history to take steps to eliminate its immunization requirements for schoolchildren, putting Florida children at a higher risk of contracting preventable diseases like measles, pertussis, and other life-threatening diseases: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports public health decisions based on science;

(2) agrees with the stance of the American Academy of Pediatrics and other professional medical organizations in strongly recommending immunization as the safest and most cost-effective way of preventing disease, disability, and death;

(3) condemns States taking steps to weaken school immunization requirements, putting children and vulnerable individuals at serious risk;

(4) strongly opposes the anti-vaccine policies proposed by the State of Florida in September 2025;

(5) condemns the misguided policies of Secretary of Health and Human Services Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. that are based on anti-vaccine conspiracy theories and have resulted in confusion, fear, and lack of vaccine access for American families;

(6) opposes the politicization of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and calls for a return to relying on unbiased and qualified medical professionals;

(7) affirms that vaccines, including for COVID-19, should remain accessible, including through insurance coverage, and that the government should not mandate policies that make COVID-19 vaccines unavailable for those who want them; and

(8) expresses the sense of the Senate that vaccines—

(A) are critical to protecting public health, eliminating preventable illness and death, and reducing hospitalization and severity of illness;

(B) work best when adopted at a high rate within each community; and

(C) should remain easily accessible and affordable, without restriction.

SENATE RESOLUTION 390—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2025 AS “NATIONAL VOTING RIGHTS MONTH”

Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. Kaine, Mr. HIRONO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KING, Mr. WARNER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BENNET, Ms. SMITH, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. WELCH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 390

Whereas voting is 1 of the single most important rights that can be exercised in a democracy;

Whereas, over the course of history, various voter suppression laws in the United States have hindered, and even prohibited, certain individuals and groups from exercising the right to vote;

Whereas, during the 19th and early 20th centuries, Native Americans and people who were born to United States citizens abroad, people who spoke a language other than English, and people who were formerly subjected to slavery were denied full citizenship and prevented from voting by English literacy tests;

Whereas, since the 1870s, minority groups such as Black Americans in the South have suffered from the oppressive effects of Jim Crow laws that were designed to prevent political, economic, and social mobility;

Whereas Black Americans, Latinos, Asian Americans, Native Americans, and other

underrepresented voters were subject to violence, poll taxes, literacy tests, all-White primaries, property ownership tests, and grandfather clauses that were designed to suppress the right of those underrepresented individuals to vote;

Whereas, as of 2024, 4,000,000 people in the United States were disenfranchised from voting because of a felony conviction, including 1 in 16 Black adults, due to the shameful entanglement of racial injustice in the criminal legal system and voting access in the United States;

Whereas members of the aforementioned groups and others are currently, in some cases, subject to intimidation, voter roll purges, and financial barriers that act effectively as modern-day poll taxes;

Whereas, in 1965, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.) to protect the right of Black Americans and other traditionally disenfranchised groups to vote, among other reasons;

Whereas, in 2013, in the landmark case of *Shelby County v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529 (2013), the Supreme Court of the United States invalidated section 4 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10303), dismantling the preclearance formula provision in that Act that protected voters in States and localities that historically have suppressed the right of minorities to vote;

Whereas, since the invalidation of the preclearance formula provision of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.), gerrymandered districts in many States have gone unchallenged and have become less likely to be invalidated by the courts;

Whereas gerrymandered districts in many States have been found to have a discriminatory impact on traditionally disenfranchised minorities through tactics that include “cracking”, diluting the voting power of minorities across many districts, and “packing”, concentrating the power of minority voters into 1 district to reduce their voting power in other districts;

Whereas the courts have found the congressional and, in some cases, State legislative district maps in Texas, North Carolina, Florida, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Alabama, and Louisiana to be gerrymandered districts that were created to favor some groups over others;

Whereas, despite courts finding some State legislative district maps to be gerrymandered, Republican-controlled State legislatures in 2025 are actively working to further gerrymandering before future elections are held;

Whereas these restrictive voting laws encompass cutbacks in early voting, voter roll purges, placement of faulty equipment in minority communities, requirement of photo identification, and the elimination of same-day registration;

Whereas these policies could outright disenfranchise or make voting much more difficult for more than 80,000,000 minority, elderly, poor, and disabled voters, among other groups;

Whereas, in 2016, discriminatory laws in North Carolina, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Texas were ruled to violate the rights of voters and were overturned by the courts;

Whereas the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Shelby County v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529 (2013), calls on Congress to update the formula in the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.);

Whereas addressing the challenges of administering future elections requires increasing the accessibility of vote-by-mail and other limited-contact options to ensure access to the ballot and the protection of the health and safety of voters, and access to the ballot amid a global pandemic like the

Coronavirus Disease 2019 public health emergency;

Whereas Congress must work to combat any attempts to dismantle or underfund the United States Postal Service or obstruct the passage of the mail as blatant tactics of voter suppression and election interference;

Whereas following the 2020 elections there has been a relentless attack on the right to vote with more than 400 bills having been introduced to roll back the right to vote, including such bills being introduced in almost every State and at least 44 of such bills having been signed into law in 18 States;

Whereas the Trump administration has repeatedly attempted to restrict voter registration and access to the ballot, including vote-by-mail, for eligible citizens of the United States;

Whereas there is much more work to be done to ensure all citizens of the United States have the right to vote through free, fair, and accessible elections, and Congress must exercise its constitutional authority to protect the right to vote;

Whereas National Voter Registration Day in 2025 is Tuesday, September 16; and

Whereas September 2025 would be an appropriate month—

(1) to designate as “National Voting Rights Month”; and

(2) to ensure that, through the registration of voters and awareness of elections, the democracy of the United States includes all citizens of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2025 as “National Voting Rights Month”;;

(2) encourages all people in the United States to uphold the right of every citizen to exercise the sacred and fundamental right to vote;

(3) encourages Congress to pass—

(A) the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act of 2025 (S. 2523, H. R. 14, 119th Congress), to strengthen protections for voters by restoring and modernizing key protections in the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.) to prevent discriminatory gerrymandering and to ensure minority voting rights are safeguarded; and

(B) other voting rights legislation that seeks to advance voting rights and protect elections in the United States;

(4) recommends that public schools and universities in the United States develop an academic curriculum that educates students about—

(A) the importance of voting, how to register to vote, where to vote, and the different forms of voting;

(B) the history of voter suppression in the United States before and after passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.); and

(C) current measures that have been taken to restrict the vote;

(5) expresses appreciation for the United States Postal Service having issued a special Representative John R. Lewis stamp—

(A) to honor the life and legacy of Representative John R. Lewis in supporting voting rights; and

(B) to remind people in the United States that ordinary citizens risked their lives, marched, and participated in the great democracy of the United States so that all citizens would have the fundamental right to vote; and

(6) invites Congress to allocate the requisite funds for public service announcements on television, radio, newspapers, magazines, social media, billboards, buses, and other forms of media—

(A) to remind people in the United States when elections are being held;

(B) to share important registration deadlines; and

(C) to urge people to get out and vote.

SENATE RESOLUTION 391—CONDEMNING THE ASSASSINATION OF CHARLIE KIRK AND HONORING HIS LIFE AND LEGACY

Mr. MORENO (for Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BARASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BUDD, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. HUSTED, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. JUSTICE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mrs. MOODY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MORENO, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. PAUL, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. SHEEHY, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. GALLEGO)) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 391

Whereas Charlie Kirk was horrifically assassinated on September 10, 2025, at Utah Valley University while speaking to a large group of college students;

Whereas Charlie Kirk was a devoted husband, father, and Christian;

Whereas, in 2012, Charlie Kirk founded Turning Point USA, a conservative campus advocacy group that quickly became one of the fastest growing college campus chapter organizations in the country; and

Whereas Charlie Kirk frequently engaged college students of all political backgrounds in open debates and discussion, encouraging civil discourse on college campuses and among college students: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the assassination of Charlie Kirk in the strongest possible terms;

(2) extends its deepest condolences and sympathies to Charlie Kirk's family, including his wife, Erika, and their two young children; and

(3) honors Charlie Kirk's commitment to the constitutional principles of civil discussion and debate between all people of the United States, regardless of political affiliation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 392—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF NOVEMBER 16, 2025, AS “NATIONAL WARRIOR CALL DAY” AND RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF CONNECTING MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS IN THE UNITED STATES TO SUPPORT STRUCTURES NECESSARY TO TRANSITION FROM THE BATTLEFIELD, ESPECIALLY PEER-TO-PEER CONNECTION

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KING, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SUL-

LIVAN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. RICKETTS, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. KELLY, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BENNET, Mr. Kaine, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. SCHMITT, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 392

Whereas establishing an annual “National Warrior Call Day” will draw attention to the members of the Armed Forces and veterans in the United States whose connection to one another is key to supporting those members and veterans who may be dangerously disconnected from family, friends, and support systems;

Whereas the number of suicides of members of the Armed Forces was 523 in 2023, 363 of whom were on active duty;

Whereas in 2023, the overall rate of suicide deaths per 100,000 members of the Armed Forces reached 25.6;

Whereas in 2022, there were 6,407 suicide deaths among veterans, a slight increase from 6,404 suicide deaths in 2021;

Whereas the rate of suicide among veterans, not adjusted for sex or age, in 2022 was 34.7 per 100,000;

Whereas, after adjusting for sex and age, the rate of veteran suicide in 2022 was nearly 10.5 percent more than the rate of suicide in non-veteran adults;

Whereas the Department of Veterans Affairs found in its 2024 National Veteran Suicide Prevention Annual Report that in 2022, “Suicide was the 2nd-leading cause of death for Veterans under age 45-years-old.”;

Whereas many of the veterans who die by suicide have had no known contact with the Department of Veterans Affairs;

Whereas a myriad of factors leads to increased isolation and disconnection, further exacerbating mental and physical ailments such as post-traumatic stress disorder, traumatic brain injury, anxiety, and depression;

Whereas invisible wounds linked to an underlying and undiagnosed traumatic brain injury can present as or exacerbate a mental health condition, a problem that can be addressed through appropriate medical treatment;

Whereas additional research is needed to establish traumatic brain injury as a root cause of invisible wounds and suicide by members of the Armed Forces and veterans; and

Whereas November 16, 2025, would be an appropriate day to designate as “National Warrior Call Day”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of November 16, 2025, as “National Warrior Call Day”;

(2) encourages all individuals in the United States, especially members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty and veterans, to call a warrior, have an honest conversation, and connect them with support, understanding that making a warrior call could reduce isolation and potentially save a life; and

(3) implores all individuals in the United States to recommit themselves to engaging with members of the Armed Forces and veterans through “National Warrior Call Day” and other constructive efforts that result in solutions and treatment for the invisible scars that can afflict veterans and members of the Armed Forces.

SENATE RESOLUTION 393—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 25, 2025, AS “NATIONAL LOBSTER DAY”

Mr. KING (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. REED, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. MARKEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 393

Whereas lobstering has served as an economic engine and family tradition in the United States for centuries;

Whereas thousands of families in the United States make their livelihoods from catching, processing, or serving lobsters;

Whereas lobster is a prized and versatile seafood delicacy, celebrated for its unique flavor, tender texture, and ability to enhance a diverse range of culinary creations, from classic dishes to innovative new recipes;

Whereas the lobster industry employs people of all ages year-round, and many harvesters begin fishing as children and stay in the industry for their entire working lives;

Whereas the lobster industry has spearheaded sustainability measures for more than 150 years, ensuring the health of the lobster stock and the marine environment;

Whereas consumers are looking to add more sustainable seafood to their diets, and more people are enjoying lobster at home;

Whereas historical lore notes that lobster likely joined turkey on the table at the very first Thanksgiving feast in 1621, and lobster continues to be a mainstay during many other holiday traditions;

Whereas lobster harvesters are evolving and diversifying their businesses to help maintain the health of the ocean, including through kelp farming, which absorbs carbon dioxide from seawater;

Whereas throughout history, Presidents of the United States have served lobster at their inaugural celebrations and state dinners with international leaders;

Whereas lobster is a versatile source of lean protein that is low in saturated fat and high in vitamin B12;

Whereas lobster is rich in omega-3 fatty acids, which are essential for heart health and preventing heart disease, lowering blood pressure, and improving the overall function of blood vessels;

Whereas the peak of the lobstering season in the United States occurs in late summer;

Whereas the Unicode Consortium added a lobster to its emoji set in 2018 in recognition of the popularity of the species around the world;

Whereas lobsters have inspired artists in the United States and throughout the world for hundreds of years;

Whereas lobsters have been, and continue to be, used as mascots for sports teams;

Whereas lobster inspires innovation of all kinds beyond the culinary realm, including skincare, fertilizer, robotics, and biodegradable golf balls;

Whereas countless people in the United States enjoy lobster rolls, grilled lobster tails, and lobster bakes to celebrate summer, from beaches to backyards and from fine-dining restaurants to lobster shacks;

Whereas lobster is a cornerstone of New England's cultural identity, serving as a major tourist attraction and boost to the region's economy; and

Whereas lobster is a staple on the menus of beloved restaurants across the United States, and in kitchens across the United States, bringing families and friends together: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 25, 2025, as “National Lobster Day”; and

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

SENATE RESOLUTION 394—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2025 AS “NATIONAL LITERACY MONTH”

Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. JUSTICE, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. KING, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. HUSTED, Mr. WICKER, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 394

Whereas reading is a cornerstone for personal growth, economic opportunity, and a strong society;

Whereas recent assessments, such as the National Assessment of Educational Progress, report unacceptably poor student reading proficiency, highlighting the need for effective literacy instruction;

Whereas the Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies estimates that 28 percent or 59,000,000 adults in the United States perform at the lowest proficiency level in literacy;

Whereas educational disparities persist among students in various States and districts, particularly impacting students of color, those from low-income backgrounds, and English learners;

Whereas citizens who struggle to achieve reading proficiency are less likely to graduate high school or be employed and are more likely to be incarcerated;

Whereas the interim report by the National Reading Panel found that the cost to taxpayers of adult illiteracy is \$224,000,000,000 per year and that United States companies lost nearly \$40,000,000,000 annually because of illiteracy;

Whereas reading proficiency is linked to economic mobility and overall life success;

Whereas an interdisciplinary body of research, known as the science of reading, demonstrates the effectiveness of evidence-based reading strategies in improving literacy outcomes;

Whereas access to reading materials and robust content knowledge is essential for literacy success, with disparities affecting millions of children, particularly those from low-income households and communities of color;

Whereas evidence-based reading strategies include reading instruction and interventions based on rigorous scientific research that have demonstrated effectiveness in improving literacy development and skills in phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension; and

Whereas the Federal Government currently invests in literacy education through programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.), the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (29 U.S.C. 3271 et seq.), and the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9101 et seq.): Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2025 as “National Literacy Month”; and

(2) calls on the Federal Government, States, localities, schools, libraries, non-profit organizations, businesses, and the people of the United States to observe National Literacy Month with appropriate programs and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 395—RECOGNIZING AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL FORENSIC SCIENCE WEEK

Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 395

Whereas the Senate is committed to the use of forensic science in the investigation of crimes, the prosecution and conviction of the correct perpetrators of crimes, and the exoneration of innocent individuals falsely accused of crimes in the United States;

Whereas forensic science service providers address critical questions in civil and criminal investigations and trials in the United States, including by providing scientific conclusions relating to forensic evidence;

Whereas forensic science service providers partner with—

(1) Federal agencies to build and maintain criminal databases relating to latent prints, DNA, and other information relevant to criminal cases; and

(2) Federal, State, and local agencies to ensure public safety;

Whereas forensic science service providers serve a vital role in the criminal justice system by providing scientific information to investigators and officers of the court; and

Whereas the week of September 14, 2025, to September 20, 2025, is recognized as “National Forensic Science Week”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Forensic Science Week; and

(2) recognizes that National Forensic Science Week provides a special opportunity for—

(A) forensic science service providers—

(i) to acknowledge the contributions of forensic scientists in the laboratories in which those individuals work;

(ii) to organize community events to encourage a better understanding of forensic science;

(iii) to provide tours to Federal, State, and local policymakers to assist those individuals in gaining better insight into the current capabilities of forensic science service providers and the future demands that forensic science service providers will face; and

(iv) to contact and invite local media outlets to cover events hosted during National Forensic Science Week;

(B) local policymakers—

(i) to recognize, through formal commendation or resolution, the contributions of local forensic science laboratories to the communities of those policymakers;

(ii) to formally declare the week of September 14, 2025, to September 20, 2025, to be “National Forensic Science Week” by proclamation;

(iii) to visit local forensic science laboratories to gain an understanding of the capabilities and needs of those laboratories; and

(iv) to discuss the operational needs of State and local forensic science laboratories;

(C) individuals in the United States, including members of the media—

(i) to attend community events sponsored by local forensic science laboratories;

(ii) to take tours of local forensic science laboratories; and

(iii) to ask local forensic science laboratories about the operational and legislative needs of those laboratories;

(D) members of the media to highlight local news stories that focus on the work of local forensic science laboratories in the

communities that those laboratories serve; and

(E) public safety officers, law enforcement officers, and officers of the court—

(i) to attend community events sponsored by local forensic science laboratories;

(ii) to take tours of local forensic science laboratories;

(iii) to discuss the operational needs of State and local forensic science laboratories; and

(iv) to engage with local forensic science laboratories about working together more effectively.

SENATE RESOLUTION 396—CONDEMNING THE TRAGIC ACT OF VIOLENCE ON SEPTEMBER 10, 2025, IN EVERGREEN, COLORADO, RECOGNIZING THE VICTIMS, SURVIVORS, AND RESPONDERS, AND EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES AND SUPPORT TO THEIR FAMILIES AND THEIR COMMUNITIES

Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 396

Whereas, on September 10, 2025, a student violently opened fire at Evergreen High School in Evergreen, Colorado;

Whereas this tragic shooting traumatized the staff and students of Evergreen High School and resulted in the hospitalization of 2 victims;

Whereas responders from the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office and Jeffco Public Schools R-1 security officers arrived within 2 minutes of the school's lockdown;

Whereas the swift actions of educators, staff, and neighbors helped protect students and staff and prevent further harm, demonstrating courage and dedication in the face of crisis;

Whereas the medical care of the trauma staff at CommonSpirit St. Anthony Hospital and Children's Hospital Colorado gave the victims a chance to survive their wounds;

Whereas countless students, educators, and faculty experienced significant trauma as a result of this shooting;

Whereas the entire Evergreen, Colorado, community has been forever changed by this tragic event; and

Whereas all children should be able to attend school without fearing for their lives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the horrific act of violence that occurred at Evergreen High School in Evergreen, Colorado, on September 10, 2025;

(2) honors the victims and survivors of this horrifying incident;

(3) extends its deepest condolences and support to the friends and families of the victims and survivors, and to the communities of Evergreen High School and Jefferson County, Colorado;

(4) recognizes the strength of the Evergreen community in responding to this tragedy; and

(5) honors the law enforcement, school safety officers, health care providers, educators, faculty, and neighbors whose quick actions safeguarded lives during and after the attack.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3890. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment

SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3891. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. LUJÁN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3892. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3893. Mr. KIM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3894. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3895. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3896. Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3897. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3898. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3890. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . SKYFOUNDRY PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) **PROGRAM REQUIRED.**—The Secretary of Defense shall establish a program to encourage the rapid development, testing, and scalable manufacturing of small unmanned aircraft systems and components, with potential expansion to associated energetics and other autonomous systems as determined by the Secretary, leveraging existing competencies within the commercial sector and the Department of Defense organic industrial base.

(2) **DESIGNATION.**—The program established pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be known as the “SkyFoundry Program” (in this section the “Program”).

(3) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The Secretary of Defense shall—

(A) administer the Program through the Secretary of the Army; and

(B) establish the Program as part of the Defense Industrial Resilience Consortium.

(b) **ALTERNATIVE ACQUISITION MECHANISM.**—In carrying out the Program, the Secretary of Defense shall prioritize alternative acquisition mechanisms to accelerate development and production, including—

(1) other transaction authority under section 4022 of title 10, United States Code;

(2) middle tier of acquisition pathway for rapid prototyping and rapid fielding as authorized by section 3602 of such title; and

(3) software acquisition pathway as authorized by section 3603 of such title.

(c) **COMPONENTS.**—The Program shall have two components as follows:

(1) **INNOVATION FACILITY.**—An innovation facility for the development of small unmanned aircraft systems. The facility may be operated by United States Special Operations Command in collaboration with United States Army Materiel Command, serving as the research, development, and testing hub, integrating lessons learned from global conflicts to rapidly evolve United States small unmanned aircraft systems designs in partnership with contractor entities.

(2) **PRODUCTION FACILITY.**—The Commander of United States Army Materiel Command shall identify a production facility with the competencies for producing various forms of small unmanned aircraft systems and components of small unmanned aircraft systems. The facility shall be operated by United States Army Materiel Command in collaboration with industry partners to enable scalable production as needed.

(d) **PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP MODEL.**—To support the Program, the Secretary may leverage authorities, including section 2474 of title 10, United States Code, to foster voluntary public-private partnerships. Such partnerships may include—

(1) agreements with private industry, academic institutions, and nonprofit organizations in support of the Program; and

(2) innovative arrangements that allow industry partners to utilize government facilities and equipment, such as co-located hybrid teams of military, civilian, and contractor personnel, to promote technology transfer, workforce development, and surge capacity.

(e) FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In carrying out the Program, the Secretary shall prioritize utilizing or modifying existing Army Depot facilities and select at least two separate sites for the Program, one to house the innovation facility required by paragraph (1) of subsection (c) and one to house the production facility required by paragraph (2) of such subsection.

(2) **AUTHORITY TO RENOVATE, EXPAND, AND CONSTRUCT.**—The Secretary may renovate, expand, or construct facilities for the Program using available funds, notwithstanding chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code.

(3) **SELECTION OF SITES.**—When selecting sites for the Program, the Secretary shall consider that the production facility required by subsection (c)(2) shall be housed at an existing Army Depot.

(f) **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS.**—The Secretary shall ensure that any public-private partnership established under this section provides the United States delivery of technical data and rights in technical data for any systems or technologies developed under the Program using Federal Government funding in accordance with sections 3771 through 3775 of title 10, United States Code.

(g) **DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT DESIGNATION.**—The President (or the Secretary of Defense under delegated authority) may use authorities under title III of the Defense Pro-

duction Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4531 et seq.) to support domestic industrial base capacity for small unmanned aircraft systems and associated energetics and autonomous systems.

SA 3891. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. LUJÁN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 10 ____ . PERMITTING FOR INTERNATIONAL BRIDGES AND LAND PORTS OF ENTRY.

Section 6 of the International Bridge Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 535d) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “December 31, 2024,” and inserting “December 31, 2035;” and

(ii) by striking subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), and inserting the following:

“(A) An international bridge between the United States and Mexico.

“(B) An international bridge between the United States and Canada.

“(C) A port of entry on the international land border between the United States and Mexico.

“(D) A port of entry on the international land border between the United States and Canada.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(A)(ii), by inserting “or land port of entry” after “international bridge”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting “or land port of entry” after “international bridge”; and

(3) in subsection (c)(2), by inserting “or land port of entry” after “international bridge”; and

(4) in subsection (f), by inserting “or land port of entry” after “international bridge” each place it appears.

SA 3892. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1265. REPORT ADDRESSING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANTI-MICROBIAL RESISTANCE AS A GLOBAL HEALTH THREAT.

Not later than 160 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives analyzing how the Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy can develop programming that addresses the development of anti-microbial resistance as a global health threat.

SA 3893. Mr. KIM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to

amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1067. ACCESS TO COUNSEL AT INSTALLATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (e), the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security—

(1) shall ensure prompt access to counsel for aliens detained by the Government on installations of the Department of Defense;

(2) shall not require counsel of an alien detained at such an installation to provide prior notification of intent to visit such alien at the installation;

(3) with respect to counsel representing an alien detained at such an installation, may request from such counsel such information as may be necessary to allow counsel to enter and exit the installation without delay; and

(4) shall provide counsel and the detained alien concerned access to a designated location, within the detention facility at the installation concerned, with a measure of privacy to discuss sensitive information.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary of Defense may limit access to installations of the Department of Defense by counsel in an emergency.

(c) PRESERVATION AND PUBLICATION OF RECORDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in collaboration with the Secretary of Defense, shall maintain a record of each counsel who seeks access to an alien detained at an installation of the Department of Defense, including—

(A) the name of the counsel;

(B) an identification of the installation to which counsel seeks access;

(C) the date and time of arrival of counsel at the installation;

(D) the date and time at which counsel obtains entry to the installation, if such entry was obtained; and

(E) in the case of counsel denied entry to the installation at which an alien is detained, a justification for the denial.

(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Not less frequently than daily, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall, make the record required by paragraph (1) for the preceding day available to the public on a website of the Department of Homeland Security.

(d) ALTERNATIVE ACCESS.—In a case in which counsel cannot physically visit an alien detained at an installation of the Department of Defense whom such counsel represents, the Secretary of Defense shall provide for an alternate manner by which counsel and the alien concerned may communicate, such as by telephone, teleconference, or video teleconference.

(e) RESTORATION OF LEGAL ACCESS AND REPRESENTATION PROGRAMS.—The Attorney General shall restore funding and operations for the following legal access and representation programs of the Executive Office for Immigration Review:

(1) The legal orientation program for detained adults.

(2) The immigration court help desk.

(3) Family group legal orientation.

(4) The counsel for children initiative.

(f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT.—Nothing in this Act or any amendment made by this Act may be construed to authorize the Secretary of Defense to engage in or support immigration enforcement.

SA 3894. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In title X, after section 1035, add the following:

SEC. 1035A. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STANDARDS FOR THE DETENTION OF ALIENS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Every Department of Defense facility in which aliens are detained shall comply with the facility requirements set forth in the National Detention Standards for Non-Dedicated Facilities, established by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement in 2019, and any successor standards.

(b) FAILURE TO COMPLY.—Beginning on the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, any Department of Defense facility that is not in compliance with the requirements described in subsection (a) may not be used to detain aliens.

SA 3895. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title III, add the following:

SEC. 334. REPORTING ON MILITARY READINESS AND USE OF INSTALLATIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the military readiness impacts of operations conducted based on the request of the Secretary of Homeland Security for assistance in immigration enforcement, including any operations undertaken pursuant to section 284 of title 10, United States Code.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include a detailed description of—

(1) the installations of the Department of Defense used by the Secretary of Homeland Security for purposes of immigration detention and removal operations;

(2) the population detained by the Secretary of Homeland Security at each such installation, including country of origin, age, gender, and immigration disposition for each individual detained;

(3) the number of aircraft of the Armed Forces used for removal flights, including the destination of such aircraft and the number of military personnel on each flight;

(4) in the case of installations of the Department of Defense used to detain individ-

uals pursuant to section 284 of title 10, United States Code, the alleged nexus to drug or transnational organized crime activities for each individual detained; and

(5) an assessment by the Secretary of Defense of the operational and readiness impact from the use of military personnel, installations, or other resources for detention and removal operations of the Department of Homeland Security.

(c) UPDATE.—Not less frequently than once every 90 days after the date of the submittal of the report required by subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees an update to the information included in such report.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section confers any authority to engage in or support immigration enforcement.

SA 3896. Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title V, add the following:

SEC. 515. LIMITATIONS ON DOMESTIC DEPLOYMENTS OF NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERS.

Section 12406 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “Whenever” and inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—Whenever”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(b) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—(1) Not later than 24 hours before calling into Federal service members and units of the National Guard of any State under subsection (a), the President shall notify Congress of the planned deployment.

“(2) The notice required under paragraph (1) shall assert a good-faith claim for federalizing the National Guard and describe with specificity—

“(A)(i) the invasion, including the United States territory, the foreign power, and the act or acts of the foreign power that constitute an invasion necessitating the use of authority pursuant to subsection (a)(1);

“(ii) the rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, including the place and time of the rebellion, the person, persons, or group engaged in the rebellion, and the activities of those engaged in the rebellion necessitating the use of authority pursuant to subsection (a)(2); or

“(iii) the laws of the United States which the President is unable to execute, the reasons that regular military forces are unable to execute the law, and, where the President is taking such action without the consent of the Governor of the State, evidence of the Governor’s inability or refusal to provide for the safety and welfare of the public, or the Governor’s refusal to obey a court order, or other active steps the Governor has taken to obstruct the President from faithfully executing the law; and

“(B) the geographical area where the National Guard will be called to and the duration of the federalization of the National Guard.”.

SA 3897. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to

amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER SUITABILITY AND FITNESS REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section, the term “law enforcement officer” has the meaning given the term in section 115(c)(1) of title 18, United States Code.

(b) **BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION.**—Each Federal agency hiring a law enforcement officer shall, before hiring such officer, ensure that the applicant is subject to a Moderate Risk Public Trust Background Investigation to determine if the officer meets the suitability and fitness requirements for employment.

(c) **INELIGIBILITY.**—If the background investigation described in subsection (b) finds any of the following, the applicant shall not be eligible to be employed as a law enforcement officer:

(1) Membership in or affiliation with white supremacist, anti-government, and other extremist organizations that advocate for violence or advocate acts of terrorism or activities designed to overthrow the United States Government by force.

(2) Participation or involvement in, or past conviction for, a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States in violation of section 231(a)(3) of title 18, United States Code, or obstruction of Congress in violation of section 1512(c)(2) of that title.

(3) Participation or involvement in the planning of, or past conviction for, any act under section 1512(c)(2) or 2383 of title 18, United States Code.

(d) **RULE.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to infringe upon, or otherwise impact, the protections provided by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SA 3898. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 550. ASSISTANCE FOR DEPLOYMENT-RELATED SUPPORT OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES UNDERGOING DEPLOYMENT AND THEIR FAMILIES BEYOND THE YELLOW RIBBON RE-INTEGRATION PROGRAM.

Section 582 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (10 U.S.C. 10101 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (k) and (l) as subsections (l) and (m), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (j) the following new subsection (k):

“(k) **SUPPORT BEYOND PROGRAM.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Defense shall provide funds to States, Territories, and government entities to carry out programs, and other activities as the Secretary

considers appropriate, that provide deployment cycle information, services, and referrals to eligible individuals throughout the deployment cycle. Such programs may include the provision of access to outreach services, including the following:

“(A) Employment counseling.

“(B) Behavioral health counseling.

“(C) Suicide prevention.

“(D) Housing advocacy.

“(E) Financial counseling.

“(F) Referrals for the receipt of other related services.

“(2) **APPROPRIATION.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—There are authorized to be appropriated, and there are appropriated, to carry out paragraph (1)—

“(i) for fiscal year 2026, \$25,000,000; and

“(ii) for fiscal year 2027 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount appropriated for the preceding fiscal year, adjusted to reflect the percentage (if any) of the increase in the average of the Consumer Price Index for the preceding 12-month period compared to the Consumer Price Index for fiscal year 2025.

“(B) **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX DEFINED.**—In this paragraph, the term ‘Consumer Price Index’ means the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.”.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, I have three 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 THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 16, 2025, at 9 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 16, 2025, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 16, at 3 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to grant floor privileges to my interns for their shadow days on the following dates: Flora Xia for October 1, 2025; Alexander Aguilar for October 7, 2025; Samuel Armour for October 9, 2025; Nidhi Nair for October 21; Maxwell Robben for the 23rd; Audrey Schlotter for the 28th; Malina Yuen for the 30th of October; Andrew Faris for November 4; Jeremy Zwick for November 6; Mrinmayee Kulkarni for November 19; and Inez Nieves for December 3, 2025.

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

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 2025

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, September 17, and that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day.

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

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand in recess under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator DURBIN.

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

The Democratic whip.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, last week, the world witnessed an unprovoked violation of NATO airspace by Russia. Nearly 20 Russian drones entered Polish airspace, some traveling up to 300 miles in the country. For nearly 6 hours, NATO aircraft sought out and destroyed these Russian intruders.

Then this weekend, fighter jets intercepted another Russian drone that entered NATO airspace—in this case, Romania.

The EU’s chief diplomat Kaja Kallas promptly said of the recent incident: “The violation of Romanian airspace by Russian drones is another unacceptable breach of an EU member’s state sovereignty. This continued reckless escalation threatens regional security.”

I couldn’t agree more. With such brazen testing of NATO defenses, one would expect our leader, the President of the United States, to make a similar condemnation and reaffirm the alliance’s formidable defensive capabilities.

But the response from President Trump has been silence or bizarre musings saying maybe it was just a mistake by Russia. After months of Russian President Putin ignoring Trump’s deadlines for negotiations to end the war in Ukraine, he is once again letting Putin embarrass him on a global stage.

Can anyone here imagine Ronald Reagan being played over and over again by the Russians like this? How about John McCain? How about the Republican Party before Trump, which has sat quietly month after month afraid to speak the truth about Vladimir Putin?

Is there anyone in this Chamber who would argue with a straight face that a Democratic President repeatedly kowtowing to Russian aggression wouldn’t be met with howls of criticism?

So let me say this once again to President Trump: I don't fault you for trying to negotiate an end to this horrific war in Ukraine, but it has been clear for some time to everyone that Mr. Putin is not serious about your overtures.

In fact, he has repeatedly responded with embarrassingly clear replies. What did he do when we told him we wanted peace in Ukraine? He increased bombing. He violated NATO airspace. He teamed up with other global despots in acts of sabotage and mayhem all across Europe.

I urge President Trump to finally see Putin for the person he is and what he is doing to America's reputation and the President's own personal legacy. And we in Congress should finally move this week to pass the Russian sanctions bill, which I understand has 85 cosponsors. It is long overdue. Let's do it.

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, there are life experiences which you carry for the rest of your life because they are so meaningful and change the course of your life.

I will never forget what it was like to be the father of our new baby when she had a serious medical condition and I had no health insurance. I never felt more helpless than I did at that moment. It is a terrible feeling I wouldn't wish on anybody. That experience comes to mind when I think about healthcare. I thought about it when we passed the Affordable Care Act in 2010 and again when we expanded the ACA premier tax credit in 2021 and 2022, making insurance more affordable for tens of millions of Americans. We set a record.

There were more Americans covered by health insurance as a result of those actions than ever in our history. Unfortunately, my Republican colleagues are preparing to subject millions of Americans to the stress-filled sleepless nights as part of heading up a family when you have no health insurance.

At the end of this year, the ACA's enhanced premium tax credits will expire. If they are not renewed, insurance premiums will spike across the country for the people least likely to be able to pay, and millions and millions of Americans will lose their healthcare.

These tax credits subsidize the price of healthcare for lower and middle-income families, ensuring that premiums for marketplace health plans never exceed 8.5 percent of the families' income. This cap on premiums makes healthcare affordable for millions of Americans. Some only have to pay as little as \$10 a month for coverage; others pay almost nothing.

Since the creation of these enhanced tax credits, the number of Americans enrolled in ACA plans has almost doubled, from 11.4 million in 2020 to 24.3 million in 2024. These credits are especially important for people living in

small towns, as they often have few options and higher insurance premiums. The expiration of these tax credits as part of the so-called Big Beautiful Bill will devastate families of limited means and threaten the existence of hospitals all across the country, including in my State of Illinois. The people who run these hospitals in small towns, which are absolutely critical for healthcare, for the local economy, are bracing for the Medicaid cuts that are coming, again as part of the Republican Big Beautiful Bill.

If Republicans allow these tax credits to expire, insurance premiums are going to skyrocket by more than 75 percent for most marketplace plans. In Illinois, a family of four making \$126,000 can see their annual premiums increase by \$7,500. A couple making \$82,000 can see more than a \$17,000 increase. These price increases can be too much to bear for many families who are already dealing with some of the impacts of the tariff policies.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that 4 million people will become uninsured because of the ACA credit expiration. That is 4 million people who won't know if they will be able to afford a hospital bill if their child has an injury; 4 million people who might have to forego a doctor's visit because they can't afford it. Millions of people might be forced to put off a dentist visit because they lost their healthcare.

The expiration of these health insurance subsidies will be devastating for families across America in red States and blue States alike, and it will deal yet another blow to the American public who were promised by this President that he will bring down their cost of living.

I had two of my constituents contact me about this issue, Kristin from Rochester, IL, just outside Springfield said:

As a previously very healthy person recently diagnosed with a long-term degenerative disease, health care is at the top of my mind.

Without health insurance, one of my multiple medications would cost \$7500. I will likely be on that or something similar for the rest of my life.

I'm a freelance writer—

She writes—

so I depend on the ACA marketplace for insurance. Without those subsidies, I would be unable to cover the cost of my care.

And Zachary from Highland, IL, in Madison County near St. Louis writes:

Please do everything you can to protect the Affordable Care Act. It has been a lifesaver for my family.

We have four children and starting our own business is not easy when factoring in healthcare costs.

It would ruin us if we lost the benefits from the [Affordable Care Act]. It would ruin us economically and physically if we lost these big beautiful benefits from the ACA.

Real people, real life, real problems, brought on by the passage of the big beautiful budget bill of Donald Trump.

When these credits for health insurance hit, we are going to hear about it

all over the United States, and it is just a matter of days before they are announced. Now it is time to do something meaningful.

Let us come together on a bipartisan basis and say that this was a serious mistake. Families of limited and modest means need a helping hand for health insurance. Let's give them the peace of mind to know that the most expensive medical bills will be covered.

I yield the floor.

RECESS UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 6:27 p.m., recessed until Wednesday, September 17, 2025, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

KELLY G. KILCOYNE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

COURTNEY L. GLASS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

DANIEL F. GWOSCH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

JENNIFER D. CEPEDA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be lieutenant colonel

GARY L. HELTON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ADAM D. WEAVER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

MERRILL M. MOE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AS CHAPLAINS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

RAYMOND A. AKERIWE

KLAY A. ASPINWALL

SEUNG E. BAEK

ANDREW R. BARCLAY

BENJAMIN C. BEHRENDT

TIMOTHY E. BOYLER

BRANDON R. BOYLES

MICHAEL B. COATS

JACOB J. CORN

JAMES R. DAMUDE

CHRISTOPHER M. DAVIS

DAVID L. DAVIS

JOHN M. DAVIS

STEVEN H. DELANEY, JR.

BYRON L. DENMAN

DAVID M. DODSON

HOMER S. EDWARDS

JOSEPH A. EFFIONG

TALON Z. ERICKSON

CHARLES ESTANOL

MATTHEW J. FROST
 BRIAN C. FRUCHEY
 BRYAN J. FUNK
 GUIDO A. GONZALEZ
 JOEL C. HAFNER II
 DAVID J. HENSHAW
 JOSEPH B. HIGGINS
 JUMAN KIM
 LUKASZ KOZLOWSKI
 JOSEPH F. KUMOR
 JONATHON LANDRUM
 CALEB C. LAU
 JINSUP LEE
 KYUNG M. LEE
 OCTAVIA S. LINDSEY
 TIMOTHY J. LYNCH
 JOHN D. MARR
 JOSEPH M. MCCALL
 CALEB W. MCCARY
 JASON D. MCKEON
 TIMOTHY S. MCMEANS
 SHARON E. MCQUEARY
 JOSE R. MERCHAN
 CAMERON B. MICHAEL
 CALEB J. MILLER
 KAREN D. MOORE
 EMEKA OKIWE
 JOSEPH D. QUILTY
 ERIC L. REYNOLDS
 DANIEL D. RITCHIE
 IAN T. ROBERTS
 ALEXANDER B. SCOTT
 JASON L. SEAMAN
 MATTHEW M. SHAW
 AMY J. SMITH
 VERNON G. SNYDER IV
 TIMOTHY R. STOKES
 LEO M. THEORET
 JAMES A. TURNER
 MONSERRATE VERGARASOTO
 MARK S. WALDO
 JAMES L. WALKER
 TIMOTHY D. WILSON II
 TRAVIS M. WILSON
 BRYCE A. WILTERMOOD
 BRITTANY L. WOOTEN
 SE J. YU
 RACHEL M. ZARNKE
 MATTHEW S. ZINN
 0003774215

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
 TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MA-
 RINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

DANIEL R. ARNEY
 JULIE E. AHO
 MIKAIL A. ALI
 SALAHUDDIN E. ALI
 NILS P. ALPERIS
 JESHUA O. ALSTON
 MATTHEW J. ANGEL
 WESLEY D. ANLIKER
 JUSTIN D. ATKINS
 LANE C. AVERY
 ALEX L. AVILA, JR.
 KIRK A. BALESKIE
 PHILIP M. BALMES II
 CAMERON J. BARKER
 BRANDON B. BARNES
 ANDREW C. BARTON
 BRIAN D. BASSI
 DANIEL S. BEHNE
 RYAN D. BEIL
 RICHARD B. BENNING
 RYAN C. BERGER
 TREVOR A. BERGMAN
 ANTHONY J. BERTOGLIO
 SCOTT R. BETHER
 MICHAEL A. BIANCA
 RALPH W. BIDDLE
 MATTHEW D. BIESECKER
 KEVIN J. BISHOP
 JUSTIN R. BISSELL
 RICARDO R. BITANGA
 LARRY S. BLACK, JR.
 ANNE M. BLOECHLE
 STEPHEN A. BLOODSWORTH
 ALLAN R. BOEHM
 ANDREW B. BONELL
 KATHERINE E. BOOKHOUT
 JOSHUA C. BOOKWALTER
 GREGG R. BORMAN
 PETER A. BOSE
 ANTONIO B. BOYD
 KATE M. BRANNON
 BENJAMIN P. BROADMEADOW
 AARON E. BROWN
 NICHOLAS J. BURLEY
 TIMOTHY A. BURNAM
 JACOB T. BURTON
 GENTRY T. CALHOUN
 ROBERT D. CALLISON
 BERNARDO CAMACHO, JR.
 ISAIAH L. CAMEJO
 NATHAN A. CAMPBELL
 ROSS W. CAMPBELL
 CHRISTOPHER R. CANTER
 MATTHEW J. CAREY
 GEORGE W. CARPENTER II
 DARRIN K. CARRIER
 GREGORY H. CARROLL
 BRIANA L. CARTER
 ERIC D. CASH

JOSE A. CASTILLO
 CHRISTOPHER J. CAVANAUGH
 JONATHAN A. CHAMPAGNE
 ADAM L. CHASE
 JONATHAN S. CHAVEZ
 CODY D. CHENOWETH
 DOMINIC J. CHIAVEROTTI
 MATTHEW A. CHOMIAK
 BRIAN A. CHWALISZ
 CHARLES M. CLARK
 MICHAEL R. CLARK
 ALEXANDER W. CLONINGER
 NICHOLAS R. COCOZZA
 DAVID A. COLE II
 BRADLEY J. COLER
 CHRISTOPHER T. CONKLIN
 HEATHER CONNER
 MICHAEL J. COOK
 MICHAEL A. COOLEY
 ANDREW M. COONS
 NICHOLAS J. CORMIER
 ROBERT J. COSTELLO, JR.
 STEVEN A. COX
 ADAM M. CRISE
 JACOB C. CROCKETT
 ANDREW C. CRUZ
 MICHAEL A. CUBILLOS
 RACHEL E. CUMMINGS
 WILLIAM C. CUNNINGHAM
 WILLIAM H. CUNNINGHAM II
 PRESTON P. CURRY
 RYAN J. DALY
 CHRISTOPHER M. DANIEL
 MATTHEW E. DANIELSON
 EDWARD G. DAUPHIN III
 TYLER W. DAVENPORT
 SAMUEL P. DAVID
 BRANDON T. DELL
 BRETT A. DE MARIA
 ZACHARIAS G. DENTES
 CHRISTOPHER A. DENZEL
 JUAN DIAZ
 MATTHEW D. DIESKA
 RANDY E. DIGGINS
 CHRISTOPHER J. DIPPEL
 SARA R. DIXON
 MICHAEL M. DOBRINEN
 ROBERT M. DONOVAN
 SEAN Q. DZIERZANOWSKI
 MICHAEL J. EADY
 BRIAN M. EBENAL
 DANIEL C. ECKERT
 ELLIOT D. EGGERT
 KENNETH M. ENDICOTT
 DANIEL A. ERWIN
 KEVIN S. ESTES
 KYLE J. FAHERTY
 AARON J. FALK
 JOHN A. FAUCETTE II
 ADRIAN W. FELDER
 CHARLES M. FELPS
 MARK A. FERRIS
 THOMAS M. FIAMMETTA
 EVAN K. FIELD
 THOMAS W. FIELDS
 MATTHEW W. FINNERTY
 KEVIN S. FLEISCHER
 JASON M. FLORENCE
 JOSEPH R. FORBES
 ZACHARY F. FOX
 ADAM J. FRANKLIN
 LUKE M. FRANKLIN
 MICHAEL S. FRAZER
 RYAN J. FULLMER
 JASON H. FURMAN
 JAMES J. GARVIN III
 AARON A. GARBADE
 JASON S. GARDEN
 TYLER W. GARRETT
 ANDREW J. GERDES
 EARL D. GERLACH
 MELISSA I. GIANNETTO
 GRAY P. GISH
 JEREMY W. GLASS
 STEFAN A. GLIWLA
 GEORGE W. GOLDEN II
 JEREMY G. GOLDSTEIN
 DANIEL GONZALEZ
 SCOTT R. GORNALL
 JAIME L. GOSS
 KINGSLEE G. GOURRICK
 DANIEL P. GRANT
 CHRISTOPHER M. GREEN
 JUSTIN T. GREEN
 BRANDON A. GRIFFITH
 CLAYTON A. GROOVER
 ALEXANDER I. GRUBBS
 DANIEL M. HALL
 SHANE F. HALPERN
 LEIF C. HALVERSON
 THOMAS C. HAMBIDGE
 JAMES W. HAMMOND IV
 MATTHEW S. HANKS
 MICHAEL T. HANLON
 BRIAN J. HARDING
 JONATHAN M. HARRIS
 MARK S. HARRIS
 RYAN J. HART
 CAMERON C. HARTNER
 PATRICK S. HASSETT
 THOMAS W. HATHAWAY
 JOSEPH W. HAWKINSON
 STEPHANIE G. HEBDA
 PATRICK H. HECOX
 JESS M. HESSOCK
 ANDREW M. HICKS
 ANDREW N. HILLER

JARED D. HIMES
 ROBERT C. HOFFMAN
 VICTOR L. HOLLAR
 TYLER A. HOOGERVORST
 ERIK S. HOPKINS
 JOSHUA D. HORMAN
 SHELLEY C. HOUSE
 JOHN A. HOWSER
 CAMERON A. HUBBARD
 NICHOLAS W. HUDDLESON
 JESSE D. HUME
 CAROLYN M. HURTADO
 PAUL M. HUTCHINSON
 ROYCE B. HYLAND
 KENDALL J. IGNATZ
 MARC D. JESSUP
 VINCENT E. JOCHEN
 JOSHUA R. JOHNSON
 MATTHEW A. JOHNSON
 THOMAS C. JOHNSON
 JARED H. JUNTUNEN
 JAYME L. KARLSTROM
 KYLE E. KAUFFMAN
 EDWARD W. KAY III
 BENJAMIN C. KESSLER
 JAMES M. KING
 JOSEPH C. KING
 NICHOLAS S. KING
 KYLE E. KIRCH
 PATRICK M. KIRK
 ADAM K. KLEMM
 RYAN M. KLENKE
 MARK W. KOCIBA
 KEVIN T. KOLBAY
 MARK P. KRATZER
 ERIC J. KROEGER
 KYLE R. KUHN
 THOMAS S. LACEY
 JOSHUA E. LANGHAM
 ANDREW M. LARK
 LAURA B. LAURITA
 JONG M. LEE
 JOSHUA A. LETTTER
 RICHARD M. LEWIS
 JOHN H. LINDBERG, JR.
 LAURA R. LINDENTHAL
 PAUL R. LINDHOLM
 SCOTT C. LINDSAY
 NATHAN P. LIVERSEDGE
 BARRY B. LOSEKE
 MATTHEW D. LDOWEN
 SAMUEL R. LUTZ
 BRADLEY B. MAE
 NICHOLAS G. MACALUSO
 MICHAEL J. MADER
 MICHAEL P. MAGYAR
 JASON K. MAHUNA
 ZACHARY M. MALDONADO
 BRUCE A. MANUEL, JR.
 ZACHARY S. MARAVILLAS
 MICHAEL C. MAROSCIA
 DANIEL P. MARTIN
 SKYE C. MARTIN
 JOSEPH C. MASINI II
 MATTHEW R. MASSMAN
 KRISTIN A. MATHIAS
 JACOB T. MATHIESON
 JOSEPH P. MAY
 ROYSE W. MAYO
 WILLIAM H. MCCABE, JR.
 PATRICK L. MCCONNELL
 ADAM L. MCCOY
 BRYAN C. MCDONALD
 CHRIS MCFADDEN
 BRANDEN C. MCMAHA
 JAMES J. MCGEADY
 MATTHEW J. MCGOWAN
 ERIC J. MCHENRY
 MICHAEL J. MCHUGH
 KYLE K. MCLEOD
 TAYLOR A. MEAVE
 MATTHEW R. MEDINA
 ERIC C. MEEDER
 NICHOLAS J. MEIER
 STEPHEN C. MERCER
 HOLLY J. MEREDITH
 DALE E. METCALF, JR.
 MICHAEL H. MIERSMA
 JONATHAN A. MIKKELSON
 JACOB B. MILLER
 JENNIFER E. MILLER
 MATTHEW T. MILLER
 PATRICK K. MILLIKIN
 JOSHUA K. MILLS
 THOMAS D. MILROY
 NATHAN L. MINDEMAN
 ANDREW M. MIRSCH
 PATRICK J. MOECHER
 NICHOLAS K. MOELLER
 ANTHONY J. MOLESPHINI IV
 EMLIE M. MONAGHAN
 MARK C. MOORE
 ELI J. MORALES
 ROBERT W. MORTENSON
 WILLIAM J. MOSSOR
 JUSTIN R. MOTENKO
 CORY R. MOYER
 AUSTIN J. MUFFLY
 DANIEL J. MULCAHY
 SUZANNE L. MULET
 MARC A. MUNDY
 VINCE M. MURRAY
 NATHANIEL P. NAVARO
 THOMAS S. NELL
 BRADLEY L. NELSON
 BRADLEY T. NESSL
 IAN A. NETZEL

JONATHAN E. NEWBOLD
CHRISTOPHER M. NGUYEN
MICHAEL H. NOLAN
DUSTIN M. OAKES
WILLIAM T. OBLAK
RICHARD K. OBRIEN
NICHOLAS S. OLTMAN
TIMOTHY A. ORNELAS
AMANDA M. OTT
KYLE N. OWENS
DAVID A. PADGETT
WILLIAM C. PAFFETT
JEFFREY P. PARDEE
STEVEN S. PATTERSON
MATTHEW L. PAULL
NICHOLAS S. PAYNE
JAMES R. PEREZ
DAVID H. PERKINS
ALEX J. PFANNENSTIEL
BENJAMIN K. PHILLIPS
DANIEL C. PHILLIPS
JOSEPH F. PHIPPEN II
FRANCISCO L. PIETRI
ZACK A. PINKERTON
ALEXANDER M. POLIVKA
ALEXANDER M. PONCE
AUSTIN J. PORTER
TRAVIS M. POWELL
EDWIN B. POWERS
SEAN K. PRICE
BRIAN C. PRIOR
DANIEL J. PUTNAM
ALEC A. RACKISH
BENJAMIN E. RADCLIFF
BRIAN R. RAIKE
DUSTIN M. RALPH
DREW B. RASMUSSEN
RYAN C. RATCLIFFE
TYLER A. REED
JASON A. RETTER
ZACHARIAH D. RILEY
CHRISTOPHER A. ROBBINS
TAYLOR D. ROBERTSON
ERNEST C. ROBINSON
LAMONT R. ROBINSON II
JEFFREY J. ROLLINS
DANIEL A. ROMANS
JOSE C. ROMERO
VICTOR C. ROSE
KEITH Q. RUDOLF
ERIC J. RUSSELL
MEREDITH L. SAKOVICH
VIC E. SANCEDA
ALEX B. SCARBOROUGH
JOSHUA P. SCHATZ
RYAN T. SCHETZ
BRANDAN R. SCHOFIELD
LUKE W. SCHOLL
CHELSEA R. SCOTT
GREGORY M. SCOTT
MICHAEL D. SCOTTO
JOSHUA V. SEDLOCK
DAVID M. SHANK
JOSHUA G. SHARP
JACOB A. SHOWALTER
ISAAC J. SHULTS
ANTHONY E. SIERAWSKI
STEVEN C. SIFUENTES
MATTHEW A. SILVERSTEIN
NEIL G. SIMMONS
TYLER M. SIMMONS
MATTHEW J. SIMPSON
JAMES M. SISSON II
BENJAMIN A. SKARZYNSKI
JONATHAN S. SMITH
MICHAEL S. SMITHSON
JAY T. SNEELING
JOSHUA B. SOLTAN
DANNY D. SORRELLS
BRANDY A. SOUBLET
JAMES F. STENGER
KEVIN J. STIER
KELLY T. STRECK
BRANDAN P. SULLIVAN
BENJAMIN F. SUTPHEN
MICHAEL P. SWEENEY
JONATHAN R. THOMAS
MARTIN O. THOMAS
MYRON J. THOMAS
VERONICA A. TIJERINA
THOMAS W. TOALSTON
OWEN T. TROTMAN
ELIZABETH TRUJILLO
ROBERT J. TRUVER III
SERENA N. TYSON
KRISTOPHER A. ULBRICH
ROTHANA L. UM
MICHAEL T. VALDEZ
DAVID M. VANBUREN, JR.
ERIC E. VANHORN
AARON E. VIANA
KHALID R. WAHEED
BRIAN M. WALSH
ANTHONY T. WALTERS
SEAN C. WARNER
RYAN A. WEBSTER
JEFFREY R. WEINMEISTER
CHRISTOPHER R. WERNER
SEAN R. WETHERILL
PHILIP M. WHEAT
DANIEL P. WHELAN
DAVID L. WHITE
KYLE W. WILMOUTH
SCOTT T. WILSON
THOMAS M. WILSON
WYATT E. WILSON
ZACHARY S. WILSON

COREY D. WINTERS
TYLER R. WINTERS
ZACHARY J. WINTERS
CAMERON P. WOLF
COLLIN M. WOOD
ERIN M. WRIGHT
ZULLY G. YARBER
BRYANT C. YEE
MARK W. YOUNG
ZACHARY S. YOXTHEIMER
MATTHEW S. ZACH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MA-
RINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

JOHN R. TEST

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MA-
RINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

ANDREW E. PAUL

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

THOMAS J. AUGUSTINE
MICHAEL W. BARBER, JR.
BRYAN A. BARNES
DERRICK J. BAUDER
SONYA R. BEJINES
GREGORY W. BOWMAN
RUSSELL G. BROUSSARD, JR.
RYAN L. CAMERON
THOMAS G. CATSIGRIS
DONALD E. CONKLIN III
ROBERT K. COVINGTON, JR.
JASON M. DARRAGH
IVAN M. DAVIS
FREDYS A. DELCID
DEMETRIUS A. FOUNTAIN
DAVID J. GIULIANO
NATHAN D. GLOWACKI
JASON D. GRANSTAFF
NICHOLAS R. HOBSON
SHAUN M. HOLBROOK
KEITH C. HOLZEN
MICHAEL P. JENNING
CHRISTOPHER A. LAMBACH
RICHARD D. MATTER II
RICHARD A. MCINTOSH
JOSEPH E. MILLARD
NEAL E. NEFF III
WILLIAM Z. PATE
ALEXANDER N. PELLETIER
MATTHEW R. PERRY
BRANDON S. SHELLENBERGER
SHANE R. SHUMAN
ANDREW C. SIMS
BRANDON S. STEVENS
ANTHONY M. STEVENSON
RICHARD F. STRUBEL
DAVID A. WAKEMAN
BRADFORD M. WINKELMAN
STEFAN WINTER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

ELIJAH J. COX
PATRICK N. MATTHEWS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

MARYAM AL-HASSAN
JOHN T. ALLEN II
MCKENNA BLASCHUM
TASIA D. BLUE
SARA E. CARTER
DARREN C. ESPREE
KOJO A. NKUAKO
KAYLA OWENS
CHRISTOPHER R. POELLINGER
MARK A. RYNN
ADAM R. SCHROEDER
PAUL F. SMITH
AMOUR A. WILHELM
PAUL A. WILLIAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

JAMES E. ALTIDOR
ALVIN G. BALTHAZAR
THOMAS J. BAUER
MICHAEL L. BERNARD II
DOMINIC D. BILLS
JOSHUA M. BLODGETT
CHRISTOPHER R. BOX
BRANDON A. BOYD
THOMAS A. BOYD III
JASON D. CALATA
BRANDON E. CARNEY
JOHN P. CASAS
MICHAEL J. CASSIDY

ERNESTO CASTANEDA ROBLES GIL
JUSTIN H. DEJAN
SAMUEL G. DEWITT
BRANDON J. DOCTOR
JASON A. DUNAWAY
HARVEY FARMER, JR.
SAMUEL J. FIKES
ROBERT B. GANT
DUSTIN J. GARREN
ROBERT C. GEISSINGER
ROLLIN R. GEORGE, JR.
JUSTIN W. GERDES
MARC A. GREGORY
JOSHUA A. HAYS
BRADLEY D. HEISLER
ANDREA L. HOWLAND
JENS G. HOWLETT
DESMOND JOHNSON
ANDREW R. KERN
KYLE M. LAFLAMME
JEFFREY A. MARTIN
ANTONIO O. MARTINEZCHAPEL
DEWEY D. MCKOY
JESSICA T. MILLS
TIMOTHY P. MITCHELL
DENARIUS J. MOBLEY
TRINOL D. MONDAYA
JASON L. MUSTAIN
ANOOP K. NAUTH
TARENTA L. PAYNE
BRYAN E. PENTLIN
IGAN A. PETERS
STEPHEN R. POTTER
THOMAS C. PRESTON
JEFFSHERWIN D. RAFAEL
EZEKIEL S. RAMIREZ
BRIAN K. REESE
THOMAS W. ROSS
RICHARD P. SPENCER
ROBERT M. SWALES
HAZEL M. TAYAG
VINCENT P. TURNER
MELVIN D. WATKINS
GARETT B. WATT
CORREY A. WILSON
ALI R. ZALEKIAN
JENNIFER F. ZELT
AMBER R. ZUFELT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

MICHAEL G. GARCIA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

JERELYN M. ALVIS
MISTY D. BECK
ZACHERY D. BERNAT
ANTHONY V. BOCCIA
PETER H. CERVANTES
JESSE R. COLLIER
ANTHONY M. COSTANTE
CHRISTOPHER L. EASTMAN
STEPHEN L. EDLIN
JOSHUA L. ELMORE
TIMOTHY P. FENNELL
JOHN R. FISHER
JAMES K. GIVENS
MARK A. GREEN
CHRISTOPHER C. HAMILTON
DAVID L. HARRIS
WESNEL HILAIRE
MATTHEW B. KELLY
BRIAN A. KIRKER
STEPHEN A. LAUDERDALE
SONIA L. MANTILLAPENA
DANIEL J. MCCAFFREY
JULIAN E. MOLINAR
JEFFERY J. MONZELLA
RYAN L. MOUNT
MELVIN M. NAVALTA
RODOLFO NORIEGA
GARETT T. POPE
BRANDON N. QUINA
JESSE J. SCHENEMANN
WILLIAM J. SEARS
DAVID B. SEWELL
MATTHEW D. SHAW
FRED J. SIGEARS III
PAUL L. K. TANENGEGEE
WALTERJOE C. UMALI
CIRILO VELEZ
KEITH E. VILLANUEVA
UPTON N. WALLACE
TRAVIS J. WILLIAMS
DAVID J. WRIGHT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

JOSE C. ALMONTE
MICHAEL D. ALSBROOKS
ALEXIA D. ALTUNA
MATTHEW H. ANDERSON
STEPHEN J. CAEZZA
ASA E. CALLOWAY
BENJAMIN D. CRAIN
DERRICK L. DAUGHERTY
ADAM L. DAVIS
BARRY A. DESPOT

ROBERTO L. DUARTESANTIAGO
LEE E. ECKERT
ROGER J. ENGELHARDT
LORENZO F. GARCIA
KRISTINE L. GAVINO
JACQUELINE M. HELINSKI
TRUCQUYNH T. HUA
RONALD D. HUGHES
DUSTIN A. KENTZELL
CATRIBA L. KOLAPO
SAMANTHA C. LEDOUX
PATRICK O. LEMMING
DENISE M. MASELLA
AMY D. PEARSON
ESTHER G. POPO
KENYATTA D. POWELL
GLENN RILEY, JR.
MARK E. SCHLOM
ANDREW M. SEXTON
MATTHEW M. SHEA
THOMAS J. STARNES
THOMAS C. G. STILL
SHANELLE M. STRIBLINGGARIA
JOSE TEJEDA
JOEL R. THIESFELDT
DAMON WALTTHALL
RYAN M. WELLS
ROY E. WIGGINS
AARON P. YBARRA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

ALVIN A. R. ABES
BRYSON D. ABILAY
ERIC E. ABNEY
THOMAS W. ADAIR
DANIEL V. ADAMS
TAYLOR J. ADAMS
ADAM D. AHLSTROM
NATHANIEL J. ALBIA
DANIEL G. ALCANTOR
MATTHEW A. ALCARAZ
CHARLES A. ALCASID
BRANDON M. ALCORN
MARCO C. ALLEJOS
DONALD S. ALEXANDER
GINO ALFONSO
DRAKE A. ALFORD
TYLER M. ALGER
THOMAS J. ALLEN
ZACHARY G. ALLEN
NEWTON B. ALLED
JASMIN ALSAIED
SANTINO P. ALTERI
CHAD D. ALVAREZ
CHARLES D. AMBAT
ZACHARY A. AMICUCCI
ANDREW D. ANDERSON
CAMERON T. ANDERSON
TERESA H. ANDERSON
SEAN C. ANDINO
DANA N. ANDRES
ALEXANDER L. ANICETTI
COOPER D. ANSELL
DAX J. ANSLEY
KRISTOPHER M. APPEL
EUGENE L. ARAI
IAN A. ARBUCKLE
THOMAS B. ARLOWE
CONNOR D. ARMITAGE
PERRY M. ARTZ
COLLIN J. ASCHERL
SETH M. ASHLEY
KHALED A. ATTEF
CORY V. AYERS
JAMES M. BACHMAYER
KELSEY A. BACON
CHRISTOPHER J. BAGNICK
DAVID A. BAILEY
GIOVANNA P. BAILEY
ROBERT J. BAILEY
RYAN P. BAILEY
TANNER D. BAILEY
NOAH P. BAILY
MATTHEW A. BAIN
LESLYN R. BAKER
JOSEPH M. BALAK
ANTHONY M. BALDESSARI
ANDREW N. BALHOFF
SETH D. BALLARD
RYAN M. BALLESTER
ROCHELLE M. BALUN
MICHAEL J. BAMONTE
DOMINICSTEVEN B. BARBUSA
BRENDAN D. BARNES
ALEXANDER E. BARNHARD
MICHAEL W. BARNOSKY
AARON A. BARNUM
BLAKE H. BARROW
TAYLOR E. BATES
ANDREW J. BAXTER
BEAU W. BAYLESS
TRAVIS R. BEACH
MIRANDA K. BEAL
BRIAN J. BEALI
JESSICA BEAUDOIN
JOHN T. BEAVER III
CECILIA L. BEAVERS
JENNA C. BECERRA
DANIEL R. BECK
THEODORE D. BECK
TRAVIS L. BECK
GREGORY C. BECKER
LAMAR M. BEE

SEBASTIAN M. BELETIC
ANDREW M. BELL
EZRA T. BELL
LOGAN B. BELL
STEVEN C. BELLAVANCE
JOSE G. BENITEZ
BLAKE E. BENJAMIN
JONATHAN P. BENNETT
JOSHUA P. BENNETT
RODNEY BENOIT
EUGENE S. BENVENUTTI
ZACHARY R. BERMAN
MARIUS P. BERNOTAS
ZACHARY D. BERTHIAUME
KWAZEL A. BERTRAND
KATHERINE E. BERTSCH
RACE E. BETANCOURT
THOMAS A. BEUTLER
LUKE J. BIELAWSKI
AUDREY C. BIGGER
ERIK W. BIGGERS
CHARLES J. BILL
ROY D. BILLODEAU
SAMANTHA BILLY
MORGAN S. BINGLE
IKECHUKWU E. BINNS
MALEAH S. BINNS
JACOB R. BISHOP
CHAS J. BLAIS
IAN P. BLANKENSHIP
RACHEL M. BOELSCHKE
NATALIE L. BOERIO
JOSIAH C. BOGGS
CHRISTOPHER A. BOGNAR
ABIGAIL K. BOHLIN
ERIK R. BOHMAN
GREGORY H. BOHMKE
DEVEN C. BOLDING
TYLER H. BOLLMAN
COLLIN R. BOLTON
KEVIN L. BOND
ANDREW S. BONN
ANDREW BONNER
PAYTON A. BOOHER
TYLER C. BORCH
NICHOLAS J. BOSWELL
JEFFREY F. BOUCK
MOIRA K. BOWDEN
TAYLOR S. BOWDEN
KRISTEN M. BOYE
DREW P. BOYER
NICOLE A. BOYKINS
ERIC H. BOYNTON
LAVIDA A. BRADFORD
GARRETT S. BRADLEY
LAWSON C. BRAKEFIELD
JONATHAN W. BRANCH
MARY F. BRASS
DOMENIQUE J. BRASWELL
ADAM C. BRAWER
THOMAS G. BRAWLEY
CHARLES C. BRENNAN
JEREMY F. BRENNER
KYLE W. BRIGGS
ALEXANDER O. BRINKERHOFF
KEVYN J. BRINKMAN
JAMES R. BRISOTTI
ALEXANDER M. BROWN
JOSHUA R. BROWN
MICHAEL E. BROWN, JR.
SAMANTHA R. BROWN
TIMOTHY D. BROWN
TYLER S. BROWN
SAMUEL R. BRUCE
BENJAMIN S. BRUCKERHOFF
MYISHA A. BRYAN
TYLER S. BRYANT
BRADY N. BUBENIK-EVANS
TAYLOR D. BUCK
BRANDON P. BUI
THOMAS R. BUNTS
STEPHEN M. BURBIC
ROBERT E. BURGESS
DANIEL C. BURNS
LAUREN A. BURNS
NOAH J. BURNS
ROBERT J. BURNS, JR.
ABIGAIL A. BUSTOS
ANDREY I. BYELOGUROV
JOHN M. CAHALL
MATTHEW M. CAINE
DEVIN D. CALCOOTE
PATRICK W. CALDWELL
KYLE A. CAMILLI
ADAM B. CAMPBELL
RICHARD J. CAMPBELL
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL
JONPAUL L. CANCLINI
JERAMY T. CANNON
ROSS M. CANO
JOSEPH G. CAPSTAFF, JR.
BRIDGID E. CAREY
THOMAS E. CARPENTER
GORDON W. CARROLL
ALIA C. CARTWRIGHT
SEAN W. CASEY
ROGER A. CASTLE
JAMES J. CATTANA
DAVID V. CATTANO
HEATHER S. CERF
ZACHARY A. CEROLI
CODI G. CHALKLEY
SHEPARD S. CHALKLEY
EDWARD T. CHAMPAGNE
MITCHELL K. CHEN
ALEC M. CHESIRE
SARRAH CHILDRESS

THOMAS J. CHIMIAK
SHEENA J. T. CHIONG
BILLY J. CHISUM
KEVIN K. CHOI
CONNOR G. CHROMAN
THUAN D. CHU
VINCENT CHU
MACKENZIE M. CLAIR
SEAN P. CLANCY
MARK S. CLANTON, JR.
CHRISTOPHER M. J. CLARK
MICHAEL A. CLARK
ROBERT N. CLARKE
GARRETT D. CLAY
AARON K. CLAYTON
NATHANIEL S. CLEGG
DILLON L. COALE
DAVID M. COCHRANE
BRADY E. COCKERHAM
THOMAS R. COFFIN
JEREMY M. COLE
JONATHAN T. COLLINS
BRIAN R. COLON RODRIGUEZ
TYLER J. COLSON
DAVID A. COLVILLE
ALEC B. COMITO
ARIEL M. CONKEL
ROBERT M. CONKEY
ANDREW B. CONN
JUSTICE M. CONSTANTINE
JACKDOMINGO W. CONWAY
EVAN T. COOK
LAMAR I. COOPER
TIMOTHY R. COOPER
DEAN C. CORBETT
CODY L. CORDERO
ANDREW S. CORDOVA
JOHN J. CORONA
MATTHEW J. CORRENTY
ALEXANDER M. COUCH
WILLIAM G. COUCH
MICHAEL R. COUNTOURIS
THOMAS J. COURTNEY
KATHARINE V. COUZENS
SAMUEL G. COWART
BRADLEY R. COX
BRENDAN M. CRAIG
CARSON A. CRAIG
THOMAS A. CRAWFORD, JR.
BENJAMIN A. CRANNA
DAVID B. CRAVEY
JACOB W. CRANKOVICH
SAMUEL P. CROCKETT
DEREK E. CRUZ
CHRISTOPHER S. CRYER
JODI L. CULL-HOST
JAMES J. CULLINGFORD
KATHERINE E. CULLINGFORD
BENJAMIN M. CUMBERLAND
ROBERT S. CURRIE
JOSEPH P. CURTIS
KONNOR E. CUTREER
GIAN D. DABU
STEPHEN H. DACRUZ
JOHN G. DALBORA
MARK E. DALLAIRE
CRAIG M. DALLING
GREGORY D. DAUPHIN
SCOTT B. DAVIDS
TAYLER J. DAVIDSON
GEORGE A. DAVIS, JR.
HARRISON W. DAVIS
JOEL M. DAVIS
JOHN H. DAVIS
NEIL L. DAVIS
XAVIER B. DAVIS
WILLIAM C. DAVISON
DANIEL T. DAWSON
JAMES A. DEAN
JONATHAN G. DEBAUGH
LORENZO M. DEBONI
JOANTHONY DEHOYOS
JULIO A. DELGADO
BRENDAN A. DELMONTE
DAVID W. DENNIS
DREW W. DENNO
ANTOINE E. DERAOU
RUSHI S. DESAI
BRETT T. DETERS
MICHELLE M. DEVENTE
JOHN M. DEVEREAUX
DAKOTA K. DEVERILL
TIMOTHY J. DEVLIN
ANDREW M. DEVRIES
JACOB A. DEWITT
TYLER W. DICKENSON
DAVID R. DIDIER
JENNIFER L. DILBY
JOSEPH M. DILLDAIE
THERON C. DINGAS
CLARK D. DIRKSENODONNELL
BRIAN Z. DISALVO
TRISTAN A. DMITRIJEV
PAIGE R. DO
BENJAMIN J. DODSON
NICHOLAS W. DOELLER
MICHAEL C. DOLAN, JR.
BRENDAN R. DOOLEY
BENNETT L. DOTSON
SAMUEL S. DOUGLAS
CARL W. DOWZICKY
HARRINGTON M. DRAKE
JOSEPHDOUGLAS R. DUBE
JAMES M. DUBYOSKI
JAYE E. DULAVITCH
STEVEN G. DULL
AUSTIN K. DUMAS

JORDAN K. U. DUNGCA
 NATHAN T. DUNHAM
 BRETT F. DUNLAP
 QUOC H. DUONG
 JACOB T. DWYER
 GREGORY T. DYKSTRA
 MATTHEW S. EASTBURG
 JASON C. EASTER
 CHRISTOPHER I.M. EATON
 DEREK R. EATON
 THOR J. EATON
 MATTHEW W. ECKES
 JAMES W. ECKLES
 JUSTIN D. EDL
 GREIG L. EDWARDS
 TODD L. EGGENBERGER
 JOSEPH W. EGGIMANN
 PETER A. EHRENBURGER
 JOSHUA S. EHRHARDT
 URIAH R. EILINGER
 ROBERT B. ELLIOT
 ALYSON ENG
 NICKOLAS L. ENGLAND
 DANIEL M. ENS
 SAMUEL J. ERICKSEN
 THOMAS G. ERNST
 DANIEL ESTRADA
 DAVID R. ETSCHIED
 CHRISTOPHER O. EVANS
 PAUL J. EVERTS
 BRIAN A. EVERTSON
 KELLY E. EVERTSON
 MARI G. F. EVES
 PATRICK C. EYTCHISON
 QUENTIN X. EZELL
 PETER N. FAHAN
 JENNIFER A. FAIRBROTHER
 MICHAEL C. FARINA
 PHILIP L. FARIS
 MARGARET B. FARMER
 COLEMAN H. FARRIS
 ERIC D. FAST
 DANIEL T. FEENEY
 JORDAN L. FEIGHT
 JEREMY R. FELDMAN
 ALEC D. FERLEY
 CHRISTIANI F. FERNANDEZ
 COURTNEY N. FERNANDEZ
 SALVADOR A. FERNANDEZ
 SHARON L. FERRACCI
 NICKOLAUS E. FIGHTER
 JESSICA C. FIELDER
 CHASE P. FIELDS
 JESSE G. FINE
 WILLIAM T. FINNELL
 BRANDON L. FIORELISI
 JAXON S. FITCH
 JONATHAN C. FITZGERALD
 JACOB A. FLACK
 JONATHAN D. FLEMING
 SHANE C. FLESHER
 DEVON L. FLORENDO
 MARIA T.R. FLORES
 MATTHEW A. FLORES
 DANIEL J. FOHEY
 GRANT T. FOLEY
 PATRICK R. FONDA
 JOHN P. FORD
 JOHN R. FORD
 LUCINDA M. FORD
 TERRY A. FORD
 NEIL E. FORSBERG
 EVAN V. FORST
 LAUREN G. FORTIER
 AIDAN R. FOUHY
 JAMIE R. FOY
 DANIEL P. FRANCESCINA
 ANDRE F. FRANCISCO
 MICHAEL J. FRANKLIN
 JACOB M. FRANTZ
 RYAN L. FREDERICK
 ANDREW J. FREDERICKS
 ADAM S. FREEBURG
 JOSHUA B. FREIDEL
 DAVID A. FRICK, JR.
 KYLE J. FRIES
 JESSICA R. FROMULARO
 STEPHANIE M. FULTANO
 PETER Y. FULTON
 JONATHAN T. FURSETH
 NICHOLAS R. GAETTANO
 DONALD E. GAHRES
 NATHAN J. GAINNEY
 MASON D. GALAT
 ERICK A. GALEANO
 KAITLYN A. GALLAGHER
 AMANDA R. GALLO
 THOMAS J. GALVIN
 JEREMY T. GANSE
 MATTHEW A. GARBER
 EDGAR R. GARCIA
 FRANCIS A. GARCIA
 IRVING S. GARCIA
 SAMUEL L. GARGIS
 GARRETT C. GARMON
 DANIEL T. GARTRELL
 ALFRED P. GARVEY
 JOSE O. GARZA SALINAS
 SAMUEL K. GATES
 NATHAN B. GAULKE
 WARD F. GAVIN
 ZACHARY L. GEBHART
 BRETT M. GENTILE
 SEAN P. GERAGHTY
 GLENN A. GETTYY
 MIKAL A. GEYER
 ADARSH A. GHOSH

VICTORIA G. GIBBONS
 JEREMIE J. GILBERT
 JOHN P. GILDERSLEEVE
 KYLE T. GILLAM
 TAYLOR S. GILLIAM
 SAWYER J. GILMORE
 DANIELLE M. GIVEN
 JOHN G. GIVENS
 JACOB GLASGOW
 LAUREN O. GLASS
 WALTER H. GLENN IV
 AARON J. GODEAUX
 RUDY J. GOFF
 PATRICK A. GOLDMAN
 VIANEY C. GOMEZ
 JOSHUA R. GONG
 RACHEL C. GONSALVES
 CONNOR D. GONZALES
 JOSE M. GONZALEZ
 WESLEY W. GOODRUM
 THOMAS W. GOODWIN IV
 EVAN P. GOSS
 REESE R. GRABOWSKI
 JOCELYN R. GRAHAM
 ADAM T. GRANT
 TIMOTHY D. GRANT
 EMMA E. GRAY
 LESLIE L. GREENE
 JOSHUA M. GREENSTEIN
 DAVID G. GREGORY
 AUSTIN K. GRELL
 JARED M. GRIGGS
 ABIGAIL L. GROSS
 IAN M. GROVER
 AUSTIN S. GROW
 CHARLOTTE T. GUERRERO
 JONATHAN GUERRERO
 THOMAS P. GUMPERT
 NAVEEN F. GUPTA
 STEPHEN C. GUSE
 JACOB T. GUSTAVSON
 FRANK J. GUZMAN
 CHRISTOPHER J. HABIAK
 MARK A. HACKWORTH
 RONNY Y. HAFEZA
 PATRICK R. HAGEMAN
 ELIZABETH A. HALL
 JONATHAN D. HAGGERTY
 BRIAN T. HALL
 STEVEN T. HALLGREN
 LUKE J. HALLIBURTON
 JOSEPH M. HALPIN
 CHRISTOPHER M. HAMILTON
 WILLIAM H. HAMITER
 ANDREW E. HAMMILL
 MICHAEL E. HAMMOND
 MICHAEL E. HAMP
 ERICA M. HAMPTON
 KETH P. HAMREN
 THOMAS C. HAND IV
 MATTHEW J. HANEY
 RYAN C. HANISCO
 CULLEN M. HANKS
 DONAL P. HANLON
 JAMES E. HANSEN
 JORDAN N. HANSEN
 ALEC T. HARDIN
 KEIAN R. HARDY
 RICHARD A. HARRELL
 JOSHUA K. HARRELSON
 TAUTIANA B. HARRIOTT
 MAURICE M.S. HARRIS
 BENJAMIN S. HARRISON
 JACOB A. HARRISON
 NICHOLAS D. HART
 RICHARD R. HART
 RICHARD M. HARTMAN
 JACOB N. HASTINGS
 GAVIN M. HAWBAKER
 JONATHAN G. HAWKINS
 BRYCE L. HAWLEY
 PATRICK L. HAYES
 BENJAMIN E. HAYFORD
 ASHLEY M. HEATH
 JOSIAH A. HEDGES
 WHITNEY A. HEER
 WILLIAM P. HEGARTY
 KURT A. HEIDEMANN
 ALEXANDER M. HEILLE
 SAMANTHA R. HEIN
 JOEL M. HEINDEL
 JOHN M. HENDERSON
 SOPHIA C. HENDERSON
 THOMAS J. HENDRIX
 TEAGUE K. HENKLE
 ZACHARY M. HENRY
 TAYLOR R. HERMANN
 NICHOLAS M. HERMBERG
 ALLAN A. HERNANDEZ
 JORDAN HERNANDEZ
 ZACHARY HESTER
 THOMAS M. HETZEL
 BROCK W. HIGHTOWER
 AVERY M. HILL
 RICKY G. HILL
 RUSSELL C. HILL
 THOMAS O. HILL
 KURT E. HILLER
 JACOB R. HILLIARD
 ZACHARY D. HIRSCH
 KELLEY A. HITE
 MATTHEW E. HITE
 TAYLOR L. HIXSON
 WILLIAM B. HOAD
 THOMAS W. HOBGOOD III
 VERONICA M. HOECHERL
 LUKE A. HOERNING

ROSS C. HOLCOMB
 JUDSON B. HOLCOMBE
 DAVID A. HOLMAN
 BENJAMIN M. HOLSBRO
 EDWARD O. HONEY
 ROBERT G. HONIG
 EVAN S. HOVENDEN
 WESLEY J. HOWELL
 WESTON M. HOWSE
 PETER J. HUBBARD
 RYAN J. HUBBS
 GREGORY T. HUDIK
 MARY RILEY C. HUELBIG
 HANNAH M. HUGHES
 CODY R. HULL
 KEVIN M. HUNTER
 MICAH L. HUNTER
 WILLIAM C. HUNTSMAN
 JAMES G. HUTCHESON
 ROBERT M. HUTTULA
 JASON B. HUYNH
 BRITTANY I. HYLAND
 ANDREW G. IDE
 KENT J. IIZUKA
 MORGAN C. INSKEEP
 KEVIN S. IRVING
 RYAN C. IRVING
 ANDREW F. IUSO
 NICHOLAS J. IVES
 CHATWIN M. JACKSON IV
 CODY A. JACKSON
 JESSICA L. JACKSON
 PAUL F. JACKSON
 BENJAMIN D. JACOBSEN
 CHRISTOPHER L. JACOBSEN
 RYAN A. JAENKE
 MONIQUE K. JEFFERSON
 ERIC L. JENSEN
 JARED A. JENSEN
 JULIANNE B. JENSEN
 KARI E. JERDE
 JEFFEREY A. JERNIGAN
 LEWIS J. JERRILS
 ROBERT C. JOHANNSEN
 ANDREW M. JOHN
 DAVID P. JOHNSON
 HERALD D. JOHNSON
 RYAN W. JOHNSON
 WILLIAM S. JOHNSON
 ANDREW C. JOHNSTON
 TAYLOR M. JOHNSTONE
 ROBERT H. JOINER
 JESSE A. JOKINEN
 ADAM P. JONES
 ADAM R. JONES
 DANIEL G. JONES
 KRISTIAN D. JONES
 LEO M. JONES
 MICHAEL R. JONES
 REGINALD N. JONES
 SPENCER M. JONES
 SPENSER B. JONES
 TYNE M. JONES
 WILLIAM T. JONES
 ZACHARY R. JONES
 ANDREW M. JOST
 ALEXANDER M. KACZKOWSKI
 MICHAEL D. KAHLE
 ABIGAIL M. KAISER
 LINCOLN Q. KANE
 ALEXANDRIA S. KARIKA
 MATTHEW A. KARR
 DANIEL J. KASBERG
 JOHN W. KAZANJIAN
 MATTHEW L. KEARNEY
 BENJAMIN P. KEEGAN
 MICHAEL J. KELLY
 SKYE N. KESSOUS
 BRIAN R. KEUSCH
 EVAN C. KEY
 YASMEEN B. KEYS
 AHMED U. KHAN
 NADIA A. KHAN
 RABIND KHATRI
 THADDEUS R. KIESER
 SEAN V. KILGALLON
 THERESA S. KILIAN
 TYLER M. KILLINGSWORTH
 DAVID S. KIM
 ADAM C. KING
 CHRISTOPHER J. KING
 MATTHEW J. KING
 DEVIN J. KINSELLA
 WILLIAM S. KINSLEY
 ASHLEY N. KIPLE
 ELIJAH J. KIPP
 ALEXANDER T. KLAPKA
 CHARLES S. KLATT
 JACOB M. KLEIN
 DYLAN M. KLETTER
 MERRIL D. KLINE
 SIERRA N. KOBERL
 STEFAN J. KOBERL
 JOHN J. KOCHANSKI
 KYLE J. KOENIG
 RENATA M. KOLINKO
 GARRETT T. KOLMER
 MICHAEL J. KOMZELMAN
 KARLJANS C. KOR
 DMITRY KOTOV
 JOSHUA G. KOVACH
 JAMES N. KOWALSKI
 TERRY J. KOZLOW
 BRIAN W. KRAUS
 ISABEL K. KRAUSE
 LAURA A. KRAUSE
 SHANE P. KRAVETZ

JOSHUA B. KREILICH
 JORDAN M. KRICK
 MICHAEL J. KROPP
 NATHANIEL R. KRUDER
 MATTHEW V. KUEHHAS
 PHILIP M. KULAS
 STEPHEN J. KUSSMAUL
 YUMA A. KUWATA
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 ROBERT R. LATHROP III
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 RYAN M. LE
 SEAN R. LEAHY
 BRADLEY E. LEARNED
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 TEODORO S. LEDESMA
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 HANNAH C. LEE
 JARED W. LEE
 PATRICK M. LEECH
 CHRISTOPHER M. LEONARD
 DALE C. LESCHER
 MICHAEL A. LEWIS
 JOHNATHAN R. LEYBA
 MARINA R. LEYNSE
 RYLAN S. LIDDY
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 KATHERINE A. LINDMAN
 JACOB T. LINDSEY
 BRIAN A. LIPSCOMB
 BRIANA L. LITTLE
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 JONATHAN T. LOMBERG
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 RICHARD E. LORENTZEN
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 MARION E. LOW
 KRISTOFER R. LUCIANI
 WILLIAM S. LUCO
 ETHAN D. LUDWIG
 RYAN P. LUKACOVIC
 COLIN J. LUZZI
 SARAH K. LYKINS
 KURT C. LYNN
 ZOE C. MACFARLANE
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 JOANNA C. MATTSON
 MAXWELL J. MAZUROWSKI
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 KYA B. MCALISTER
 BENJAMIN K. MCALLISTER
 DAVID G. MCCALIB
 JAMES M. MCCARRON
 GABRIEL O. MCCARTHY
 JACOB C. MCCORMICK
 BLAKE O. MCCREEL
 JACQUELINE E. MCCRORY
 NICHOLAS S. MCCRORY
 WILLIAM E. MCCURDY
 ANNIE M. MCDONALD
 MATHIAS J. MCDONOUGH
 PATRICK R. MCDONOUGH
 JOHN W. MCFARLAND IV
 THOMAS M. MCFILLIN
 MICHAEL P. MCGATHY
 BRIAN C. MCGEE
 ALEXANDRA E. MCINTOSH
 SAMUEL A. MCKAY
 CHRISTOPHER H. MCKEE
 MATTHEW R. MCKINLEY
 BERL D. MCLAURIN

CRYSTAN S. MCCLYMORE
 RYAN P. MCMAHON
 CHRISTOPHER G. MCMULLEN
 DALTON E. MCMULLEN
 COLLIN M. MCNAMARA
 CONOR L. MCNAMARA
 CHRISTOPHER T. MCNULTY
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 ALEXIS R. MCPIKE
 JOSHUA W. MCVEY
 ANDREW P. MEAGHER
 NATHANIEL J. MEAGHER
 JOHN E. MECADON
 TY D. MECHLING
 ERIC W. MECHTLY
 BRISSA N. MEDINA
 MATTHEW N. MEGLI
 JACOB L. MENDELSON
 JOHN L. MERKLEY
 ELIZABETH M. MERLINO
 CHRISTOPHER C. MEYER
 RILEY C. MEYER
 DANIEL C. MICHAELS
 TIMOTHY J. MILCH
 DAVID M. MILES
 MATTHEW C. MILLAR
 ALEXANDER W. MILLER
 CHARLES D. MILLER
 JONATHAN G. MILLER
 JOSEPH W. MILLER
 MATTHEW E. MILLER
 MAX L. MILLER
 ALLEN C. MILLS
 TIMOTHY P. MIRE
 CONOR G. MITTAUER
 REBECCA MODIANO
 JOSHUA M. MOKRACEK
 CONNER J. MONETTE
 MITCHELL D. MONROE
 BENJAMIN B. MONTGOMERY
 MELIAMAE MONTGOMERY
 DAVID J. MOORE
 JACKSON W. MOORE
 LAURENCE H. MOORE
 MICAH C. MOORE
 GEORGE R. MOOREHEAD
 JOSEPH D. MORALESVARGAS
 JOHN P. MORIN II
 JACOB E. MORRIS
 NICHOLAS T. MORRIS
 ERIC M. MORRISON
 KYLE R. MORTENSEN
 MICHAEL A. MOURKAS
 KYLE J. MUKA
 DANIEL P. MULDOON
 HUNTER W. MULVANEY
 EDWARD C. MUNCY
 CHAD L. MUNK
 THOMAS J. MUNNS
 JOBIN G. MURICKAN
 MATTHEW T. MURPHY
 MOLLY E. MURPHY
 SEAN J. MURRAY
 KAMRON A. MURRELL
 DOMINIC J. MUTTER
 JOSHUA C. MYERLS
 JEFFREY T. NADELA
 NICHOLAS S. NALBONE
 THOMAS F. NANARTOWICH
 MARK A. NASH
 GAGE J. NEAS
 PATRICK H. NEGUS
 NICHOLAS M. NEIGHBORS
 BRETT E. NELLS
 RICHARD E. NELSON IV
 DANIEL A. NESSER
 JONATHAN M. NEWBERRY
 JAMIESON P. NEWMAN
 NAOMI R. NGALLE
 NAM N. NGUYEN
 ALEXANDER J. NICKELL
 STEVEN T. NICKLAUS
 TIMOTHY C. NIITANI
 HL K. NILES
 RAY J. NILSSON
 CURTIS L. NOEL
 JUSTIN M. M. NORTON
 MATTHEW F. NORWICZ
 JOHN S. NOTHACKER
 BRANDON J. NUNES
 DANIEL A. NYRADI
 WILLIAM OAKLEY
 JOSHUA A. OBERLEY
 JACK A. OBERMAN
 JOHN K. OBERSTOETTER
 JEREMIAH J. ODONNELL IV
 HANS B. OFER
 BRANDON G. OLEJNICZAK
 ROBERT S. OLIVAREZ
 ERIC J. OLIVER II
 JORDAN M. OLSON
 CHRISTOPHER W. ORMES
 SARAH M. ORNDORFF
 MALANA D. ORSBORN
 ALAN W. OSBORN
 DANIEL L. OSBORN
 PATRICK H. OSHAUGHNESSY
 JAMES M. OSHEL
 MATTHEW E. OTHUS
 JOSEPH C. OVERMAN
 MITCHELL J. OVERTON
 DEREK T. OWEN
 TRENTON A. PACHE
 MARCUS B. PADILLA
 JOSEPH J. PAGE
 QUINCY C. PAGE
 JULIE A. PALMER

MERRILLEE A. PALMER
 LAURA J. PALOMBELLA
 CHRISTOPHER V. PAOLILLO
 JAMES R. PARATORE
 NICHOLAS S. PARATORE
 WILLIAM P. PARKER
 IAN E. PARKHILL II
 JACOB D. PARROTT
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 CARA E. PASTRANA
 ROBERT A. PAUL
 THOMAS J. PECOR
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 MATTHEW J. PELED
 RYAN C. PELLEGRINO
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 BO PENG
 JUSTINE N. PENNEL
 ANDREW T. PENNEY
 KEVIN PEREZ
 MICHAEL M. PERRY
 BENJAMIN S. PERSHALL
 ANDREW J. PETERMAN
 DANIEL G. PETERS
 BRENDEN J. PETERSON
 JANIS PETROVICS
 KYLE G. PETTYS
 DAVID M. PHELPS
 VICTORIA E. PHILLIP
 PAUL A. PIANA
 JEFFREY A. PICHARDO
 PAUL S. PICKELL
 SHELBY L. PICKERELL
 BRITTANY D. PIERCE
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 NATALIE A. PIKUS
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 GEOFFREY N. POLINDER
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 KEVIN M. T. VICENCIO
 MAXWELL R. VIDAVER
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 JONATHAN B. WADDELL
 CAMERON G. WADE
 NICHOLAS D. WAGONER
 SCOTT M. WAITLEY
 JESSE L. WALKER
 STEPHEN M. WALKER
 TAYLOR R. WALKER
 WILLIAM R. WALKER
 KATHLEEN E. WALLER
 TIMOTHY F. WALSH
 KAMERON F. WALTERS
 JACOB R. WARE
 ROBERT D. WARLEY
 TYLER D. WARREN
 WILLIAM C. WARREN
 ZACHARY A. WASSON
 SETH H. WATLINGTON
 BENJAMIN G. WATTAY
 ADAM K. WAWRO
 BENJAMIN L. WEAVER
 VICTORIA L. WEAVER
 KYLE W. WEBB
 NATHANIEL C. WEBB
 JORDAN P. WEBSTER
 MATTHEW R. WEESE
 WILLIAM S. WEILAND
 LUCAS R. WEILBACHER
 JOHNATHAN M. WEISS
 ERIC WELLMON
 DUSTIN D. WELLS
 KEVIN R. WENDEL
 CHRISTINA E. WENN
 DAVID A. WERT
 THOMAS J. WESTER
 JENNA M. WESTERBERG
 HARRISON G. WESTFALL
 KATHERINE P. WESTOBY
 COLTON D. WESTOVER
 LANCE D. WETHERELL
 REBECCA F. WHATLEY
 DUSTIN R. WHEELER
 RICHARD E. WHEELER III
 THOMAS E. WHEELER III
 WILLIAM L. WHITAKER
 CHARLES E. C. WHITE
 DANIEL J. WHITE
 DUSTIN L. WHITE
 ETHAN E. WHITE
 KOLBY W. WHITE
 NOAH D. WHITFIELD
 MATTHEW J. WHITFORD
 KYLE D. WICKISER
 ROBERT J. WIEBER
 MAXWELL E. WIECHEC
 STEPHEN J. WIERZBOWSKI
 LIAM D. WILBER
 KYLE N. WILCOX
 TIMOTHY J. WILCOX
 ROBERT G. WILHELM
 WILLIAM E. WILKERSON
 SEAN M. WILKS
 MARGARET M. WILLETT
 ALEXANDER E. WILLIAMS
 BRADLEY J. WILLIAMS
 ELYZABETH I. WILLIAMS
 GUY A. WILLIAMS, JR.
 MARK A. WILLIAMS
 NICOLE J. WILLIAMS
 SAMUEL S. WILLIAMS
 TANNER S. WILLIAMS
 TUCKER W. WILLIAMS
 TYLER D. WILLIAMS
 SEAN P. WILLIAMSON
 REX WILLIS, JR.
 NATHANIEL D. WILSON
 THOMAS J. WILSON
 ZACHARY D. WINDERS
 JANE C. WISSMANN
 BRIAN W. WISTNER
 JORDAN L. WITT
 CYRUS J. WOLFINGER
 FRANCIS M. WOMACK
 MARGARET E. WOOD
 RICHARD K. WOOD III
 MATTHEW J. WOODFORD
 MICHAEL A. WOULFE
 TIMOTHY C. W. WU
 JENNIFER L. WUKAWITZ
 ALEXIS R. WYLIE
 JAKOB A. YAGER
 DANIEL S. YASSUDA
 TYLOR J. YATES
 ANDREW J. YERRELL
 JOANAH R. YERRELL
 ZHONG YI
 ANDREW C. YOUNG
 JEREMIAH J. ZAMORA
 ETHAN J. ZEBRON
 WILLIAM W. ZELL
 MATTHEW L. ZIELINSKI
 NATHAN S. ZIMMERER
 FRANK R. ZIMMERMAN IV

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
 TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
 UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

ANGEL B. ABEYTA
 KRISTIE D. ALVARADO

TAYLOR N. ALVAREZ
OLLIEANNA P. BURKE
CHRISTINA CARACOZA
KHANYA K. CHARLESWELL
MATTHEW A. CHARLTON
BRITTIANY D. CURRIE
PERI A. CURTIS
HOWELL B. DAKIS
WITCHY DESORMO
JAZZMINE D. ENNALS
ALLYSON E. FRANCHI
CHARLES E. FRYE
BAILEY E. R. GREENE
LORRAINE A. GUSTILO
ROBERT C. HOCK III
YOUNG S. HONG
JACOB A. JEPSSEN
JORDAN A. KENNEDY
SAMANTHA K. KENNEDY
WILLIAM J. KOCH
LILY A. KOWALSKI
DAVID P. LEE
PAIGE R. MARTIN
TORIE R. NAWA
WESLEY A. NORTON
MAMIE E. OWENS
MARLENE M. PEREZ
DENISE N. RAMSEUR
DISHAN ROMINE
JUDITH H. ROONEY
SIERA T. SNAPP
NICHOLAS P. SOLLENBERGER
JUSTIN P. STRAUSS
RACHEL TAYLOR
THEARYNA S. THLANG
DEBORAH M. WEATHERS
GRADY S. WEBER
JACOB L. WOOLMAN
JASON M. XU

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

JOSEPH A. ACEVEDO
LANDON D. ALVARADO
JASMAINE R. ARNOLD
SHANE M. BOHN
ALEXANDRIA M. BONITZ
KEISHA K. K. BREWER
XAVIER M. CANLAS
JOHN H. CATHCART IV
KELSEY O. CATHCART
YONGSUNG A. CHO
LAUREN P. CLARKJOHNSON
JOSHUA G. COHEN
MATTHEW J. COLEMAN
NICHOLAS B. CULLY
QUYEN T. DANG
JONATHAN J. DAUS
CAMILO DUQUE LONDONO
JOSEPH C. PEZIO
CARL D. PUEMMELER
TYREL D. F. GEORGE
RICHARD S. GONONG
SEAN B. GREENE
ZACHARY T. HALL
BRIAN E. HARRINGTON
DAVID J. HECKMAN, JR.
MATTHEW J. HEUBACH
THINH B. HOANG
DENNTRICK A. HORTON
JOSE C. IZURIETATORRES
AMANDA E. JACKSON
KAHRA L. KELTY
BRENDAN P. KLOVEKORN
VERNA J. MACAPAGAL
EMMA K. MARKOFF
JOHN K. MARTIN II
ALEJANDRO M. MATA
TAMISHALA R. MCNEIL
MIKALA N. MOLINA
EMMA L. NOBILE
IGNATIY ORLOVSKIY
JOHN H. PARKER
ANNA A. POTDAR
JACK W. RANDALL
ANNA R. RAYMOND
LINDSEY N. RIDDICK
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MARY H. ROBERTSON
GARRETT A. SABESKY
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ALEX J. SHELANDER
ALEXANDRA K. SHERENCO
MATTHEW P. SHIRK
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ANDREW J. SWARTZ
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SARAH M. TOWERS
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JOHN R. WALTER
THOMAS J. WASSEL
DANIEL J. WEATHERS
JESSICA L. WEBSTER
KEVIN J. WEEKS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

JONATHAN E. BAUMGARTNER
JUAN D. CARDONA
MADELINE R. CUNNINGS
JONATHAN T. DIBLING
DANIEL G. GEREW
THOMAS L. GLADE
BRONWYN A. HARPER
JAROD M. HAUPT
SUSANNA Z. HEIDT
MATTHEW P. KASTURAS
CODY L. KEIM
ATISH MALIK
JEFFERY A. MCNAIR
ADAM P. NEVINS
NINA Y. PERSHALL
SARAH K. PLATT
HELEN C. ROBERTSON
AUSTIN C. VANARSDALL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

THERON M. ANDERSON
CARMAN C. ARNOLD
KEATON A. BRENNEMAN
JAI M. CHAPPELL
LAUREN O. DULLE
JACOB K. ENGEL
SERENA M. GARDNER
ALAN J. HATLESTAD
CELENA A. HILL
MATTHEW G. LEMBO
MEGAN M. LYVERS
MICHAEL C. MAGNESS
ALEJANDRA J. MURILLO
NICOLE M. PETERSON
KYLE B. PRIDDLE
ELIJAH R. RAY
CODY A. RIGNEY
ELIZABETH C. ROONEY
CHADRIK D. SKYBERG
NICOLE I. STEGALL
JHALYSSA S. WILLIAMS
DAWN H. YOO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

ALEXZANDRIA S. ANDERSON
FAITH M. ASUNCION
JUSTIN G. ASUNCION
CHRISTOPHER E. BERTKE
GREGORY S. BOYER
JEFFREY R. BRUMMEL
BRANDI T. BUTLER
EVAN S. CAMPBELL
NICHOLAS A. CAMPBELL
BRITTANY J. CAVAZOS
MINH B. CHAU
DANIEL P. CHMURA
BRYAN C. CLANCY
JAMES N. CORONADO
ROBERT F. DECORT, JR.
DAVID A. DOEBRICK
BRYAN R. EIDSON
MARK A. FERGUSON
BROOKS R. FURLEIGH
LOREN K. GABLE
JOHN M. GRIFFITH
TIMOTHY A. HIX
TYLER V. HONEYCUTT
JUSTIN H. HOOVER
PATRICK C. HOWELL
JASON A. HUNTSMAN
AARON G. JOHNSON
KYLE B. JOHNSON
LISA M. KOENIG
MICHAEL A. KOPPEL
NATHAN R. KRENNING
ANDREW J. LOUVAT
ELLIOT P. MALIS
GARRETT B. MANARIN
JASON J. MARTZ
PHILLIP T. METCALFE
NICHOLAS J. MICHEL
ZACHARY W. MONROE
ANDREW C. MORRISSEY
MATTHEW J. NUCIFORE
ALICIA M. OBERHOLTZER
COREY E. RANCE
ADRIENNE A. RANDALL
ANDREW J. RAVES
MICHAEL W. RILEY
NAOMI E. SANDERS
RYAN J. SHULTZ
JARRAD B. SINGLEY
ELIZABETH C. SITLER
DALTON K. SPATZ
KEIFER M. VALENCIA
TERRENCE A. VEVERKA
DAVID M. WILLIAMS
STEVEN J. WILSON
DAVID M. YEE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

KIEL L. ALBARRAN
TINA C. ALBERTS
JOSEPH L. ANDRICOLA

ADRIAN J. BARNABY
NICHOLAS A. BELL
JACOB S. BOLDES
JEFFREY B. BROWN
ANDREW M. BURGETT
JAMES G. CARLTON
CONOR M. CASHIN
JAMES A. CATRON III
ERIC R. CHAMBERLIN
NEAL P. CHAUHAN
RESHAD D. COMER
KAILEY W. CORNICK
BENJAMIN W. COX
SCOTT K. FRECHIONE
AUSTIN M. GARVEY
JOHN D. GLAMM
JONATHAN M. GREEN
ETHAN R. HAVILAND
JAMES B. HENSON
BENJAMIN HODGKISS
BRYAN B. JAMES
FREDERIC KEYHEA
ALANA R. KRAMER
DANIEL T. LAHNALA
DESTINY M. LORTZ
VLADIMIR MASSILLON
MARIO A. MEDINA
JOSHUA U. MEISTER
AMANDA C. MOFFITT
THOMAS H. MOHLMAN
ANDREW M. MONTANTE
JACKSON K. PEPLOW
ASHTON J. PICEK
ROBERT E. REESE
MIGUEL RODRIGUEZ
ERIC M. ROHM
ARTHUR F. SCHEXNAYDRE
ALONDRA E. SERRANO
ALONZO SWEET, JR.
ANTONNEA M. THOMPSON
JASJIT S. VIRK
DIANA E. WAYMAN
BLAKE L. R. WILSON
KHAALIF I. WOLFE
RAYMOND T. YOO
CHING TING YUAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

THOMAS B. ADMONT
LEAH O. ALSTAD
DANIEL T. ANTOUN
GEORGE C. ASHBRIDGE
MCKENZIE E. BARNETT
BRADLEY C. BASALA
KAELA N. BENNETT
RANDY J. BENNETT
CHARLES B. BLANTON
WILLIAM F. BUSBY
PATRICK L. A. CEDDIA
DANIEL E. COREY, JR.
ANDREA K. CORNETT
JONATHAN H. CROCKETT
JAMES R. DALEY, JR.
LAURA A. DAVIS
KYRA A. DEBONI
RYNE M. DECAMP
MATTHEW B. DUNCAN
ASHLEY J. FISHMAN
JILL M. GENTRY
IAN S. GILLIAM
JOSEPH A. GRAMLING
SEAN K. HARDING
RUSSELL T. HARPER
KELSEY A. HERRABAEZ
THOMAS P. HINKEL
KARA K. S. HORNSBY
PATRICK J. HUGHES
DANE J. HURLEY
ANTHONY J. IAYARONE
TAYLOR E. JACKSON
LORNE W. JAMES
IAN N. JOHNSON
BRODY G. JONES
WYATT B. KAMIN
ALYSSA M. KENNEDY
MARCUS A. KILLEBREW
BRENDAN J. KOCH
ANASTASIA N. KOESARIE
MELISSA M. KOPLLOW
SAMUEL S. H. LEE
CHRISTOPHER M. LOMBARDI
NICHOLAS J. LYNCH
CHACE M. MILLER
CHRISTOPHER A. NOALL
TABITHA L. PALMER
TYLER C. PHILLIPS
KEITH E. PITSTICK
DYLAN C. PRENDA
KEVIN A. RADFORD
JEREMY T. RATH
NINA S. REYNOLDS
ZACHARY P. RHOADES
DYLAN F. RIORDAN
SEAN B. RUBALCAVA
TYLER D. RUBIN
HARRISON R. RUBY
JULIAN B. SALMON
PETER L. SEGALL
JEFFREY D. SHEETS
REBECCA E. STANLEY
MATTHEW R. STEIGHNER
NATHAN R. STINSON
TAYLOR R. STIPE

RICHARD C. SWEENEY
SHELLY M. TAFLINGER
THOMAS J. TRETTIN
JAKE C. TUNMIRE
MATTHEW K. WEISS
DOUGLAS G. WOJCIECHOWSKI
JEFFREY D. WOOD
ANDREW A. ZHAO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

DENNIS M. DEVEY
LUCAS R. FOPPE
ERIC W. GASTON
MICKY S. HALL
BRADLEY A. VOMOCIL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

KATHERINE M. NELSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

HUGO M. ARGOTE
KARIN G. BENJAMIN
BRITTAIN R. CHRISTIE
BERNARD A. M. FAJARDO
MATTHEW S. GAMPP
JOSHUA C. GATHRIGHT
MARSHALL K. GREENHAW
ANTONIO J. HART
ANDREW R. KIRK
MIKHAIL D. KOOH
JOSEPH P. MORRISON
ANTHONY M. PASSALACQUA
ASHLEY N. RICHEY
STEPHANIE J. ROSE
TYRONE D. SCOTT
STEPHEN L. SMITH

JOSHUA J. SONNIER
FELIX J. VAZQUEZRIVERA
JENNIFER S. WUELZER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

LEWIS C. ALDRIDGE
COURTNEY R. AVON
MOLLY J. FRESHER
ALYSON R. HANDS
GRACE KORDING
NICHOLAS R. LINGO
JARRED R. M. REIDDIXON
KATHERINE I. SERRANO
NICHOLAS R. SPALENY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

CHRISTOPHER J. FREELAND